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STATE OF NEW YORK.

EIGHTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 27, 1885.

ALBANY, N. Y.:
WEED, PARSONS & COMPANY PRINTERS.
1885.



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STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 28.

IN SENATE,

JANUARY 27, 1885.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

To the Hon. DENNIS MCCARTHY,

Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate :

SIR— I have the honor to ~~transmit herewith~~ ^{transmit herewith}, by direction of the State Board of Charities, its Eighteenth Annual Report to the Legislature.

Yours, with great respect,

WILLIAM P. LETCHWORTH,

President.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

1885.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

Hon. DAVID B. HILL, Lieutenant-Governor (Governor 1885)..... Albany.
Hon. JOSEPH B. CARR, Secretary of State..... Albany.
Hon. ALFRED C. CHAPIN, Comptroller..... Albany.
Hon. DENIS O'BRIEN, Attorney-General..... Albany.

MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR AND SENATE.

First Judicial District... WM. R. STEWART, 54 William street, New York.
New York County..... JOHN J. MILHAU, 41 Lafayette place, New York.
(Under chapter 571, Laws of 1873.)
New York County Mrs. C. R. LOWELL, West New Brighton, Richmond Co.
(Under chapter 571, Laws of 1873.)
Second Judicial District.. SARAH M. CARPENTER, Poughkeepsie.
Kings County..... RIPLEY ROPES, 40 Pierrepont street, Brooklyn.
(Under chapter 571, Laws of 1873.)
Third Judicial District.. JOHN H. VAN ANTWERP, 2 Lodge street, Albany.
Fourth Judicial District. EDWARD W. FOSTER, Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co.
Fifth Judicial District... ROBERT MCCARTHY, Syracuse.
Sixth Judicial District... SAMUEL F. MILLER, Franklin, Delaware Co.
Seventh Judicial District. OSCAR CRAIG, Rochester.
Eighth Judicial District.. WILLIAM P. LETCHWORTH, Buffalo.

OFFICERS.

WILLIAM. P. LETCHWORTH..... *President.*
JOHN H. VAN ANTWERP..... *Vice-President.*
CHARLES S. HOYT, Albany *Secretary.*
JAMES O. FANNING, Albany..... *Assistant Secretary.*

Office of the Board: STATE HALL, ALBANY.

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REPORT.

To the Honorable, the Legislature :

In conformity with the statute, the State Board of Charities respectfully submits to the Legislature, this, its Eighteenth Annual Report :

Since its last annual report, the Board has sustained a severe loss in the death of Commissioner Devereux, its Vice-President, which occurred December 24, 1884. In view of his extended relations to the public, through the office which he held, we deem it proper to refer here to this sad event, and to his long and valuable services in connection with the Board.

Mr. John C. Devereux, of Utica, was appointed a member of this Board from the Fifth Judicial District, February 13, 1874, and has been twice re-appointed upon the expiration of his term. He entered upon his duties immediately, and was chosen Vice-President March 14, 1878, which position he held without interruption until his death. He brought to the aid of the Board a large and valuable experience in active business pursuits, and an extended knowledge of the charities of the State, acquired during a life replete with practical benevolence. He was held in high esteem by his associate members, and we here bear testimony to the great earnestness and zeal with which he prosecuted his work, and to his untiring efforts properly to discharge the important trust reposed in him by the State. In his death, we have lost an active and valuable co-laborer, and the State and public, a competent, faithful and vigilant officer.

WORK OF THE BOARD DURING THE YEAR.

For a more systematic and better exercise of its visitorial powers, which extend to all charitable, correctional and eleemosynary institutions, excepting State prisons, the work of the Board, in this respect, is largely prosecuted by its standing committees appointed for the purpose. The several Commissioners make repeated visits to the institutions in their respective districts, and special committees are formed, from time to time, in order to facilitate this work. The officers of the Board, either alone or in company with its Commissioners, are also assigned to the visitation of institutions under its direction

and established rules and regulations. In this manner, a more general visitation of the institutions coming within its purview is made, than could otherwise be effected, and the facts and information obtained are better collated than by individual effort, and thus rendered available to the Legislature. A summary of these visitations, and the extent to which they have been carried on during the year, will hereafter be given.

Several special committees have been charged by the Board, during the year, with the investigation of alleged abuses in the management of different institutions in the State, and have reported the results of their investigations to the Board.

The executive duties of the Board relate mainly to the support and care of State paupers, and to the removal of lunatic and other alien paupers to various countries of Europe. These duties are largely performed by the Secretary, under the statute, or in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed and established by the Board. The extent of this work in these directions, and its value and importance to the State are hereafter fully set forth.

On the 14th of January, 1885, Mr. Robert McCarthy of Syracuse was appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate as Commissioner of the Fifth Judicial District, in the place of John C. Devereux, deceased, and immediately qualified and entered upon his duties, being assigned to the same committees of which Commissioner Devereux was a member.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD FOR 1884.

The standing committees of the Board for 1884, formed early in the year, were constituted as follows:

On the insane — Commissioners Craig, Milhau and Letchworth.

On the deaf and dumb, and idiots — Commissioner Devereux.

On the blind — Commissioner Carpenter.

On reformatories — Commissioners Stewart, Devereux and Craig.

On city alms-houses — Commissioners Ropes and Milhau.

On county poor-houses — Commissioners Miller, Carpenter and Devereux.

On incorporated charities for medical relief — Commissioner Milhau and Secretary Hoyt.

On out-door relief — Commissioners Lowell, Ropes and Foster.

On dependent and delinquent children — Commissioners Letchworth, Stewart, Devereux and Carpenter.

On finance — Commissioner Van Antwerp.

On State and alien paupers — Commissioners Foster, Van Antwerp, Miller and Secretary Hoyt.

The extent of the labors of these committees, and the results of their work during the year, appear in their respective reports hereto appended.

VISITATIONS OF INSTITUTIONS.

The following is a summary of the visitations of institutions by the Board during the year:

1. All of the charitable and reformatory institutions having a State foundation, one or more times, by the various standing committees, or by members or officers of the Board.

2. The various State and incorporated and private asylums, devoted to the custody and care of the insane, by the standing committee on the insane.

3. All of the county and town poor-houses and the county asylum departments for the insane, from one to four times, by the Secretary, and many of them also by the Commissioners in their respective districts; and the city alms-houses and city asylums, by various members and officers of the Board, and by its standing committees.

4. The hospitals and dispensaries in part, by the standing committee on incorporated charities for medical relief.

5. A large number of the orphan asylums and other institutions having the oversight and care of dependent children, by the Assistant Secretary, by members of the Board, and by the standing committee upon the subject.

6. All of the State alms-houses repeatedly, by the Secretary, accompanied at times by various Commissioners.

7. All of the public institutions of New York city by the New York members of the Board.

The Board gratefully acknowledges the co-operation of the State Commissioner in Lunacy during the year, in the discharge of its duties in regard to the insane. In numerous instances, he has accompanied its members and officers, and the standing committee on the insane, in their visitations to institutions, and united with them in recommending needed improvements and reforms. He has also attended all of its meetings throughout the year, and kept the Board fully informed of his doings respecting the insane, and rendered much valuable information in the prosecution of its work.

STATISTICAL AND FINANCIAL TABLES.

The statistical and financial returns of the various institutions, analyzed and tabulated, under the direction of the Assistant Secretary, show the appraised value of the property of all kinds held for charitable and correctional purposes in the State, the receipts and expenditures

for public relief for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1884, the number of persons provided for during the year, and the number under care at its close. These tables, hereto appended, are as follows : Numbers 1 to 7 relate to the State institutions ; numbers 8 to 12, to the county poor-houses ; numbers 13 to 17, to the city alms-houses ; numbers 18 to 21, to orphan asylums and homes for the friendless ; numbers 22 to 25, to hospitals ; numbers 26 to 29, to dispensaries ; and numbers 30 to 35, to State paupers. The number of insane in the custody of institutions October 1, 1884, is shown in table number 36, and their distribution by counties in table number 37. The yearly average number of paupers in poor-houses and alms-houses, and the number of persons temporarily relieved from 1868 to 1884, inclusive, appear in table number 38, and the total annual expenditure for their maintenance and care, in table number 39.

The total value of property of all kinds held by the charitable and correctional institutions of the State, October 1, 1884, as appraised by the various managers, was \$46,856,670.06 as against \$43,303,478.85, the valuation October 1, 1883. The receipts of these institutions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1884, were \$11,433,868.19; and the expenditures \$10,642,763.86 as against \$10,772,262.39 received, and \$9,983,037.50 expended during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1883.

The total property valuation, and the receipts and expenditures of the various classes of charitable and correctional institutions of the State, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1884, appear in the following statement :

INSTITUTIONS.	Value of property of all kinds Oct. 1, 1884.	Receipts dur'g the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1884.	Expenditures dur'g the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1884.
State hospitals for the acute insane	\$4,259,341 08	\$525,936 68	\$469,181 62
State asylums for the chronic insane	1,738,343 67	446,531 44	417,235 96
State institutions for the blind	1 016,571 42	185,136 03	165,698 04
State institutions for the deaf and dumb	554,500 00	109,332 85	109,332 85
State asylums for idiots	247,949 27	93,585 92	86,058 06
State reformatories	2,072,278 73	376,744 30	365,697 30
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home ..	174,512 35	81,082 80	78,735 71
County poor-houses	2,475,526 94	657,531 67	657,531 67
City alms-houses	4,348,500 00	1,269,784 44	1,269,784 44
Orphan asylums and homes for the friendless ..	18,986,343 41	5,538,582 67	5,114,887 66
Hospitals	10,406,532 52	2,005,204 43	1,789,183 95
Dispensaries	545,771 27	144,411 96	119,436 60
Total	\$46,856,670 06	\$11,433,868 19	\$10,642,763 86

The number of persons in the care of these classes of institutions, October 1, 1884, was 55,954; while the number October 1, 1883, was 52,804.

STATED MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

The Board, in addition to the meetings of its Executive Committee, has held seven stated public meetings during the year, the members in attendance upon each of which, are here reported in accordance with the statute.

At Albany, January 8, 9 and 10, 1884 : Present, Commissioners Stewart, Milhau, Carpenter, Van Antwerp, Devereux, Lowell, Foster, Miller, Craig and Letchworth, and the State Commissioner in Lunacy.

At New York, January 17, adjourned from January 10, 1884 : Present, Commissioners Stewart, Milhau, Lowell, Carpenter, Ropes, Devereux, Craig and Letchworth, and the State Commissioner in Lunacy.

At Albany, April 8 and 9, 1884 : Present, the Lieutenant-Governor, Comptroller and Attorney-General, and Commissioners Stewart, Milhau, Lowell, Carpenter, Miller and Letchworth, and the State Commissioner in Lunacy.

At Albany, May 29, adjourned from April 9, 1884 : Present, Commissioners Stewart, Milhau, Carpenter, Van Antwerp, Foster, Craig and Letchworth, and the State Commissioner in Lunacy.

At Albany, July 8 and 9, 1884 : Present, the Secretary of State, and Commissioners Carpenter, Stewart, Van Antwerp, Devereux, Miller, Craig, and Letchworth, and the State Commissioner in Lunacy.

At Albany, October 7 and 8, 1884 : Present, the Comptroller, Attorney-General, and Commissioners Stewart, Milhau, Ropes, Carpenter, Miller, Craig and Letchworth, and the State Commissioner in Lunacy.

At Albany, December 16 and 17, 1884, adjourned from October 8, 1884 : Present, Commissioners Stewart, Milhau, Lowell, Carpenter, Van Antwerp, Miller and Letchworth, and the State Commissioner in Lunacy.

It will thus be seen that each of these meetings has been attended by a quorum, and that their sessions during the year have consumed thirteen days. At each of these meetings, opportunity has been given to the trustees and officers of the various institutions of the State to present such matters to the Board as they deemed desirable, and many of them, in the course of the year, have availed themselves of these opportunities. The plans and estimates for new buildings and for the alterations and repairs of existing structures have thus been presented at these meetings, and applications for the approval of legislative appropriations considered and passed upon. In order to a fuller and better understanding of the work of the Board during the year, we deem it proper here briefly to extract from the minutes of its proceedings.

At the first January meeting at Albany, the Attorney-General, in response to a communication from the Board, as to whether or not the statutory provision of the act of 1879, creating the Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane, requires the submission of plans and specifications for the erection of new buildings to the Board for its approval, reported at length, concluding as follows: "It was evidently the policy of the State, in making provision for the care of the chronic insane, to subject the plans upon which the apartments or buildings in which such care was to be given to the superior judgment of the State Board of Charities."

The finance committee submitted a statement of the condition of the several appropriations to the Board, which was accepted and ordered entered in its minutes; also an estimate of the appropriations required for the next fiscal year, for the support and care of State paupers, and the removal of lunatic, crippled, blind and otherwise infirm alien paupers, and for office, traveling, and contingent expenses of the Board, which was approved, and the committee empowered to present the same to the appropriate legislative committees.

The Secretary presented and read reports regarding the removal of State and alien paupers, for the quarter ending December 31, 1883, and the several accounts therefor, which, after reference and examination by various committees, were ordered certified to the Comptroller for payment.

The New York commissioners reported that they had presented to the board of estimate and apportionment of New York city the matter of additional lands for asylum purposes, growing out of the crowded condition of its institutions for the insane, as authorized by the Board.

The special committee appointed under the statute to visit and inspect the Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane, for the purpose of securing the removal of quiet and harmless patients to the counties whence they came, submitted its report; and the report of the standing committee on deaf and dumb was also presented and read, which reports were accepted and ordered transmitted to the Legislature, with the annual report of the Board.

The Secretary presented a report of his visitations of county poor-houses and asylums during the year, and the removal of disturbed and violent insane from these institutions to the Willard and Binghamton State Asylums, which was accepted and directed to be transmitted, with the annual report of the Board, to the Legislature.

The Secretary of the Board was instructed to continue his visitations of all county institutions having the care of any insane, as often as once every three months, and to advise with the superintendents and keepers as to the advisability of removing any violent, filthy

or disturbed patients to the State institutions, and to recommend such removals, whenever, in his opinion, the county officials cannot give proper, comfortable care.

The application for approval, by the Board, of the certificate of incorporation of the Children's Home Association of Amsterdam, was favorably reported upon, and the certificate approved.

The adjourned January stated meeting in New York was devoted mainly to the consideration of the annual report, and it was completed at this meeting, and ordered transmitted to the Legislature, with the reports of the various committees and officers of the Board appended.

At the April meeting, the officers of the Board for the year were elected, and visitors were appointed in various counties.

The accounts of the last quarter were examined by the several committees and certified to the Comptroller for payment. The condition of the legislative appropriations was reported, and full reports in respect to the removal of State and alien paupers were made.

The Secretary reported in writing regarding his visits to county poor-houses, and as to the removal therefrom to State asylums of disturbed and violent insane during the last quarter.

The President presented for the consideration of the Board the subject of Technologic training, with reference to its adaptation to reform schools, and with special reference to the desirability of its immediate introduction into the Western House of Refuge, and the officers of the Board were authorized to present the matter before the appropriate legislative committees.

The Assistant Secretary was instructed to visit, as soon as practicable, all the orphan asylums and children's homes in the State and report the result of his visitations to the Board.

At the adjourned May meeting, the standing committees for the year were appointed.

The attention of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections of New York was directed to be called to the increasing cost to the government by reason of the additions from abroad of insane, demented, idiotic and otherwise feeble and infirm persons supported in this State, and especially to those supported in New York city, and requested to communicate to the Board whether the law of Congress for the return of these persons was fully executed, and as to what additional laws, if any, were needed to protect this State against the unjust and heavy burdens imposed upon it in the support and care of these classes.

The New York commissioners reported in regard to their visitations to institutions since the last meeting.

The standing committee on poor-houses, and on State and alien paupers, and the secretaries of the Board, were authorized to represent the Board at the annual State convention of the superintendents of the poor.

At the July stated meeting, the finance committee reported as to the last legislative appropriations, and the accounts for the removal of State and alien paupers, and miscellaneous expenses for the last quarter were examined and ordered certified for payment.

The Secretary presented and read a report of his visitation of poor-houses during the quarter, and as to the removal of violent and troublesome insane from these institutions to the State asylums.

The standing committee on State and alien paupers reported that communication had been had with the department of charities and correction of New York in regard to the landing of lunatic, imbecile and otherwise infirm alien paupers at Castle Garden, and that the Federal law against the landing of such helpless dependents was being more thoroughly executed.

The Board, upon reports and recommendations of its committees, made after due examination, approved the certificate of incorporation of the following institutions created for the custody, education and care of children, viz.: The Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes at Malone; the St. Coleman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum at West Troy; the St. John's Orphan Asylum at Greenbush; the St. Mary's Maternity and Children's Home of Brooklyn, and the German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum of Syracuse.

The members of the standing committee on the insane and Commissioners Miller and Foster were appointed as a special committee to visit the Binghamton State Asylum for the Chronic Insane, with the view of returning to the custody of the superintendents of the poor, any harmless and quiet cases, as required by the statute, and the State Commissioner in Lunacy was invited to accompany the committee.

At the stated meeting in October, the President and Secretary were directed officially to call the attention of the Honorable, the Secretary of State of the United States, to the frequently reported arrivals in this country of a class of persons incapacitated in various ways from supporting themselves, and who are required to be returned in the vessel bringing them from foreign ports, or not allowed to land in ours, under the act of Congress, and respectfully to represent to him that, in the opinion of this Board, the evil could be much abated, if the Department of State would cause the existence of the act of Congress and its text to be promulgated in all the ports and places in the countries of Europe, where our own government has resident consuls or commercial agents.

The standing committee on the insane was appointed to examine and report to the Board upon all applications that have been, or may be made, by the several State asylums and hospitals for the insane, for legislative appropriations other than for their ordinary expenses

The Secretary reported as to the removal of insane from county poor-houses to the State asylums, and also as to the removal of State and alien paupers during the last quarter. The several accounts for such removals and for miscellaneous expenses were ordered certified for payment, after having been examined by committees appointed for the purpose.

The President, Commissioner Stewart and the Secretary were appointed to attend the National Conference of Charities and Correction at St. Louis, Mo., October 13, 1884.

At the adjourned stated meeting in December, the certificate of incorporation of the Order of the Holy Cross of New York was approved.

The State Commissioner in Lunacy addressed the Board in relation to the future accommodations needed for the care of the chronic insane poor.

The committee appointed to visit the New York Soldiers and Sailors' Home submitted its report, which was ordered transmitted to the Legislature with the annual report of the Board.

The report of the standing committee on the blind was presented and read and directed to be communicated, with the annual report of the Board, to the Legislature.

The special committee on the affairs and management of the New York Infant Asylum presented its final report, which was accepted and adopted.

A communication of the Secretary of State of the United States was presented by the Secretary, stating that the Department of State had recently issued instructions to the United States consuls and commercial agents of the various ports of Europe, designed to cause a more rigid observance of the act of Congress against the shipment to this country of lunatic, imbecile and otherwise infirm and helpless persons.

The text of the annual report of the Board was presented and read, and after consideration, it was referred to the next meeting for further revision and additions.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The Eleventh National Conference of Charities and Correction held its annual session at St. Louis, Mo., commencing October 13, 1884, continuing five days. The conference numbered over 200, in which 23 States and Territories were represented, viz.: Eight by State Boards of Charities, and 15 by delegates appointed and commissioned by Governors. The District of Columbia was represented by the Bureau of Charities of Washington, and by delegates from the city government. From this State there were 21 delegates from its charitable, reforma-

tory and other institutions, and delegates representing the State Convention of County Superintendents of the Poor. This Board was represented by its President, who also presided at the Conference, and by Commissioner Stewart and the Secretary.

The sessions of the Conference were devoted to reports of the various standing committees, and to the reading and considering of papers upon charitable, correctional and prison work. The following were among the most important of these reports and papers: On the work of State Boards of Charities; on preventive work among children; on charity organization of cities; on provision for the insane; on county poor-houses, and on the custody and care of idiots. The subject of the shipment of lunatic, imbecile and otherwise infirm paupers to this country from different countries of Europe was brought to the notice of the Conference by the representatives of this Board, and the question is likely to become an important one in its future discussions. These various reports and papers, with full report of the discussions thereon, are to be published and thus given to the public.

These conferences are composed of practical men and women, many of them with ripe experience in the various forms of charitable, correctional, reformatory and prison work. The papers and discussions are in the direction of preventive measures, rather than in multiplying agencies for the congregation of the dependent, delinquent and criminal classes. The statistical information and facts brought out, with comparison of the systems and methods in operation in the various States, in dealing with these classes, as has already been demonstrated, results in improved management, wiser economy in the public expenditures, and great advantage to the States represented.

The next annual conference will be held at Washington, D. C., at such time during this year as may be determined by its executive committee.

THE INSANE.

The number of insane in the various classes of institutions of this State, October 1, 1884, as reported by the proper officers, was 12,123, as against 11,343, October 1, 1883, an increase during the year of 780. Of these, 5,429 were males, and 6,694 females, provided for as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the State hospitals for acute insane.....	810	784	1,594
In the State asylums for chronic insane.....	1,098	1,261	2,359
In city asylums and city alms-houses.....	2,261	3,122	5,383
In county asylums and county poor-houses.....	814	1,108	1,922
In private asylums.....	280	356	586
In the Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	147	7	154
In the State Asylum for Insane Emigrants.....	69	56	125
	5,429	6,694	12,123

Tables No. 36 and 37, before referred to, give the various institutions in which these insane were in custody, and the counties to which they respectively belonged. We have no returns of the number of insane in family care, but from the best information at hand, based upon the Federal census of 1880, it is safe to conclude that it is not far from 3,000. This would give a total of about 15,000 insane in the State.

FEDERAL CENSUS OF THE INSANE.

The following table, compiled from the Federal census of 1860, 1870 and 1880, the latter of which has only recently been published, shows the population of the United States at each of these periods, the number of insane then, and the number proportional to the population :

CENSUS.	Total population.	Total number of insane.	Proportional number of insane to the population.
1860.....	31,443,321	24,042	1 : 1,308
1870.....	38,558,371	37,432	1 : 1,030
1880.....	50,155,783	91,997	1 : 545

The Federal census of 1880 classified the population of the United States as follows : Native born, 43,475,840 ; foreign born, 6,679,943. The number of insane of native birth was 65,651, or one to every 662 of the native population ; while the number of insane of foreign birth was 26,346, or one to every 254 of the foreign population.

By the Federal census of 1870, the population of this State was 4,382,759, and the number of insane 6,353, or one to every 689 of the population. In 1880, according to the Federal census, the population of the State reached 5,082,871, of whom 3,871,492 were native, and 1,211,379 foreign born. The whole number of insane in the State was 14,111. Of these, 7,790, or one to every 497 of the native population, were of native birth, and 6,321, or one to every 192 of the foreign population, of foreign birth.

While it is probable that there may be some increase in the proportional number of insane in the foreign population, induced by climatic changes, and the hardships incident to immigration, the great disparity in this respect, as compared with the number of insane in the native population, cannot be wholly satisfactorily accounted for from these causes. Hence, we are forced to the conclusion that this country, and especially this State, is being constantly burdened with the insane of different European countries, or with persons from those

countries so enfeebled, by privation, through successive generations as to become insane under slight exciting causes, deported from their homes by cities and towns, by relatives and friends, and by various emigration aid associations. We have frequently called attention to these facts, coming under observation in the visitation of our poor-houses, hospitals, asylums and other charitable institutions, and we believe the matter demands positive and immediate corrective action. If this evil continues unchecked, our insane asylums, retreats, and other institutions of charity, already overflowing with the effete populations of Europe, ere the close of this decade, will need to be greatly enlarged to meet the pressing demands of this class, which is in nowise a legitimate charge upon the State, the public burdens of which are, in consequence greatly increased.

STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE ACUTE INSANE.

The following table shows the capacity of the several State hospitals for the insane, the average number of patients in their care during the year, the number in them October 1, 1884, with the weekly average cost of support, as furnished by the respective superintendents:

INSTITUTIONS.	Capacity.	Average number of patients.	Number under care October 1, 1884.	Weekly average cost of support.
State Lunatic Asylum, Utica.....	600	613	607	\$4 62
Hudson River State Hospital.....	350	342	361	5 05
State Homœopathic Asylum.....	400	289	282	4 92
Buffalo State Asylum.....	350	340	347	4 24
Total	1,700	1,584	1,597	.....

It will be observed from this table that these State hospitals have, in all, accommodations for 1,700 patients. The average number in them during the year was 1,584, as against 1,424 the preceding year. The number under care October 1, 1884, was 1,597, an increase of ninety-six as compared with the number October 1, 1883. The State Homœopathic Asylum reported unoccupied room for 118 patients; the other institutions had little or no spare accommodations. The movements of the population of these insane hospitals for the year ending September 30, 1884, are shown in the following table:

	Number under care Oct. 1, 1883.	Admitted during the year.	Total under treatment.	DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR.				Died.	UNDER CARE OCT 1, 1884.		
				Recov-ered.	Im-proved.	Unim-proved.	Not Insane.		Males.	Females.	Total.
State Lunatic Asylum..	604	387	991	89	51	177	11	56	311	296	607
Hudson River State Hospital...	308	284	592	73	31	76	2	49	189	172	361
State Homœopathic Asylum	260	163	423	68	16	35	*1	21	137	145	282
Buffalo State Asylum .	329	275	604	80	38	88	8	43	176	171	347
Total ..	1,501	1,109	2,610	310	136	376	22	169	813	794	1,597

* Eloped.

By this table it appears that the whole number of patients admitted during the year was 1,109, as against 1,116 last year. The total number under treatment in the course of the year was 2,610; the number the preceding year was 2,427. The discharges during the year were as follows : Recovered, 310 ; improved, 136 ; unimproved, 376 ; not insane, 22 ; died, 169. Of those under care October 1, 1884, there were, men, 813 ; women, 794.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE ACUTE INSANE.

The receipts of the State hospitals for the acute insane for the year ending September 30, 1884, were as follows : From the State, \$55,473.64 ; from cities, counties and towns, \$255,922.07 ; from the pay of private patients, \$140,508.49 ; from all other sources, \$74,032.48 ; total, \$525,936.68, as against \$527,804.82, the receipts for the year ending September 30, 1883. The disbursements during the year were \$469,181.62, as against \$463,460.15, expended the preceding year, classified as follows : For buildings and improvements, and extraordinary repairs, \$35,296.82 ; for ordinary repairs, \$16,146.47 ; for salaries of officers, \$39,963.24 ; for wages and labor, \$114,062.38 ; for provisions and supplies, \$148,296.53 ; for clothing, \$14,790.03 ; for fuel and lights, \$41,356.87 ; for medicines and medical supplies, \$8,169.63 ; for all other purposes, \$51,099.65. The assets reported October 1, 1884, were \$115,983.17, as against \$108,923.20, October 1, 1883 ; and their indebtedness, against \$11,359.72 last year, amounted to \$6,502.11. A more extended classification of the receipts and expenditures of these institutions appears in the tables, to which reference has already been made.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, UTICA.

The Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum in compliance with section 7 of chapter 951 of the Laws of 1867, have presented to this

Board for its approval, plans, specifications and estimates for the erection, alteration and repairs of buildings as follows: For the erection of a hospital building for sick men, \$22,755.68; for the construction of a suitable hall for amusement of patients, \$9,991.50; for relaying the second floor in the centre building, \$2,104.10; total, \$34,851.28. The standing committee on the insane has carefully examined into the needs of the institution in these respects, and made full report to the Board upon the subject. We believe these additions and repairs necessary to the well being of the insane, and recommend an appropriation by the Legislature for the purpose, upon the condition that the addition and repairs be made within the estimates, and in accordance with the plans and specifications submitted. For full particulars as to the additions and improvements, and the plans and specifications with the estimates thereon, we invite attention to the report of the standing committee on the insane, hereto appended.

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL, POUGHKEEPSIE.

The Managers of the Hudson River State Hospital, in compliance with the statute, have applied to the Board for its approval for a legislative appropriation, for additional boiler capacity; for inside and outside painting of the buildings; for extension of the sewer and water pipes; for erection of an ice-house; for plumbing, and for additional furniture for the wards. The cost of these improvements, repairs, etc., is estimated by the managers at \$18,600. The needs of the institution in these respects, have been carefully and fully examined and inquired into by the standing committee on the insane, and reported upon to the Board. We regard them as necessary for the purposes of the institution, and recommend an appropriation therefor, conditioned that they be effected within the estimates submitted. The details in relation to them, with estimates of their respective cost, will be found in the report of the standing committee on insane, to which we invite attention.

STATE HOMŒOPATHIC ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, AT MIDDLETOWN.

The superintendent of this asylum represented to the standing committee on the insane, in a visit to the institution, that certain additions, improvements, etc., were needed for its purposes, and that a diagram and estimates of the cost of carrying out the same would be prepared and submitted. No such diagram or estimates have been furnished the Board or the committee, and they could not, therefore, intelligently pass upon them. The superintendent outlined the general nature of these additions, improvements, etc., with verbal statements as to their probable cost, which are given in the report of the committee, hereto appended, to which we beg to refer.

BUFFALO STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

In a visit to this asylum, by the standing committee on the insane, certain needs of the institution were pointed out by the superintendent, which were noted, and appear in its report, hereto annexed.

STATE ASYLUMS FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE.

The number of insane in the Willard and Binghamton State Asylums October 1, 1883, was 2,183, and the admissions from that time to September 30, 1884, were 479, thus making a total of 2,662 provided for by these institutions during the year. Of these, 260 were discharged by death or otherwise, leaving 2,402 under care at the close of the year, 1,131 of whom were men and 1,271 women. The movements of the insane population of these asylums during the year are shown in the following table:

INSTITUTIONS.	No. of patients, Oct. 1, 1883.	Admitted during the year	Total supported.	Discharged during the year.	Died.	UNDER CARE OCTOBER 1, 1884.			Daily average during the year.	Weekly charge to counties.
						Males.	Fema's	Total.		
Willard Asylum.....	1,758	236	1,994	*172	....	849	973	1,822	1,790	\$2 65
Binghamton Asylum.....	425	243	668	41	47	282	298	580	502	2 65
Total.....	2,183	479	2,662	213	47	1,131	1,271	2,403	.....	.....

* Discharged and died.

The admissions to these asylums, it will be noticed, were increased 112 during the year, and the number of insane in their care October 1, 1884, was 219 in excess of that of October 1, 1883. The daily average in the Willard Asylum was 1,790; in the Binghamton Asylum, 502. Neither of these institutions has any spare room, and some of their wards are greatly crowded.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE STATE ASYLUMS FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE.

The receipts of these asylums the past year were \$446,534.44, as against \$400,510.14 for the year ending September 30, 1883, as follows: From the State, \$61,367.50; from counties, cities and towns, \$341,927.42; from all other sources, \$43,239.52. Their expenditures during the year were \$417,235.96, as against \$362,137.60 last year, viz.: For salaries, wages and labor, \$121,064.47; for provisions and supplies, \$124,137.59; for fuel and lights, \$32,091.13; for clothing, \$24,275.42; for furniture, beds and bedding, \$28,329.16; for medicines and medical supplies, \$2,950.99; for buildings, improvements and extraordinary repairs, \$29,995.11; for ordinary repairs, \$17,969.90; for all other purposes, \$36,422.19. The charge to the counties for patients was reduced October 1, 1884, from \$2.65 to \$2.55 per week.

**CHRONIC INSANE IN COUNTIES EXEMPT FROM THE WILLARD
ASYLUM ACT.**

The number of counties exempted by the Board from the Willard Asylum Act, under chapter 713 of the Laws of 1871, is fifteen. A list of these counties, with the number of insane in the care of each, October 1, 1884, appears in the following table:

Number of Insane October 1, 1884.

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Broome	34	35	69
Cattaraugus	21	29	50
Chautauqua	44	48	92
Chenango	12	28	40
Cortland	24	24	48
Erie	152	146	298
Jefferson	8	35	43
Oneida	88	159	247
Onondaga	41	78	119
Orange	33	38	71
Oswego	16	26	42
Queens	55	66	121
Suffolk	17	23	40
Wayne	37	33	70
Wyoming	8	12	20
Total	590	780	1,370

From this table, it will be seen that these counties had the care of 1,370 insane, October 1, 1884, as against 1,316, October 1, 1883, being an increase of fifty-four patients. Of these, 590 were men and 780 women. There have been no additions to the buildings for the insane in these counties during the year, and they contain little or no spare room, and some of them are crowded. The supervisors of Oneida county, at their last annual session, appropriated \$18,000, to remodel and enlarge its building for insane men, after the plan of the building for women, which, when completed, will increase its accommodations for about 100 additional patients. The plans and specifications are being perfected, and the work, it is said, will be entered upon early in the coming spring.

During the past year, the Secretary, under the direction of the Board, has repeatedly visited and examined the insane in these counties, and recommended the removal, by the superintendents, of such violent, disturbed and filthy cases as could not properly be provided for by them, to the Willard and Binghamton State Asylums. His recom-

mendations, in this respect, have been promptly acted upon and carried out, but the number of removals have not been as large as they would otherwise have been, owing to the lack of State accommodations for this class. In a number of counties, additional attendants have been employed, and the condition of the insane of these counties upon the whole is, at present, satisfactory. We do not regard it desirable, however, to retain filthy, violent and disturbed insane in the county institutions, and shall, therefore, continue to secure the removal of such insane to the State asylums, as their accommodations, from time to time, shall permit.

CHRONIC INSANE IN COUNTIES NOT EXEMPT FROM THE WILLARD ASYLUM ACT.

The returns of the superintendents of the poor show, that there were 552 insane in the various counties not exempted by the Board from the Willard Asylum Act, October 1, 1884. Of these, thirty-four were in the Clinton county poor-house, the authorities of which are authorized to provide for their chronic insane under special legislative enactment. The following is a list of these counties of the State having ten or more insane in their poor-houses, October 1, 1884, with the number respectively in each, viz.: Albany, 39; Cayuga, 17; Columbia, 38; Fulton, 14; Genesee, 16; Greene, 12; Herkimer, 39; Lewis, 15; Livingston, 59; Madison, 20; Montgomery, 16; Otsego, 19; Rensselaer, 19; Richmond, 12; St. Lawrence, 14; Saratoga, 19; Sullivan, 42; and Washington, 23.

A few of these counties have separate buildings for their insane, and employ attendants to look after them, but in most of them, they occupy rooms set apart for their use in the poor-house, or apartments in common with the paupers. The only additional accommodations made for the insane in any of these counties during the year, have been in Greene and Lewis. In Greene county, an old wood structure has been fitted up at the rear of the poor-house, for filthy and demented cases; and in Lewis, a two-story brick building for mild and harmless insane has been erected, and the building heretofore devoted to this class has been converted into a hospital. The application of Livingston county for exemption from the Willard Asylum Act has not as yet been granted. The buildings are satisfactory to the Board, but the exemption is withheld because of the lack of a sufficient water supply, and the highly defective sewerage.

In addition to his visits to the exempted counties before referred to, the Secretary of the Board, during the year, has also, once or more, visited all the poor-houses of the other counties, and inquired and examined into the condition of the insane in their care. The atten-

tion of the Superintendents has been called to any filthy, disturbed and violent insane found in these institutions, and their removal to the Willard and Binghamton State asylums has been secured. The work in this direction has been somewhat restricted, owing to the lack of room in these asylums, and there are still some insane in the poor-houses without adequate provision for their oversight and care.

THE INSANE IN THE CITY ALMS-HOUSES OF KINGSTON, NEWBURGH,
OSWEGO AND POUGHKEEPSIE.

The number of insane in these city alms-houses October 1, 1884, is shown by the following table:

Number of Insane October 1, 1884.

INSTITUTIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kingston city alms-house.....	....	...	....
Newburgh city alms-house.....	3	3	6
Oswego city alms-house.....	....	....	....
Poughkeepsie city alms-house.....	2	3	5
Total.....	5	6	11

The authorities of these cities send their insane, both acute and chronic, mainly to the State institutions, and in the visits to these alms-houses, during the year, it has not been found necessary to recommend any removals, the cases under care being only of the mild and harmless class.

THE INSANE OF NEW YORK, KINGS AND MONROE COUNTIES.

The number of insane in the county asylums of these counties on October 1, 1884, was as follows:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
New York city	1,625	2,181	3,806
Kings county	529	794	1,323
Monroe county	102	141	243
	2,256	3,116	5,372

An increase of 356 over the census of these institutions last year.

In the last annual report of the Board, attention was called to the overcrowding of the insane in these asylums, and although no further accommodation has been so far provided, yet the authorities of New York city and Kings county have taken very important steps, which will eventually lead, it is to be hoped, to an entire change in the manner of caring for the insane of these counties.

The New York city authorities, early in the year, entered into negotiations, for the purchase of 1,000 acres of uncleared land on Long Island, with the intention of making a settlement for the chronic insane, but unhappily it was found that no title to the land could be obtained.

The Kings county authorities, under chapter 230, Laws of 1884, have bought 1,000 acres of land on Long Island, and intend to proceed with the erection of buildings as soon as possible.

In Monroe county no new buildings have been erected, and there is an increase of five patients since last year.

FURTHER STATE PROVISION FOR THE INSANE.

The returns, as has been seen, show that the State institutions for the insane, both acute and chronic, have little or no spare room, and that there is an immediate pressing demand for additional accommodations for this class. The county institutions, having the custody of the chronic insane only, are nearly all full, and there are also considerable numbers of insane in the county poor-houses for whose oversight and care no proper facilities exist. The question, therefore, presses itself, what further provision shall be made by the State for its insane, and how can this be best and most readily accomplished? In view of the extended requirements of this class, we believe that any expenditures for this purpose should be so adjusted as to secure shelter for the greatest numbers practicable, consistent with their proper care, and with due regard to economy.

The State hospitals for the acute insane, it appears, have accommodations for about 1,700 patients. The present general crowded condition of these institutions, as has been shown, is due largely to the accumulation in them of chronic insane, owing to the lack of accommodations in the State asylums for this class, rather than to any actual increase in the number of admissions of recent or acute cases. These hospitals possess the requisite appliances for the care and successful treatment of the acute insane, and, if relieved of the custody of the chronic cases now burdening their wards, their accommodations would doubtless be adequate to the requirements of the acute insane for some time to come. The plans of these hospitals were projected upon an extended scale, and any attempt to enlarge them to meet the present urgent needs of the insane, would necessarily be of slow process, and attended with large expenditures. In this view, it would seem to be wise public policy to relieve the existing pressing needs for this class in other and less expensive directions, leaving the extension of these hospitals until the requirements of the State for its acute insane shall warrant their enlargement or completion, and then, if practicable, upon modified and more economical plans.

We believe, therefore, that the present urgent demands of the State for its insane, can be best and most promptly and economically met, by the extension of the Binghamton State Asylum in the erection of plain, inexpensive, detached buildings, and the transfer to them of the chronic insane now in the State hospitals, that are not likely to be benefitted by further treatment in these institutions. This would wholly relieve these hospitals and give adequate room for the present, at least, for all of the acute insane of the State seeking admission in accordance with their original purposes and designs. It would also enable the transfer, to the State, of the chronic insane of such county poor-houses as are without proper conveniences for their care, and the removal, from time to time, of the filthy, violent and troublesome cases from the counties providing for their chronic insane under the exemption of this Board.

The class of buildings here referred to have long been in use at the Willard Asylum, and found well adapted to the custody and care of the chronic insane. The trustees of the Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane, have prepared and submitted to this Board plans for such detached buildings, more simple even in their design than those at the Willard Asylum, with specifications and estimates for their erection, at an expenditure of not more than \$240, for each patient to be accommodated. The institution has its central and administrative accommodations for a much larger number of patients than is now provided for, and no outlay in this respect would, therefore, be necessary. We have carefully examined these plans, and recommend the erection of such detached buildings in connection with that asylum, for 300 additional patients, upon the express condition, however, that the cost of their construction and entire completion, according to the plans and specifications, shall not exceed these estimates, including interior pipes, fixtures, etc., for heat, light and water.

WILLARD ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

The trustees of the Willard Asylum have submitted to the Board, for its approval, plans and specifications for a single story detached building for filthy patients, of which there are large numbers in the institution. These are distributed through its various wards, and many of them are feeble, infirm and bed-ridden. They require constant oversight and care, and are, moreover, a source of great annoyance and discomfort to the other patients. The plans of the proposed building embrace every needed convenience, in respect to bathing and the means for cleanliness, to meet the conditions of this class, and it is designed for two hundred patients, including an equal number of each sex. Its estimated cost is placed at \$50,000, or \$250 for each

patient to be accommodated. We have carefully and fully examined these plans, and while we do not consider it desirable to enlarge this asylum further, we regard the proposed building necessary for the purpose designed, and recommend its erection upon condition that it be completed in accordance with the plans and specifications submitted, at a cost *per capita* not to exceed \$240, including pipes, fixtures, for heat, light and water.

The trustees of the Willard Asylum have also submitted to the Board, for its approval, plans and estimates for lumber-sheds and storage-house; for changing the present bakery, and increasing the kitchen and dining-room accommodations, and for a new bakery and ovens, etc., amounting in all to \$6,590. The needs of the institution in these respects have been fully and carefully inquired into by the standing committee on the insane, and reported upon to the Board. We believe these improvements, etc., necessary for the purposes of the institution, and recommend an appropriation for carrying out the same, conditioned that they be completed within the estimates submitted.

BINGHAMTON ASYLUM FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE.

6- In addition to the application for detached buildings, before referred to, the trustees of this asylum have applied to the Board for its approval of legislative appropriations for various improvements; laundry appliances, furnishing, farm implements, etc.; amounting in all to \$3,230. The standing committee on the insane has visited the institution, and carefully examined and inquired into the matter, and reported to the Board its great needs in these respects. It has no income except from counties for patients, which, under the statute, is fixed at the actual cost of their maintenance, thus leaving it without funds to supply these needs. The Board, therefore, recommend an appropriation of the sum named for the several objects enumerated, upon the condition that they be carried out within the amount specified, and in the manner set forth in the application, the details of which appear in the appended report of the committee, to which we invite attention.

THE BLIND.

The average number of blind pupils in the State institutions for this class, with the average weekly expenditure for their education, maintenance and care, is shown in the following table :

INSTITUTIONS.	Average No. during the year.	Av. weekly cost of support.
New York Institution for the Blind, N. Y. city...	223	\$4 54
New York State Institution for the Blind, Batavia.	130	5 20
Total.....	353	.....

It will be seen by this table that the average attendance of pupils in these institutions during the year was 353; the average last year was 400. The New York institution increased its average by seven pupils during the year, as compared with last year, while the average of the institution at Batavia fell off 54. This reduction was due to the epidemic prevailing in the institution early in the year, in consequence of which the schools were temporarily closed, and the pupils sent to their homes, some of whom did not return. It has now its full complement of pupils.

The total receipts of these institutions for the year closing September 30, 1884, were \$185,136.03, as against \$154,972.16, the preceding year, as follows: From the State, \$91,419.95; from counties, cities and towns, \$11,489.91; from all other sources, \$82,226.17. The expenditures were: For buildings, improvements and extraordinary repairs, \$9,885.20; for salaries, wages and labor, \$40,678.02; for provisions and supplies, \$27,019.51; for ordinary repairs, \$9,053.76; for all other purposes, \$79,061.55; total, \$165,698.04, as against \$134,619.38, expended during the year ending September 30, 1883.

We invite attention to the appended report of the standing committee on the blind, for further information as to the condition of these institutions, and their work during the year.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The number of pupils in the various institutions of the State for the deaf and dumb, October 1, 1884, was 1,251, as against 1,199, October 1, 1883. Of these, 700 were males, and 551 females, in institutions as follows:

<i>Number of Pupils October 1, 1884.</i>			
INSTITUTIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,			
New York	247	143	390
Institution for the Improved Instruction of the			
Deaf and Dumb, New York.....	92	71	163
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes,			
Rome.....	90	58	148
LeCouteulx St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum,			
Buffalo	74	65	139

INSTITUTIONS.		Males.	Females.	Total.
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham.....	110	140	250	
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester	87	74	161	
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone .....	....	....	....
Total	700	551	1,251	

The gross receipts of these institutions for the year ending September 30, 1884, were \$382,187.12; the previous year they were \$399,340.42. The expenditures during the year footed up \$362,699.48 as against \$391,128.88, for the year ending September 30, 1883.

The Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes at Malone, incorporated in 1884, opened on the 10th of September last, with about twenty pupils. It occupies a rented building, and its accommodations for the time being are quite limited. Its legislative *pro rata* appropriation for pupils, the same as to the other institutions, will probably be adequate to its requirements for the year.

IDIOTS.

The State institutions for this class are, the New York Asylum for Idiots, at Syracuse, and the Custodial Branch at Newark. The first is for the education and care of idiotic and feeble-minded children only, and gives them, generally, the benefits of seven years' instruction. It has a farm department for idiotic and feeble-minded adult males, situated near Syracuse, in which it maintains an average of about thirty of this class. The Newark Custodial Branch Asylum is devoted entirely to the oversight and care of adult female idiots and feeble-minded young women, and is under the control and management of the trustees of the asylum at Syracuse.

NEW YORK ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.

This institution had 320 inmates October 1, 1884, including those in the branch for adult males, the average during the year being 326. Its receipts for the year ending September 30, 1884, were \$75,891.35, of which \$63,500 was from the State, and \$12,391.35 from various other sources. Its disbursements were, for current expenses, \$61,564.48; for extraordinary expenses, \$10,000; total, \$71,564.48. The average weekly cost for education, maintenance and care was \$3.33 per pupil.

CUSTODIAL BRANCH ASYLUM FOR ADULT IDIOTIC AND FEEBLE-MINDED FEMALES, AT NEWARK.

This asylum had an average of 140 inmates during the year, and there were 136 under its care October 1, 1884. Its receipts for the year ending September 30, 1884, including balance from the preceding year, were \$17,694.57, of which \$15,000 was from the State. Its expenditures were \$14,493.58, the average weekly cost of support being \$1.99.

The necessity and importance of this institution has been repeatedly referred to in the annual reports of the Board. The great urgency for further accommodations for this class is emphasized in the report of the standing committee on poor-houses, hereto appended. We quote from this report the following, as fully expressing the views and opinions of the Board upon the subject:

"These unfortunate persons, by reason of their mental weakness, must always need protection and support somewhere. In the State Custodial Institution, they find safe protection and kind care. In the counties, they have the poor-houses as a home and refuge, with temporary employment in hop-fields, or intermittent service in families where poor help is in demand. The difference in cost to the public between the two systems of support is immense. The State system supports a certain definite number of these persons respectably and safely, turning their labor to as much account as possible within the institution. The county system supports the same persons and an indefinite unnumbered progeny, as weak-minded, defenseless and dependent as themselves. This is hereditary pauperism of the worst type, as it rests on the fact of mental weakness, that leaves no hope of breaking the succession.

"The State Board of Charities memorialized the last Legislature upon this subject, enforcing its recommendations by illustrative cases that proved that the extent of the danger was not overrated. Your committee are of the opinion that the Board should present the subject to the attention of the present Legislature, and keep the situation and needs of this class of dependents before our law-makers and the public.

"The institution at Newark is known as the Custodial Branch of the New York State Idiot Asylum at Syracuse, and is under the control of the same board of managers. It is now substantially full, having had an average of 140 inmates, mostly between the ages of 15 and 40. But there are probably 150 of the same class in the several poor-houses or vibrating between the poor-house and temporary service, that need the shelter of a custodial institution.

"The building occupied by the Custodial Branch is rented by the State at a cost of \$1,000 per annum, with the privilege of purchasing, if desired. It is a large brick structure, built originally for an academy, at a cost, we should think, of not less than \$40,000. It is reasonably well adapted to its present use, and we learned from the superintendent that the building, with four acres of land, could be bought for \$13,000. Your committee thinks the State should purchase the property, thus giving permanent location to the cheapest of all our State charitable institutions, and to one of the most important. The State owning the property additional accommodations could be furnished by throwing out wings and additions to the main building, so as to place all of this class of dependents under one management. But whatever plan is adopted, nothing should long delay the furnishing of a safe custodial home for all these weak-minded, irresponsible dependents, whose protection is demanded by the strongest considerations of economy as well as of humanity."

REFORMATORIES.

The returns show that there were 4,364 juvenile delinquents in the various reformatories of the State October 1, 1884, as against 4,390, October 1, 1883, of whom 3,282 were boys, and 1,082 girls. A list of these institutions and the number of inmates of each are given in the following table :

Number of inmates October 1, 1884.

REFORMATORIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New York House of Refuge.....	644	114	758
Western House of Refuge.....	424	89	513
New York Juvenile Asylum.....	766	175	941
New York Catholic Protectory.....	1,347	704	2,051
Buffalo Catholic Protectory.....	101	.....	101
Total.....	3,282	1,082	4,364

The receipts and expenditures of the New York Juvenile Asylum, the New York Catholic Protectory, and the Buffalo Catholic Protectory appear in the tables relating to orphan asylums and homes for the friendless, and those of the New York House of Refuge, and the Western House of Refuge, maintained by legislative appropriations, in the tables relating to the State institutions. The total receipts of these two houses of refuge for the year ending September 30, 1884, were \$240,796.52, as against \$261,426.02 for the year ending September 30, 1883. Of this sum, \$151,856.53 was received from the State, and \$43,684.44 from the labor of inmates. The disbursements during the year

were \$247,058.19 as against \$262,277.74 expended last year, as follows; For buildings, improvements and extraordinary repairs, \$34,823.24; for current expenses, \$212,234.95.

THE STATE REFORMATORY AT ELMIRA.

The State Reformatory at Elmira receives adult male prisoners for a first offense, and should be classed by itself.

The number of inmates October 1, 1884, was, 580. The receipts of the institution from all sources for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1884, were \$135,947.78; and the expenditures \$118,639.11.*

The Reformatory continues under the same enlightened management, and is a credit to the State. During the year past its capacity has been severely strained, and it is now overcrowded.

The work-shops of the Reformatory were destroyed by fire on December 4, 1884, and for the employment of the prisoners and the good of the State, an immediate appropriation should be made by the Legislature to build new shops. The officers of the institution apply for appropriations for the purpose as follows:

For building work-shop No. 1, two stories, 250x50 feet..	\$13,141 30
For building work-shop No. 2, one story (irregular).....	8,762 94

\$21,904 24

Plans and specifications for these shops accompany the application, with detailed estimates as to their cost. Considering the imperative need above mentioned, the Board recommend that an appropriation be granted for the amount named.

The institution further applies for the sum of \$975 for repairs and alterations in the south pavilion, which it is desired to use for hospital purposes. There is pressing need of additional accommodations for the sick. The sum asked is reasonable, and the location chosen for the proposed hospital has the approval of the committee on reformatories. For these reasons the Board recommends that an appropriation be granted for the amount named.

These recommendations are based upon the express condition that the buildings and improvements be completed within the estimates submitted, and that the work be undertaken upon competitive bids, so as to secure the greatest reduction possible from the figures given; and further, that the several sums named shall not be exceeded, for the entire completion of the buildings and improvements, including heating, lighting, sewerage, etc.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE, RANDALL'S ISLAND.

Referring to the report of this Board to the Legislature of 1884, this Board again, and with increased emphasis, urges the necessity of the adoption of the recommendations then made, viz.:

"1. That the dormitory system be changed so as to do away with the stone cells with iron doors, and that a more open system on the family plan be substituted.

"2. That two suitable play-rooms be provided for the inmates, one for each sex, and that they be entirely separated from the bath-rooms.

"3. That the yard-closets be renovated with regard to proper sanitation, and so heated and connected by covered passages with the buildings, as to be safe in cold and rainy weather."

"4. That the administration of corporal punishment should be only by the superintendent or by the matron, or in their presence and under their direction, and that the number of such punishments can, and should be, greatly reduced."

"5. That a system of rewards be inaugurated, calculated to stimulate the ambition of the children.

"6. That the contract system for the boys be abolished, and a comprehensive system of trades be substituted therefor."

The Board is glad to know by the report of its committee, that the superintendent of the institution, in his report for 1884, has called the attention of the board of managers to the necessity of recommendations 2 and 3.

An examination of the records by a committee of this Board shows that there has been a reduction in the number of corporal punishments inflicted, and it is earnestly hoped that a reduction of the number of officers charged with the responsibility may follow.

THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

Referring to the report of its committee, the Board learns with pleasure that some improvements have been made during the year in the condition of the grounds and buildings, and that some necessary conveniences were furnished the inmates.

The report of the committee states that the institution is overcrowded, and that the administration of corporal punishment is not surrounded with sufficient checks. The Board invites attention to this report, and believes its recommendations should be carried out.

THE NEW YORK CATHOLIC PROTECTORY.

The Board note with pleasure that all of its recommendations made a year ago for the male department have received the attention of the officers of the Protectory, and were carried out by them.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN.

The law providing for the establishment of a house of refuge for women was passed May 2, 1881, and a board of managers appointed within a few days thereafter. Unfortunately, up to the present time, no action has been taken by this Board, beyond the purchase of a site at Hudson, and the adoption of plans. The appropriation made in the original law lapsed in May, 1883, and until the end of the session of 1884 it was impossible to secure the passage of a bill making a re-appropriation. This having been accomplished, it was hoped that the work on the building would have been at once begun, but so far this expectation has not been fulfilled.

ORPHAN ASYLUMS AND HOMES FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

The institutions of this class in the State number 192. The property held by them October 1, 1884, was appraised by the respective managers at \$18,986,343.41, as against \$17,666,445.96, the appraised value October 1, 1883. Their receipts for the year ending September 30, 1884, were \$5,538,582.67, and their expenditures \$5,114,887.66. For the year ending September 30, 1883, their receipts footed up \$5,353,927.46, and their expenditures \$4,868,842.20. The whole number of inmates during the year was 42,773 as against 42,643 last year. The number in their care October 1, 1884, was 26,877 as against 26,338, October 1, 1883, as follows: Adult men, 962; adult women, 4,179; boys, 11,641; girls, 10,095. We invite attention to the appended tables, before referred to, for a classification of the receipts and expenditures of these institutions, and the changes occurring in them during the year.

HOSPITALS.

The number of hospitals in the State is 57. The property of these institutions increased from \$9,979,914.05, as appraised by the managers October 1, 1883, to \$10,406,532.52, the appraisal October 1, 1884. The total receipts during the year ending September 30, 1884, were \$2,005,204.43, and their expenditures \$1,789,183.95, as against \$1,747,849.06 received, and \$1,593,873.91 expended the preceding year. The number of patients under treatment October 1, 1884, was 3,133 as against 3,009 October 1, 1883. Of these, 1,660 were males, and 1,473 females. The appended tables referred to, classify the receipts and expenditures for the year ending September 30, 1884, and exhibit the changes occurring in them during the year, and the results of treatment.

DISPENSARIES.

These institutions, confined almost entirely to large cities, number 41. The property held for their purposes October 1, 1884, was

valued by their managers at \$545,771.27, as against \$529,491.58, as valued October 1, 1883. Their entire receipts during the year ending September 30, 1884, were reported to have been \$144,411.96, and their expenditures \$119,436.60. For the year ending September 30, 1883, their receipts summed up \$150,322.25, and their expenditures \$125,242.21. A list of these institutions, the number of beneficiary patients treated by them during the year, with their classified receipts and expenditures for the year, appear in the tables before cited.

COUNTY POOR-HOUSES.

There have been no new poor-houses erected in the State during the year. The buildings are generally in good condition, with but few exceptions, notably those of Schoharie and Ulster counties. A careful scrutiny, in most cases, is exercised in the admissions to these institutions, rejecting the able-bodied and vagrant, and restricting their accommodations almost wholly, to the aged, infirm and helpless classes. The law excluding children from poor-houses is generally executed so far as it relates to the healthy and intelligent of this class, but there are still considerable numbers of idiotic, epileptic and otherwise infirm children in these institutions, in violation of the statute. The insane requiring asylum care, in the counties making no separate provision for them; have generally been promptly transferred to the State. The farms connected with the poor-houses have been largely productive during the year, and these institutions are usually well supplied with farm and garden products for winter use. We invite attention to the annexed report of the standing committee on poor-houses, for additional information regarding these institutions, and for timely recommendations for their further improvement.

PAUPER RETURNS.

According to the reports of the various officers, the whole number of in-door paupers provided for in the State during the year ending November 1, 1884, was 69,058, as against 65,983 the preceding year, as follows: In county poor-houses, 18,183; in city alms-houses, 50,875.

The number under care at the close of the year was 18,270, as against 17,316 at the close of last year, viz.: In county poor-houses, 6,816; in city alms-houses, 11,454. Of these, 9,291 were males, and 8,979 females. As these returns include the insane in New York, Kings and other counties providing for this class, which class has considerably increased during the year, it will be seen that there has been little or no increase in pauperism in the State from other sources, as compared with that of 1883. The following table shows the number of paupers in the poor-houses and alms-houses of the State during the year, and the number respectively in their care November 1, 1884:

INSTITUTIONS.	Whole No. of paupers during the year.	NUMBER UNDER CARE NOV. 1, 1884.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
County poor-houses.....	18,183	3,865	2,951	6,816
City alms-houses.....	50,875	5,426	6,028	11,454
Total.....	69,058	9,291	8,979	18,270

The expenditures for in-door support during the year, exclusive of the products of the farms, were \$1,927,316.11, as against \$1,959,836.56 last year, as follows : In the county poor-houses, \$657,531.67; in the city alms-houses, \$1,269,784.44.

STATE PAUPERS.

The number of State paupers under care October 1, 1883, committed to the care of the Board pursuant to chapter 661 of the Laws of 1873, was as follows : In State alms-houses, 158; in State insane asylums, 28; in orphan asylums, 3; total, 189. The commitments during the year ending September 30, 1884, were 1,892, as against 1,426 committed the preceding year, an increase of 466. Of these, 1,378 were males, and 514 females. The whole number provided for during the year, including those on hand at its commencement, was 2,050, as against 1,566 last year. The following changes occurred in the several State alms-houses during the year, viz.: Discharged, as able to provide for their own support, 491; provided with situations in families, 3; absconded, 84; transferred to other institutions, 13; furnished transportation to their homes and friends in other States and countries, 1,246; died, 40. This left 173 in the various State alms-houses, October 1, 1884, as against 158, October 1, 1883. At the same time there were 32 insane in State asylums, and four children in orphan asylums, thus making a total of 209 in the care of the State, October 1, 1884, as against 189, October 1, 1883.

The yearly commitments of State paupers, and the annual changes occurring since the law went into effect, October 22, 1873, are shown in the appended tables, numbers 30 to 35 inclusive. By these it will be seen that the whole number of persons committed as State paupers to October 1, 1884, has been 12,855, of whom 10,060 were males, and 2,795 females. The former residences or places of legal settlement of 7,566 of these have been traced out by the Secretary under the direction of the Board, and they have, from time to time, been furnished transportation to their respective homes in other States and countries,

and this State, and its cities and counties have thus been relieved of the burden and expense of maintaining them through life. At the same time nearly 4,000 others, upon recovery from their infirmities, have been discharged and allowed to go out and provide for themselves, and a large number of these have been aided in procuring situations at labor, but few of whom have subsequently burdened the State. The number that have died while under care during this period has been 331, or nearly three per cent, many of them being so enfeebled upon entering the State as to preclude their return to their homes, and not a few have died whose residence and friends remained unknown. Of those under care October 1, 1884, about two-thirds were insane or suffering with chronic and incurable diseases, and most of these will doubtless require the protecting care of the State the balance of their lives. The others, laboring mainly under temporary disability, will, upon recovery, be returned to their homes and friends, or discharged to take care of themselves.

The large increase in the number of State paupers committed the past year, is due almost wholly to the defective administration of the Federal law respecting emigration, by which large numbers of infirm alien paupers find their way into this State, to burden its cities and counties, who should be rejected at the ports at which they land, and their return enforced on the vessels bringing them to this country, as the Federal act prescribes. There is no reciprocal action between the Emigration Commissioners of the various United States ports, or adequate protection, under the Federal law as now enforced, against the influx into this State of disabled and pauper immigrants by the way of Philadelphia, Boston, New York and Canada. The New York State Commissioners of Emigration refuse to provide for any of these paupers other than those landing in New York, and are unable to return them to the authorities of the ports through which they were shipped to this country, after they permit them to land here. These helpless people are, therefore, thrown upon the various cities and counties for support, and most of them are ultimately committed as State paupers, for continued hospital treatment and care, or to be returned at the expense of this State to the ports at which they landed, or to their former homes in different countries of Europe. The number of such persons returned to their respective homes under this act during the past year was 79. Included in this number were 63 so-called "assisted pauper immigrants," deported to this country by various agencies through the numerous United States and Canadian ports, for no conceivable object other than to rid the communities in which they resided of troublesome and expensive burdens. The only protection to the State, therefore, against the accumulation of

these helpless pauper classes in its poor-houses and other institutions, is at present in the work of the Board in this direction, and its continuance seems necessary until the Federal Government shall take positive action to correct such evils in its system of emigration supervision as now exist. An itemized and classified statement of the expenditures under the act, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1884, will be found in Table No. 40 hereto appended.

REMOVAL OF CRIPPLED, BLIND, LUNATIC AND OTHER INFIRM ALIEN PAUPERS.

*4 summary
Holland 5;*

In pursuance with chapter 549 of the Laws of 1880, the Board, during the year ending September 30, 1884, removed 114 permanently disabled and helpless alien paupers to their homes in various countries of Europe, as follows: To England, 24; to Ireland, 47; to Scotland, 5; to Switzerland, 3; to Austria, 2; and to Italy, 1. Sixty-three of these were landed at the port of New York, 19 at other United States ports, and 32 at various Canadian ports, shipped to this country by the following agencies, viz.: By cities and towns, 50; by benevolent societies, 29; by relatives and friends, 28; and by guardians, 7. Their condition at the time of landing was traced out as follows: Lunatics, 11; imbecile, 19; feeble-minded, 34; decrepit, 8; crippled, 9; blind, 3; paralytic, 2; epileptic, 2; vagrant and diseased, 7; deaf-mute, 1; otherwise infirm, 18. All of these persons became dependent immediately or soon after their arrival in the country, and were being supported by the State, or by its various cities and counties, in poor-houses, hospitals, asylums or other institutions of charity, and they would have burdened the public of this State permanently had they remained. The total expense this year of the removal of these 114 helpless persons to their respective homes was \$2,451.07; the expense per person, \$21.50. The whole number of such removals under the act has been 296; the aggregate expenditure, \$7,003.11; *per capita*, \$23.66. The principal facts regarding each person, the removal, and the expense attending the removal, are permanently recorded in the office of the Board, and the authorities or individuals shipping them to this country are, whenever practicable, notified of their return.

To have maintained these 296 persons at public expense in this State (as would have been compulsory, had not the wise system of returning them to the foreign countries from which they were intentionally shipped, to remain here as permanent burdens, been adopted,) would cost at least \$600 per week, or a total of \$31,200 per annum in added taxation on our people. Estimating their longevity, notwithstanding their incapability of self-support, at an average of but fifteen years each, the saving of the cost of their maintenance for life would

finally amount to no less than \$468,000 at the expiration of that period of years, independent of annual interest. It seems hardly credible that such a saving in taxes could come from the expenditure to effect it, of such a small sum to the State as \$7,003.11, but the fact of it is as absolute as are the circumstances; and it is doubtful if any measure of public policy, when compared with its trifling cost, can exceed it in results. But these results are not only pecuniary, they are also of a far-reaching moral kind. "Pauperism breeds pauperism," has hereditary characteristics, and the best thought and highest study of it indicate that efforts in the line of prevention are a public duty, as necessary as the preventing, as far as possible, those diseases that assail the health of man or that of animals, but are restrictible in their nature. We are especially earnest in keeping, by State supervision and law, contagion from our herds, and dread the spread of unhealthy contamination among them. Protecting the moral health of the State in one of its aspects, by protecting society from the infiltration of more of the pauper element than is of our own natural product, is one of the highest prerogatives of legislation; as much higher than combating the extension of diseased conditions among the beasts of the field, as man himself is above the beasts. It has at last been demonstrated by experience in both cases, that a small amount of money spent at the right time, is more effectual than many thousands of dollars spent later, when the disease is multiplying, and that preventive measures at the outset, as its germs appear, are positively necessary for safety against its undue expansion. •

We, therefore, earnestly recommend that \$5,000 be included in the supply bill for this year, to enable the Board to carry out the beneficial legislation inaugurated by chapter 549 of the State Laws of 1880. No expenditure of any kind is incurred in additional salaries or other cost in carrying out the provisions of this law, the execution of it being under the charge of the officials of the Board, without extra compensation, and all of the appropriation not actually and necessarily used in transferring the class of persons referred to, to their homes abroad, will remain, as has been the case in former years, an undrawn balance, in the treasury of the State.

Under the act of Congress, passed August 3, 1882, the "head money" duty on arriving immigrants, of fifty cents each, now goes into the United States treasury, as an "immigrant fund." This is presumably drawn to pay the expenses of Castle Garden and Ward's Island, under the contract of the State's Emigrant Commissioners with the Secretary of the United States Treasury, under the act of 1882. The amount of this *per capita* duty for the past two years is estimated at about \$500,000, based on the reported arrivals of passengers. The

hospital and all the other buildings on Ward's Island, used by the Commissioners of Emigration, are the property of the State of New York, which, in this way, practically gives the use of this costly property belonging to it free, for the purposes for which it is used in connection with immigrants, to the general benefit of her sister States, housing and attending there, the sick, feeble and indigent, while all but a few of the able-bodied, enterprising and self-supporting ones pass beyond her borders to other States, even to those on the utmost verge of our national domain, to add to their population and to become citizens of them.

But this is not new action, or a new deed on the part of the State of New York. Independent of any receipts from any source connected with emigration, she has spent nearly \$1,200,000 in recent years; in keeping up an Emigration Bureau in New York city for the care and protection of the well, and relief of the sick and broken down of the arriving host of immigrants. The following payments from legislative appropriations have been made to the Commissioners of Emigration by the Comptroller of this State from 1876 to 1883, inclusive: In 1876, \$57,368.26; in 1877, \$183,569.93; in 1878, \$163,341.09; in 1879, \$148,336.37; in 1880, \$166,059.09; in 1881, \$159,334.94; in 1882, \$185,402.61; in 1883, \$77,042.90; total, \$1,140,455.19. Surely this is practical philanthropy of the broadest kind on the part of the State of New York. The expenses of all kinds of the charities of the State, including those of its counties and cities, now reach an enormous sum annually for their maintenance, and inasmuch as the general government has assumed the revenues derived from the "head money" duty on passengers from abroad, not citizens, and the disbursement of these revenues, it became our duty to make the law adopted by Congress in 1882, protect this State, as far as possible, from the onerous and unjustifiable additional burden of supporting, for life, the refuse of an immigration, the greater part of the bone and sinew of which goes immediately beyond her borders, to neighboring States or to the distant West

As one step in this direction, this Board addressed a communication under date of October 28, 1884, to the Secretary of State at Washington, in accordance with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President and the Secretary of this Board, be and hereby are directed officially, to call the attention of the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States, to the frequently reported arrivals in this country, of a class of persons incapacitated in various ways of supporting themselves, and who are required to be returned in the vessels bringing them from foreign ports, or not allowed to land in ours, under the act of Congress of August 3, 1882, and to respectfully represent to him, that, in the opinion of this Board, the evil could be much abated, and the shipment of such persons to our country cur-

tailed, if the Department of State would cause the existence of the said act of Congress and its text to be promulgated in all ports and places in the countries of Europe, where our own government has resident consuls or commercial agents.

To the communication from this Board, inclosing the above resolution, the Honorable Secretary of State has replied as follows:

“DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, December 26, 1884. }

“*Secretary of the State Board of Charities, Albany, N. Y.:*

“SIR — I have to inform you, that this Department is preparing a circular to our diplomatic and consular officers, abroad, instructing them to give publicity to the act of Congress of August 3, 1882, in the countries or ports to which they are severally accredited, or at which they are recognized.

“I am, sir,
Your obedient,
(Signed) FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN.”

Whatever expectations may be formed of the recent or future efforts of the Federal authorities to decrease the deportation of chronic paupers from Europe to our shores, those efforts must of necessity be but partially effective in protecting this State; inasmuch as many individuals of this class find their way into it, as past experience has over abundantly proved, by the way of Canada. Arriving at the ports of Quebec and Montreal they are pushed, in too frequent instances, and in large numbers — Canada having no system of public charities of her own like ours — over her borders, and into the State of New York, to settle down, unless prevented, into our institutions and almshouses, thus compelling the citizens of our State to support for the remainder of their lives a class of dependents, having no natural or legal claims on them whatever under these circumstances. We confidently repeat the recommendation made herein, that \$5,000 be appropriated in the Supply bill to be expended, in whole, or in part, as necessity may require, for relieving our State, county and city public charitable institutions by returning to their homes in Europe, all such persons shipped thence who become inmates of them, through any channel whatever.

APPENDED PAPERS.

The papers appended to this report, before referred to, are as follows:

Report of the standing committee on the insane.

Report of the standing committee on the blind.

Report of the standing committee on reformatories.

Report of the standing committee on poor-houses.

44 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Report of committee on the New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.

Report on the public charities of New York city, other than insane asylums and prisons, by Commissioners Stewart and Milhan.

Report regarding disturbed and violent insane in county asylums and county poor-houses by the Secretary.

By order of the Board.

WILLIAM P. LETCHWORTH,
President.

CHARLES S. HOYT, *Secretary.*
Dated ALBANY, *January 27, 1885.*

TABLES
APPENDED TO THE REPORT.

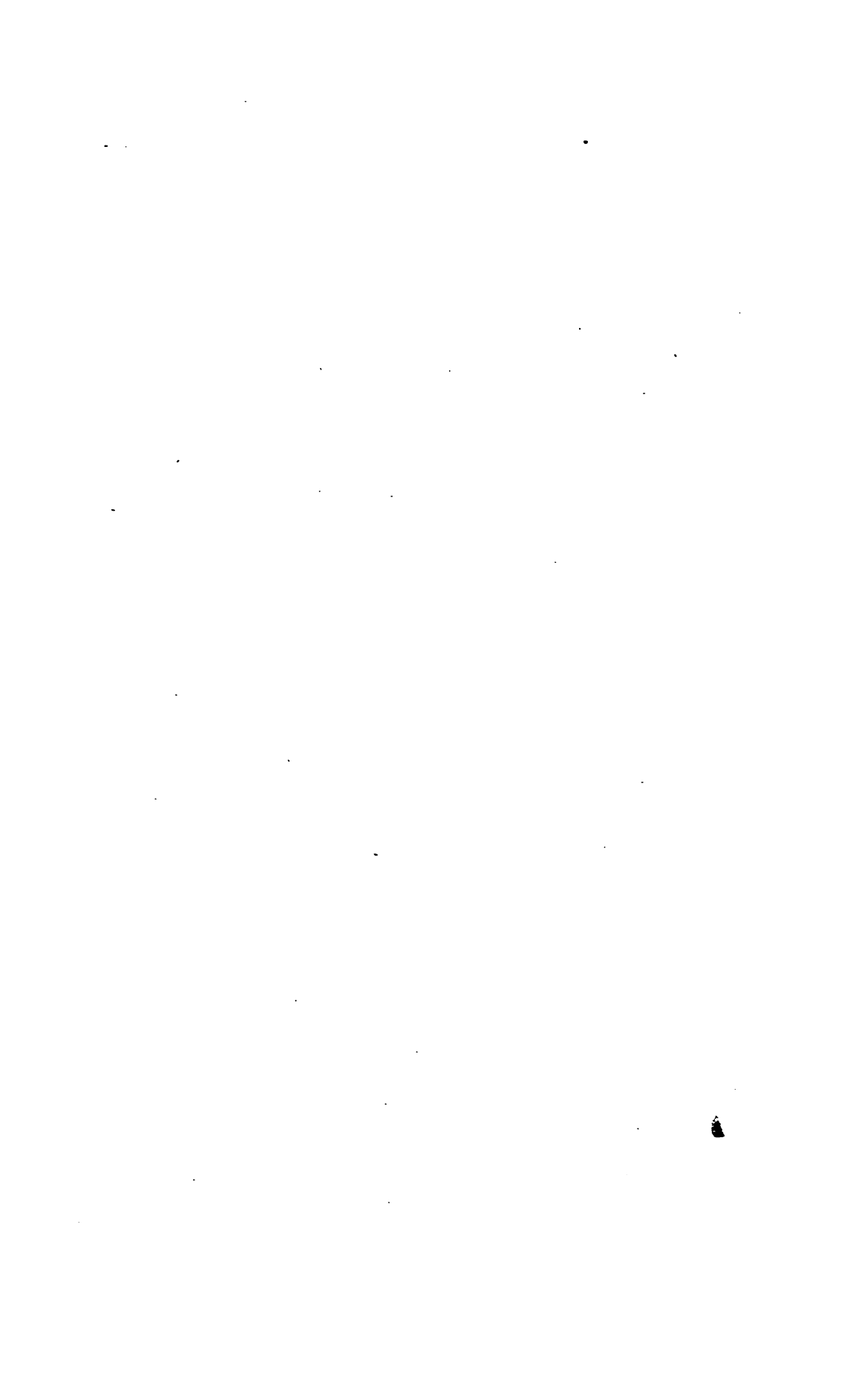


TABLE 1.—List of the several State Institutions, their location, date of opening, name and date of appointment of the Superintendent, and the names of the officers of the Board of Trustees or Managers.

INSTITUTIONS.	Location.	Date of opening.	Superintendent.	Date of appointment.	Officers of the Board of Trustees or Managers.
New York State Lunatic Asylum.....	Utica.....	1843	Dr. John P. Gray.....	July 1, 1864	President, Samuel Campbell. Secretary, James McQuade. Treasurer, Thomas W. Seward.
Willard Asylum for the Insane.....	Willard.....	1849	Dr. P. M. Wise.....	Sept. 1, 1864	President, S. G. Hadley. Secretary, S. K. Welles.
Hudson River State Hospital.....	Poughkeepsie	1871	Dr. J. M. Cleaveland..	March 28, 1867	Treasurer, James B. Thomas. President, Amasa J. Parker, Jr. Secretary and Treasurer, Richard Kenworthy.
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane.....	Buffalo.....	1880	Dr. Judson B. Andrews	June 30, 1880	President, Francis H. Root. Secretary and Treasurer, Elias S. Hawley.
State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane....	Middletown ...	1871	S. H. Talcott, M. D....	April 13, 1877	President, Fletcher Harper, Jr. Secretary, M. D. Stivers.
Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane....	Binghamton....	1881	T. S. Armstrong, M. D.	May 25, 1880	Treasurer, U. I. Hayes. President, T. R. Morgan. Secretary, H. G. Rodgers.
New York Institution for the Blind.....	New York city.	1832	William B. Wait.....	Oct. 1, 1863	Treasurer, J. DeWitt. President, Robert S. Hone. Secretary, T. Bailey Myers.
New York State Institution for the Blind.....	Batavia.....	1848	A. G. Clement.	June, 1883	Treasurer, William Whitewright. President, W. J. Humphrey. Secretary, L. C. McIntyre.
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb...	New York city.	1818	Isaac L. Peet, Prin....	Sept. 1, 1867	Treasurer, Erastus Brooks. President, Gordon Bentley. Secretary, Thatcher M. Adams.
New York Asylum for Idiots.....	Syracuse.....	1851	Dr. James C. Carson...	Oct. 8, 1864	Treasurer, George A. Robins. President, F. D. Huntington. Secretary, Alfred Wilkinson, Sr. Treasurer, Alfred Wilkinson, Jr.
Custodial Branch of New York Asylum for Idiots	Newark.....	1878	C. C. Warner.....	May 1, 1878	President, John A. Weeks. Secretary, Frederick W. Downer.
New York House of Refuge.....	Randall's Island New York city.	1852	Israel C. Jones.,	April 1, 1863	Treasurer, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr. President, William Purcell. Secretary and Treasurer, William C. Rowley.
Western House of Refuge.	Rochester.....	1849	Levi S. Fulton.....	Feb. 15, 1870	Treasurer, John I. Weeks. President, John I. Weeks. Secretary, Wm. C. Wey, M. D.
New York State Reformatory.....	Elmira.....	1876	Z. R. Brockway.....	May 12, 1876	Treasurer, S. T. Arnold. President, Henry W. Slocum. Secretary and Treasurer, Jonathan Roble.
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home....	Bath.....	.....	Brig.-Gen. T. G. Pitcher	.....

TABLE 2.

Showing the capacity and cost of the buildings of the several State Institutions.

INSTITUTIONS.	Capacity.	Cost of build- ings.	Cost per in- mate.
New York State Lunatic Asylum.	600	*\$645,943 51	\$1,076
Willard Asylum for the Insane	1,800	+1,150,637 91	639
Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane.	350	‡1,383,421 09	.....
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane.	350	1,242,653 19	.....
State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane.	400	\$607,137 62	.....
Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane.	600	370,000 00	.....
New York Institution for the Blind	250	218,652 07	875
New York State Institution for the Blind.	175	328,689 54	1,878
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	550	394,000 00	662
New York Asylum for Idiots.	350	180,500 00	515
Custodial Branch of New York Asylum for Idiots.	145	.....	.....
New York House of Refuge.	1,000	500,000 00	500
Western House of Refuge	820	372,469 28	454
New York State Reformatory.	500	1,025,706 25	.....
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.	600	118,977 00	198
Total.	8,490	\$8,508,787 44	.....

* Includes expenditures in remodeling the original buildings, and the introduction of steam heating and forced ventilation.

+ Includes all buildings and modifications, water-works, gas, sewerage, docks, and expenditures for all purposes except land, furniture, farm stock and implements.

‡ Includes main building, farm buildings, the stable, garden buildings, the office building, the cottage, the ice-houses, the boiler-house, the chimney, the fan-house, the air-duct, the shelter-houses, the yard walls, the wharf and the bridge.

TABLE 3.

Showing the total and classified valuation, as per cost, of the State Institutions at the close of the fiscal year September 30, 1884.

INSTITUTIONS.	REAL ESTATE.			Total real estate.
	LAND.		Buildings.	
	No. of acres.	Value.		
New York State Lunatic Asylum.....	200	\$24,878 84	\$645,943 51	\$670,822 35
Willard Asylum for the Insane.....	929	93,500 00	1,150,637 91	1,244,137 91
Hudson River State Hospital.....	533	90,000 00	1,293,421 09	1,383,421 09
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane.....	203	101,500 00	1,242,553 19	1,344,153 19
State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane.....	211	42,117 16	607,137 62	649,254 78
Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane.....	478	20,000 00	370,000 00	390,000 00
New York Institution for the Blind.....	30	150,000 00	234,956 58	384,956 58
New York State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	66	40,000 00	328,689 54	368,689 54
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	103	160,000 00	384,000 00	544,000 00
New York Asylum for Idiots.....	142	32,300 00	180,500 00	212,800 00
Custodial Branch of New York Asylum for Idiots.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York House of Refuge.....	37	35,000 00	500,000 00	535,000 00
Western House of Refuge.....	42	4,200 00	372,489 28	376,689 28
New York State Reformatory.....	279	.....	*1,025,708 25	1,025,708 25
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	360	21,600 00	118,977 00	140,577 00
Total.....	3,413	\$315,096 00	\$8,435,091 95	\$9,250,187 95

* Includes the land.

TABLE 4.
Showing the receipts of the State Institutions for the year 1884.

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand at the commencement of the year.	FROM THE STATE.			
		For salaries of officers.	From special appropriations.	From unexpended appropriations of former years.	From the general appropriation.
New York State Lunatic Asylum.	\$32,776 02	\$14,927 29	\$5,000 00	.....	.....
Willard Asylum for the Insane.	30,947 57	12,500 00	6,000 00	.....	.....
Hudson River State Hospital.	10,460 62	9,500 00	4,000 00	\$4,800 00	.....
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane.	6,319 43	7,535 95	1,510 40	.....	.....
State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane.	14,788 81	8,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....
Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane.	7,425 03	6,860 00	24,217 50	7,000 00	.....
New York Institution for the Blind.	9,474 08	.....	8,317 16	10,000 00	\$48,102 79
New York State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	10,878 70	.....	.....	.....	25,000 00
New York Asylum for Idiots.	226 60	.....	10,000 00	.....	75,973 48
Custodial Branch of the New York Asylum for Idiots.	2,639 57	.....	.....	.....	53,500 00
New York House of Refuge.	2,970 42	.....	.....	.....	15,000 00
Western House of Refuge.	.....	.....	11,856 49	.....	70,000 04
New York State Reformatory.	21,536 86	.....	.....	.....	70,000 00
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,866 49
Total.	\$160,443 51	\$59,313 24	\$75,901 55	\$21,900 00	\$467,576 31
					\$624,501 10

TABLE 4—(Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	From sales of farm and garden pro- duce.	From labor of inmates.	From cities, counties and towns.	From indi- viduals for the support of inmates.	From inter- est and divi- dends on in- vestments.	From loans.	From all other sources.	Total receipts.
New York State Lunatic Asylum.....	\$22 47	.....	\$101,037 83	\$43,056 60	.....	.....	\$5,463 79	\$303,594 00
Willard Asylum for the Insane.....	.....	.....	294,940 75	.....	.....	.....	4,238 52	323,446 84
Hudson River State Hospital.....	365 78	.....	54,465 25	20,553 44	.....	.....	912 00	100,377 00
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane.....	588 01	.....	67,841 01	11,267 70	.....	.....	554 98	66,351 51
State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane.....	235 10	.....	22,377 98	55,710 75	\$531 48	.....	604 07	117,335 08
Blackinton Asylum for the Chronio Insane.....	263 90	.....	76,966 87	.....	.....	.....	364 50	123,087 60
New York Institution for the Blind.....	.....	.....	6,612 08	.....	.....	.....	53,480 70	124,736 21
New York State Institution for the Blind and Dumb.....	163 15	\$907 89	4,877 95	.....	7,066 58	.....	226 07	60,360 82
New York Institution for the Deaf.....	.....	.....	29,383 53	.....	.....	\$752 97	.....	100,352 85
New York Institution for Idiots.....	65 40	142 73	6,113 05	5,843 57	.....	.....	3,243 07	75,401 35
Catholic Branch of the New York Asylum for Idiots.....	.....	.....	.....	55 00	.....	.....	.....	15,604 57
New York House of Refuge.....	.....	30,622 98	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00	26,078 00	143,741 44
Western House of Refuge.....	.....	12,901 46	.....	.....	.....	620 08	1,587 05	97,655 06
New York State Reformatory.....	1,521 74	67,567 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,322 16	235,947 78
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,082 80	51,052 80
Total.....	\$3,175 67	\$112,302 08	\$644,815 78	\$146,407 06	\$7,598 00	\$6,373 05	\$122,646 71	\$1,818,363 02

TABLE 5.

Showing the expenditures of the State Institutions for the year 1884, the average number of inmates, and the weekly cost of support.

INSTITUTIONS.	Salaries of officers, wages and labor.	Provisions and supplies.	Clothing.	Fuel and lights.	Medicines and medical supplies.	Furniture, beds and bedding.	Transportation and traveling expenses.	Ordinary repairs.
New York State Lunatic Asylum	\$56,922 31	\$38,756 43	\$6,023 23	\$12,037 00	\$4,284 64	\$5,119 44	.....	\$8,102 21
Willard Asylum for the Insane	90,991 42	96,099 55	18,475 73	25,624 32	2,017 50	14,072 80	.....	10,602 79
Hudson River State Hospital	38,200 59	34,084 40	3,641 23	13,339 62	1,990 86	3,079 82	\$302 81	1,144 38
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane	26,337 70	28,283 05	1,402 69	6,531 62	971 08	3,227 45	.....	1,088 70
State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane	34,565 02	27,183 65	3,422 90	8,398 63	953 05	6,033 12	.....	5,981 28
Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane	30,373 05	28,088 04	6,799 89	6,466 81	333 40	4,256 36	219 63	7,307 11
New York Institution for the Blind	23,998 15	17,511 24	6,997 09	8,010 75	333 40	1,290 48	272 45	4,119 72
New York State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	16,679 87	9,508 27	1,527 09	4,331 28	70 98	634 47	256 11	4,935 04
New York Asylum for Idiots	38,918 89	29,298 80	10,469 43	10,431 12	599 43	2,959 96	387 47	6,645 89
Custodial Branch of the New York Asylum for Idiots	17,176 39	19,140 22	6,106 06	7,446 96	377 40	1,038 22	149 64	5,090 87
New York House of Refuge	4,731 11	5,396 12	870 77	1,043 18	211 24	358 22	292 47	232 44
Western House of Refuge	41,627 98	41,753 82	12,889 15	9,462 88	186 02	4,433 62	412 74	4,263 50
New York State Reformatory	23,619 82	23,722 76	7,239 97	17,186 99	222 91	1,749 93	.....	3,671 56
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home	19,375 13	31,277 79	13,239 24	10,379 83	301 31	811 99	3,324 80	2,615 23
Total	\$461,116 93	\$555,033 14	\$96,564 25	\$141,740 49	\$13,231 38	\$49,765 89	\$6,380 40	\$85,709 12

TABLE 5—(Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Expenses of trustees or managers.	All other ordinary expenses.	Total ordinary expenditures.	Buildings and improvements.	Extraordinary repairs.	All other extraordinary expenses.	Total extraordinary expenditures.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand at the close of the year.
New York State Lunatic Asylum.....	.....	\$18,515 24	\$170,300 55	\$8,877 93	.....	.....	\$8,877 93	\$179,268 48	\$24,315 52
Willard Asylum for the Insane.....	\$282 89	16,544 58	275,011 58	10,568 21	\$5,258 79	\$10,298 40	26,125 40	301,130 98	22,300 98
Hudson River State Hospital.....	111 50	1,612 93	95,308 13	7,562 57	1,409 58	1,387 17	10,360 32	106,787 44	3,589 65
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane.....	.....	6,214 37	74,835 67	8,081 77	1,418 49	.....	9,500 26	84,385 93	11,251 53
State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane.....	29 45	4,406 85	91,083 44	1,332 90	6,583 58	739 85	8,656 33	99,739 77	17,568 31
Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane.....	114 07	5,209 69	88,220 76	19,424 90	4,821 76	3,619 56	27,868 22	116,068 98	6,988 62
New York State Institution for the Blind.....	.....	6,653 72	68,577 24	.....	.....	*45,528 32	45,528 32	114,105 56	10,620 65
New York State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	.....	1,221 14	39,879 31	3,568 04	6,317 16	1,827 97	11,713 17	51,592 48	8,807 34
New York Asylum for Idiots.....	.....	9,652 37	109,332 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	109,332 85	.....
Custodial Branch of the New York Asylum for Idiots.....	.....	5,468 72	61,504 48	10,000 00	.....	.....	10,000 00	71,504 48	4,326 87
New York House of Refuge.....	.....	1,318 03	14,463 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,463 58	3,200 69
Western House of Refuge.....	.....	7,156 93	121,586 24	3,298 53	.....	13,046 46	16,314 99	137,901 23	5,840 21
New York State Reformatory.....	171 71	8,285 27	90,648 71	.....	687 55	17,820 70	18,508 25	109,156 96	.....
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	510 30	17,325 41	78,735 71	19,760 03	.....	159 67	19,919 70	118,659 11	17,308 67
Total.....	\$1,219 92	\$187,708 13	\$1,478,537 65	\$92,476 88	\$26,496 91	\$94,428 10	\$213,401 89	\$1,691,939 54	\$136,168 27

* Of this sum, \$42,578.72 was for investment.

TABLE 5 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	RECAPITULATION.			Average num-ber of in-mates.	Average weekly cost of support.
	Ordinary expenditures.	Extraordinary expenditures.	Total expenditures.		
New York State Lunatic Asylum.....	\$170,890 55	\$8,877 93	\$179,768 48	613	\$24 82
Willard Asylum for the Insane.....	275,011 53	28,125 40	303,136 93	1,700	17 22
Hudson River State Hospital.....	98,398 12	10,330 32	108,728 44	342	5 05
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane.....	74,895 47	9,500 26	84,395 73	240	4 24
State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane.....	91,093 44	8,656 33	99,750 77	239	4 23
Brooklyn Asylum for the Chronic Insane.....	88,230 76	27,968 23	116,198 99	503	2 43
Brooklyn Asylum for the Chronic Insane.....	68,577 24	45,538 12	114,115 36	233	4 84
New York State Institution for the Blind.....	88,879 31	11,713 17	100,592 48	190	5 27
New York State Institution for the Blind.....	109,332 95	...	109,332 95	377	5 57
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	61,444 49	10,000 00	71,444 49	236	3 03
Custodial Branch of the New York Asylum for Idiots.....	14,493 83	...	14,493 83	140	1 09
New York Asylum for Idiots.....	121,536 24	16,314 99	137,851 23	772	3 03
Western House of Refuge.....	60,046 71	18,508 26	78,554 97	547	3 13
New York State Reformatory.....	98,119 41	19,919 70	118,039 11	557	3 41
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	76,735 71	...	76,735 71	576	2 63
Total.....	\$1,478,537 05	\$212,401 89	\$1,691,938 94	.....	.....

* Price charged to counties, \$4.00.

† Exclusive of clothing and extraordinary expenditures.

‡ Exclusive of officers' salaries and clothing.

TABLE 6.
Outstanding indebtedness of State Institutions at the close of the fiscal year September 30, 1884.

INSTITUTIONS.	Due for salaries of officers.	Due for wages and labor.	Bills unpaid.	Money borrowed.	Other indebtedness.	Total liabilities.
New York State Lunatic Asylum.....
Willard Asylum for the Insane.....
Hudson River State Hospital.....
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane.....
State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane.....
Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane.....
New York Institution for the Blind.....
New York State Institution for the Blind.....
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....
New York Asylum for Idiots.....
Custodial Branch of New Asylum for Idiots.....
New York House of Refuge.....
Western House of Refuge.....
New York State Reformatory.....
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....
Total.....	\$6,741 75	\$7,441 64	\$23,133 75	\$30,854 70	\$12,721 96	\$80,893 80

TABLE 7.
Assets of State Institutions at the close of the fiscal year September 30, 1884.

INSTITUTIONS.	Balance in cash.	Due from counties, cities and towns.	Due from individuals.	Due from sale of manufactures.	Due from all other sources.	Total assets.
New York State Lunatic Asylum.....	\$24,315 52	\$29,631 78	\$2,654 47	.....	.....	\$56,601 77
Willard Asylum for the Insane.....	22,300 86	7,942 62	.....	.....	.....	30,243 48
Hudson River State Hospital.....	3,590 65	1,102 25	1,224 24	.....	.....	4,917 14
Buteo State Asylum for the Insane.....	11,251 58	2,620 45	1,125 96	.....	\$4,343 42	18,242 41
State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane.....	17,598 31	9,984 44	4,650 00	.....	.....	32,232 75
Brighton Asylum for the Chronic Insane.....	6,983 62	3,150 77	.....	.....	.....	10,134 39
New York Institution for the Blind.....	10,800 65	7,442 38	.....	\$673 57	.....	18,916 60
New York State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	8,807 24	2,380 08	.....	231 00	14,609 65	23,558 23
New York Asylum for Idiots.....	4,393 57	.....	1,400 00	.....	.....	11,424 43
Custodial Branch of New York Asylum for Idiots.....	3,200 89	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,726 57
New York House of Refuge.....	5,940 21	.....	2,115 55	.....	.....	8,055 76
Western House of Refuge.....	.....	.....	6,576 14	87 50	.....	.....
New York State Reformatory.....	17,308 07	.....	.....	.....	18,872 75	42,945 06
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$130,108 27	\$67,840 75	\$18,757 46	\$962 07	\$38,088 94	\$261,347 49

* Of this sum \$498.53 was from sale of products of farm.

† From sale of products of farm.

TABLE 3.

Showing the number of persons supported and temporarily relieved, and the changes in the county poor-houses, during the year ending October 31, 1884.

COUNTIES.	Number in the poor-houses Nov. 1, 1883.	Received during the year.	Born in the poor-houses.	Number supported.	Number aided by out-door relief.	Total supported and relieved.
Albany.....	308	512	13	733	.....	733
Allegany.....	58	65	1	124	350	474
Broome.....	182	194	3	379	818	1,197
Cattaraugus.....	105	90	1	208	484	693
Cayuga.....	92	442	5	539	.....	539
Chautauqua.....	175	150	4	331	1,085	1,416
Chemung.....	49	89	1	139	400	539
Chenango.....	108	44	1	153	1,869	2,022
Clinton.....	78	120	3	199	112	311
Columbia.....	197	238	3	438	234	672
Cortland.....	96	28	.....	124	414	538
Delaware.....	39	46	.....	85	.....	85
Dutchess.....	111	146	2	259	6,084	6,343
Erle.....	605	2,546	48	3,201	706	3,907
Essex.....	66	63	4	133	774	907
Franklin.....	60	34	1	95	1,498	1,593
Fulton.....	61	24	.....	85	1,236	1,321
Genesee.....	60	67	2	129	698	827
Greene.....	73	155	4	232	.....	232
*Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	101	87	.....	188	50	238
Jefferson.....	112	100	6	218	1,010	1,228
Lewis.....	59	34	1	94	225	319
Livingston.....	153	189	2	344	.....	344
Madison.....	119	68	.....	187	1,047	1,234
Monroe.....	183	598	10	791	3,069	3,860
Montgomery.....	86	.....	.....	86	.....	86
Niagara.....	94	508	3	600	.....	600
Oneida.....	472	370	10	852	2,665	3,517
Onondaga.....	263	365	13	641	.....	641
Ontario.....	74	250	.....	324	1,255	1,579
Orange.....	198	196	6	400	343	743
Orleans.....	86	47	3	196	1,025	1,221
Oswego.....	118	96	.....	214	1,736	1,950
Otsego.....	88	65	.....	153	237	390
Putnam.....	33	41	1	75	.....	75
Queens.....	56	274	4	334	250	584
Rensselaer.....	192	626	14	832	945	1,777
Richmond.....	120	201	6	327	379	706
Rockland.....	61	82	5	148	27	175
St. Lawrence.....	173	70	3	246	696	942
Saratoga.....	134	216	3	353	.....	353
Schenectady.....	60	82	2	144	3,641	3,785
Schoharie.....	38	21	.....	59	.....	59
*Schuyler.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca.....	60	37	1	96	616	714
Steuben.....	75	90	3	168	956	1,124
Suffolk.....	165	197	6	368	877	1,245
Sullivan.....	87	27	1	115	355	470
Tioga.....	50	28	.....	78	991	1,069
Tompkins.....	35	93	1	129	341	470
Ulster.....	64	67	3	134	1,245	1,379
Warren.....	63	38	2	103	194	297
Washington.....	89	178	1	268	.....	268
Wayne.....	176	125	1	302	1,706	2,008
Westchester.....	129	398	7	534	16	550
Wyoming.....	71	25	.....	96	234	330
Yates.....	32	34	.....	66	19	85
Total.....	6,590	11,377	216	18,183	43,677	61,860

* No poor-house.

TABLE 8—(Concluded).

COUNTIES.	Discharged.	Bound out.	Absconded.	Died.	REMAINING NOV. 1, 1884.		
					Males.	Females.	Total.
Albany.....	411	.....	62	64	110	86	196
Allegany.....	43	2	1	12	34	32	66
Broome.....	162	.....	.....	34	109	74	183
Cattaraugus.....	82	.....	.....	11	60	49	109
Cayuga.....	827	.....	7	23	44	38	82
Chautauqua.....	121	.....	8	27	107	68	175
Chemung.....	65	.....	6	6	43	19	62
Chenango.....	16	1	2	15	56	62	118
Clinton.....	118	.....	.....	10	32	41	73
Columbia.....	215	1	.....	34	127	59	186
Cortland.....	11	.....	.....	9	52	52	104
Delaware.....	35	1	2	7	20	20	40
Dutchess.....	144	.....	.....	21	60	34	94
Erie.....	2,299	9	61	167	415	280	695
Essex.....	56	.....	1	9	29	38	67
Franklin.....	19	7	.....	6	33	30	63
Fulton.....	5	.....	.....	7	40	33	73
Genesee.....	53	.....	4	7	42	23	65
Greene.....	146	.....	3	12	42	29	71
*Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	74	.....	.....	12	57	45	102
Jefferson.....	63	2	14	10	61	68	129
Lewis.....	13	1	11	15	37	17	54
Livingston.....	176	2	.....	19	89	58	147
Madison.....	66	.....	.....	12	63	46	109
Monroe.....	499	8	20	58	129	92	221
Montgomery.....	5	.....	.....	1	43	37	80
Niagara.....	481	7	.....	18	66	28	94
Oneida.....	294	3	7	65	217	266	483
Onondaga.....	301	2	30	38	120	150	270
Ontario.....	223	1	14	15	45	26	71
Orange.....	139	1	29	81	112	88	200
Orleans.....	42	2	8	14	40	30	70
Oswego.....	67	.....	6	40	60	41	101
Otsego.....	41	.....	10	16	50	36	86
Putnam.....	23	.....	5	10	18	19	37
Queens.....	250	.....	12	8	44	20	64
Rensselaer.....	524	.....	.....	58	143	107	250
Richmond.....	166	1	6	17	79	58	137
Rockland.....	89	.....	.....	7	34	18	52
St. Lawrence.....	39	5	3	24	92	83	175
Saratoga.....	186	1	18	19	76	58	134
Schenectady.....	70	.....	3	7	45	19	64
Schoharie.....	19	.....	.....	7	14	19	33
*Schuyler.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca.....	31	1	2	6	48	10	58
Steuben.....	77	.....	18	14	42	17	59
Suffolk.....	144	.....	11	17	87	109	196
Sullivan.....	.....	2	10	10	52	41	93
Tioga.....	25	.....	.....	6	29	18	47
Tompkins.....	82	2	3	7	24	11	35
Ulster.....	56	.....	.....	8	50	20	70
Warren.....	29	2	1	8	36	27	63
Washington.....	150	.....	10	16	47	45	92
Wayne.....	104	.....	3	26	115	53	169
Westchester.....	298	.....	46	40	92	58	150
Wyoming.....	21	.....	.....	8	32	35	67
Yates.....	30	.....	.....	4	21	11	32
Total.....	9,683	59	452	1,173	3,865	2,951	6,816

* No poor-house.

TABLE 9.

Showing the number of insane, idiots, epileptics, blind, deaf-mutes, and children, in the county poor-houses, October 31, 1884.

COUNTIES.	Insane.	Idiota.	Epileptics.	Blind.	Deaf-mutes.	Children under 2 years of age.	Children between 2 and 16.
Albany.....	35	3	3	3	1		
Allegany.....	6	4	3				
Broome.....	73	12	8	3		2	1
Cattaraugus.....	49	6	6			3	2
Cayuga.....	17	6	3				
Chautauqua.....	85	10		4			2
Chemung.....		3	4		3		1
Chenango.....	89	2	8			2	
Clinton.....	34	14	8	2	2	5	2
Columbia.....	42	11	3		1	1	3
Cortland.....	44	8	8	2			1
Delaware.....			1		1	1	1
Dutchess.....	2			7			
Erie.....	802	14	31	4	2	11	18
Essex.....	12	4	5	4		3	3
Franklin.....	10	4	4	2	1		2
Fulton.....	14			1		2	
Genesee.....	16	16	1		1		
Greene.....	14	1		1	1		2
*Hamilton.....							
Herkimer.....	88	1	1	2	1	1	2
Jefferson.....	42						
Lewis.....	17	1	4				
Livingston.....	56		4	4	1	2	
Madison.....	22		4	1	3	3	
Monroe.....	11	8	6	8	1	5	
Montgomery.....	16	9	9	1	1		6
Niagara.....		4	1	1			
Oneida.....	246	1	10	6		4	
Onondaga.....	114		4	3			1
Ontario.....	4	3	1	1	1		
Orange.....	73	2		5		2	2
Orleans.....	7	2		3		1	1
Oswego.....	43	8	3	1	1	2	1
Otsego.....	15	6	4	1	3		2
Putnam.....	5	3	1	4		2	
Queens.....				3			
Rensselaer.....	19	7	4	5		4	
Richmond.....	12	1		2		7	
Rockland.....	5	4		4		2	
St. Lawrence.....	14	10	13	7	3	2	1
Saratoga.....	22	8	3	1		2	
Schenectady.....		3				1	
Schoharie.....		3					
*Schuyler.....	4	8	1	1			1
Seneca.....							
Steuben.....	2	2				2	
Suffolk.....	5	5		3		1	3
Sullivan.....	42	4	4	3	2	1	
Tioga.....	42	4	4	4	1	2	
Tompkins.....	6	4	2	1	2	1	1
Ulster.....	3		1			1	1
Warren.....		3	2	4	1	3	5
Washington.....	5	2	3	3		1	
Wayne.....	23	1	3	4	1	1	
Westchester.....	68	2	2	2		6	
Wyoming.....	1						
Yates.....	16	18	1	4			
Total.....	2	2					1
Total.....	1,792	256	190	141	36	106	68

* No poor-house.

TABLE 10.

Showing the proportion of native and foreign born persons supported in the county poor-houses, during the year ending October 31, 1884.

COUNTIES.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.
Albany.....	733	486	247	280	453
Allegany.....	124	64	60	98	26
Broome.....	379	243	136	241	138
Cattaraugus.....	202	135	67	120	82
Cayuga.....	839	533	306	630	309
Chautauqua.....	331	204	127	185	146
Chemung.....	139	86	53	98	41
Chenango.....	153	100	53	125	28
Clinton.....	199	127	72	110	89
Columbia.....	433	269	167	201	232
Cortland.....	124	61	63	90	34
Delaware.....	85	43	42	51	34
Dutchess.....	259	173	86	134	125
Erie.....	3,201	2,164	1,047	1,930	2,121
Essex.....	133	79	54	69	64
Franklin.....	95	49	46	50	45
Fulton.....	85	43	39	53	27
Genesee.....	129	99	30	76	53
Greene.....	232	180	52	129	103
*Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	188	124	64	131	57
Jefferson.....	213	121	97	120	93
Lewis.....	94	63	26	54	40
Livingston.....	344	244	60	199	145
Madison.....	187	118	69	71	116
Monroe.....	791	574	217	269	522
Montgomery.....	86	47	39	40	46
Niagara.....	600	525	75	228	372
Oneida.....	852	417	435	407	445
Onondaga.....	641	390	251	368	273
Ontario.....	324	236	88	169	155
Orange.....	400	243	152	210	190
Orleans.....	136	81	55	44	92
Oswego.....	214	101	113	167	47
Otsego.....	153	80	73	117	36
Putnam.....	75	43	27	24	51
Queens.....	334	306	28	75	259
Rensselaer.....	832	570	262	322	510
Richmond.....	327	160	167	147	180
Rockland.....	143	105	43	55	88
St. Lawrence.....	246	130	116	108	138
Saratoga.....	353	232	121	194	159
Schenectady.....	144	115	29	68	76
Schoharie.....	59	40	19	50	9
*Schuyler.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca.....	98	85	13	76	22
Steuben.....	168	127	41	107	61
Suffolk.....	363	221	147	181	187
Sullivan.....	115	63	52	69	46
Tioga.....	78	60	18	66	12
Tompkins.....	129	107	22	80	49
Ulster.....	134	98	36	81	53
Warren.....	103	60	43	78	25
Washington.....	263	198	70	171	97
Wayne.....	302	224	78	183	119
Westchester.....	534	378	156	186	348
Wyoming.....	96	49	47	60	36
Yates.....	66	52	14	43	23
Total.....	18,183	12,223	5,960	8,867	9,316

* No poor-house

TABLE 11.

Amount expended for support and relief during the year.

COUNTIES.	In connection with the poor- houses.	For out-door relief.	Total.
Albany.....	\$27,897 43	.....	\$27,897 43
Allegany.....	4,542 80	\$6,976 58	11,519 38
Broome.....	13,407 02	8,178 21	21,585 23
Cattaraugus.....	7,777 83	11,023 38	18,801 21
Cayuga.....	7,199 37	.....	7,199 37
Chautauqua.....	13,686 12	12,739 02	26,425 14
Chemung.....	4,283 79	.....	4,283 79
Chenango.....	6,859 16	6,790 13	13,649 29
Clinton.....	13,989 00	27,731 91	41,720 91
Columbia.....	20,447 72	350 85	20,798 57
Cortland.....	5,222 40	2,029 01	7,251 41
Delaware.....	2,652 64	6,253 87	8,906 51
Dutchess.....	11,354 58	.....	11,354 58
Erie.....	111,680 92	81,004 66	192,685 58
Essex.....	3,537 56	10,240 33	13,777 89
Franklin.....	4,658 65	5,893 02	10,551 67
Fulton.....	5,646 50	14,306 56	20,043 06
Genesee.....	6,149 60	7,587 56	13,737 16
Greene.....	6,664 10	1,068 64	7,732 74
†Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	6,901 60	1,500 00	8,401 60
Jefferson.....	8,141 20	29,296 91	37,438 11
Lewis.....	5,809 97	3,576 99	9,386 96
Livingston.....	12,949 00	4,065 70	17,014 70
Madison.....	7,455 20	3,414 05	10,869 25
Monroe.....	18,068 38	67,428 37	85,496 75
*Montgomery.....	.....	.....	.....
Niagara.....	12,447 66	.....	12,447 66
Oneida.....	48,279 83	25,551 58	73,831 41
Onondaga.....	18,598 70	.....	18,598 70
Ontario.....	7,619 90	12,583 43	20,203 33
Orange.....	20,967 12	6,229 49	27,196 61
Orleans.....	7,464 47	9,756 80	17,221 27
Oswego.....	9,374 95	33,274 88	42,649 83
Otsego.....	11,531 04	5,287 86	16,818 90
Putnam.....	3,200 00	.....	3,200 00
Queens.....	10,735 16	7,966 78	18,721 94
Rensselaer.....	16,908 15	11,368 06	28,276 21
Richmond.....	16,080 58	4,229 48	20,310 06
Rockland.....	6,860 80	694 84	7,555 64
St. Lawrence.....	11,420 61	7,061 60	18,482 21
Saratoga.....	9,933 07	.....	9,933 07
Schenectady.....	7,693 15	3,381 78	11,074 93
Schoharie.....	4,370 79	.....	4,370 79
†Schuyler.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca.....	5,078 45	8,564 11	13,642 56
Steuben.....	4,841 90	18,087 14	22,929 04
Suffolk.....	19,646 42	18,325 36	37,971 78
Sullivan.....	5,592 42	4,422 07	10,014 49
Tioga.....	2,329 81	3,209 29	5,539 10
Tompkins.....	5,304 53	7,665 61	12,970 14
Ulster.....	4,624 82	8,283 10	12,907 92
Warren.....	5,291 34	2,684 65	7,975 99
Washington.....	9,085 18	.....	9,085 18
Wayne.....	13,842 20	3,592 97	17,435 17
Westchester.....	13,198 07	649 41	13,847 48
Wyoming.....	4,247 25	3,618 72	7,865 97
Yates.....	3,980 76	634 80	4,615 56
Total..	\$657,531 67	\$518,689 56	\$1,176,221 23

* Property belongs to keeper, and inmates maintained under contract with him; no expenditures furnished.

† No poor-house.

TABLE 12.

Showing the value of poor-house establishments, labor of the paupers, and the expense of supporting each person.

COUNTIES.	Number of acres of land attached to the poor-house.	Estimated value of poor-house establishments.	Estimated value of the products of the farm.	Value of labor of paupers	Yearly average sum expended for each pauper including salaries, medicines and medical attendance.	Average weekly expense of each person.
Albany.....	112	\$145,000 00	\$4,000 00	\$1,300 00	\$129 59	\$2 50
Allegany.....	360	35,000 00	2,792 09	.....	62 92	1 21
Broome.....	130	40,000 00	2,500 00	1,000 00	71 62	1 81
Cattaraugus.....	200	53,300 00	5,600 00	300 00	55 64	1 07
Cayuga.....	98	25,000 00	1,500 00	500 00	68 08	1 31
Chautauqua.....	326	112,386 00	4,224 08	1,200 00	59 80	1 15
Chemung.....	180	25,000 00	1,735 78	500 00	59 93	1 15
Chenango.....	175	20,000 00	2,000 00	200 00	62 00	1 19
Clinton.....	80	40,000 00	2,265 96	250 00	47 84	1 02
Columbia.....	214	42,000 00	900 00	475 00	83 98	1 61
Cortland.....	118	30,000 00	947 00	500 00	49 92	1 06
Delaware.....	210	12,000 00	1,100 00	.....	61 36	1 18
Dutchess.....	103	15,000 00	1,600 00	250 00	101 66	1 96
Erie.....	154	287,640 00	7,444 13	23,729 47	133 48	2 56
Essex.....	90	16,000 00	2,065 00	250 00	50 18	1 06
Franklin.....	110	40,000 00	1,866 00	500 00	54 60	1 05
Fulton.....	100	7,500 00	500 00	100 00	95 07	1 83
Genesee.....	194	22,000 00	2,100 00	700 00	58 56	1 12
Greene.....	188	25,000 00	1,756 55	300 00	38 50	1 07
*Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	63	30,000 00	675 00	.....	63 19	1 21
Jefferson.....	171	25,000 00	1,800 00	300 00	58 76	1 13
Lewis.....	59	20,000 00	694 50	200 00	87 00	1 67
Livingston.....	151	57,000 00	3,200 00	1,000 00	81 44	1 57
Madison.....	159	33,000 00	2,200 00	200 00	50 56	1 07
Monroe.....	86	92,000 00	3,826 30	1,000 00	75 29	1 44
Montgomery.....	180	25,000 00	3,500 00	300 00	104 00	2 00
Niagara.....	128	40,000 00	2,259 00	1,000 00	55 64	1 07
Oneida.....	206	201,200 00	10,226 16	5,000 00	75 05	1 44
Onondaga.....	80	50,000 00	4,000 00	1,000 00	65 52	1 26
Ontario.....	212	35,000 00	4,000 00	400 00	61 79	1 18
Orange.....	263	75,000 00	5,500 00	650 00	79 32	1 53
Orleans.....	133	33,500 00	3,378 00	.....	99 52	1 91
Oswego.....	65	35,000 00	800 00	150 00	75 40	1 45
Otsego.....	231	25,000 00	2,555 15	700 00	58 76	1 13
Putnam.....	200	16,000 00	1,000 00	200 00	58 66	1 13
Queens.....	450	45,000 00	7,000 00	500 00	111 63	2 14
Rensselaer.....	146	130,000 00	1,800 00	500 00	91 78	1 76
Richmond.....	121	17,000 00	.....	450 00	114 20	2 20
Rockland.....	46	35,000 00	1,831 67	400 00	64 74	1 24
St Lawrence.....	335	75,000 00	6,000 00	450 00	59 63	1 14
Saratoga.....	120	40,000 00	1,400 00	300 00	73 58	1 41
Schenectady.....	25	15,000 00	450 00	150 00	60 34	1 16
Schoharie.....	112	6,000 00	558 75	.....	65 52	1 26
*Schuyler.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca.....	126	18,000 00	1,600 00	300 00	70 72	1 36
Steuben.....	200	24,000 00	2,114 00	400 00	64 07	1 23
Suffolk.....	260	55,000 00	5,000 00	1,000 00	86 32	1 66
Sullivan.....	100	13,000 00	2,000 00	500 00	86 40	1 70
Tioga.....	105	15,000 00	1,333 00	250 00	51 80	1 09
Tompkins.....	100	12,000 00	1,504 00	300 00	27 59	0 53
Ulster.....	147	15,000 00	975 00	300 00	60 84	1 17
Warren.....	200	10,000 00	732 98	100 00	74 88	1 44
Washington.....	237	15,000 00	2,500 00	800 00	57 44	1 10
Wayne.....	195	40,000 00	3,009 00	250 00	66 72	1 23
Westchester.....	117	60,000 00	2,500 00	1,000 00	81 12	1 56
Wyoming.....	280	25,000 00	2,000 00	300 00	57 20	1 10
Yates.....	185	25,000 00	2,455 00	100 00	102 33	1 96
Total.....	9,154	\$2,475,528 00	\$141,824 10	\$52,504 47	.....	.....

* No poor-house.

TABLE 13.

Showing the number of persons supported and relieved, and the changes in the city almshouses during the year ending Oct. 31, 1884.

NAME.	Number in the almshouse Nov. 1, 1883.	Received during the year.	Born in the house.	Whole number supported.	Number aided by out-door relief.	Total supported and relieved.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) almshouse..	2,449	6,738	144	9,329	...	9,329
Kingston city almshouse	52	68	1	121	687	808
Newburgh city and town almshouse.	79	68	...	147	392	539
New York city almshouse.....	8,273	31,875	596	40,744	7,581	48,325
Oswego city almshouse..	48	21	...	69	876	945
Poughkeepsie city almshouse.....	72	391	2	465	1,003	1,468
Total	10,973	39,159	743	50,875	10,539	61,414

TABLE 13 — (Concluded).

NAME.	Discharged.	Bound out.	Absconded.	Died.	REMAINING NOV. 1, 1884.		
					Males.	Females.	Total.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) almshouse..	6,168	...	14	599	1,098	1,450	2,548
Kingston city almshouse	55	...	...	8	44	14	58
Newburgh city and town almshouse.	61	...	...	7	52	27	79
New York city almshouse	28,276	16	16	3,774	4,175	4,487	8,662
Oswego city almshouse	11	1	6	14	17	20	37
Poughkeepsie city almshouse	385	...	...	10	40	30	70
Total	34,956	17	36	4,412	5,426	6,028	11,454

TABLE 14.

Showing the number of insane, idiots, epileptics, blind and deaf-mutes and children in the city almshouses October 31, 1884.

NAME.	Insane.	Idiots.	Epileptics	Blind.	Deaf-mutes.	Children under 2 years of age.	Children between 2 and 16 years of age.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) almshouse..	1,435	19	91	70	5	53	10
Kingston city almshouse .....	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Newburgh city and town almshouse.....	6	4	4	...	1	1	1
New York city almshouse.....	3,794	290	207	130	63	253	338
Oswego city almshouse.....	...	7	4	2	...	...	...
Poughkeepsie city almshouse.....	5	1	2	1	...	1	...
Total	5,240	321	309	203	69	309	350

TABLE 15.

Showing the proportion of native and foreign born persons supported during the year.

NAME.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) almshouse..	9,329	4,962	4,367	3,051	6,278
Kingston city almshouse.....	121	98	23	45	76
Newburgh city and town almshouse.....	147	90	57	61	86
New York city almshouse.....	40,744	22,913	17,831	13,230	27,514
Oswego city almshouse.....	69	32	37	24	45
Poughkeepsie city almshouse.....	465	325	140	164	301
Total.....	50,875	28,420	22,455	16,575	34,300

TABLE 16.

Amount expended for support and relief during the year.

NAME.	For support in almshouses.	For out-door relief.	Total.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) almshouse..	\$290,353 37	.....	\$290,353 37
Kingston city almshouse.....	10,962 64	\$3,498 71	14,461 35
Newburgh city and town almshouse.....	8,949 13	5,981 00	14,930 13
New York city almshouse.....	949,304 68	32,051 52	981,356 20
Oswego city almshouse.....	3,420 48	7,915 91	11,336 39
Poughkeepsie city almshouse.....	6,794 14	3,113 84	9,907 98
Total.....	\$1,269,784 44	\$52,500 98	\$1,322,285 42

TABLE 17.

Showing the value of the almshouse establishments, labor of the paupers, and the expense of supporting each person.

NAME.	Acres of land attached to the almshouse.	Estimated value of almshouse establishments.	Estimated value of the products of the farm.	Value of labor of paupers.	Yearly average sum expended for each pauper, including salaries, medicines and medical attendance.	Average weekly expense of each person.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) almshouse	70	\$1,500,000	\$6,016 34	\$20,000	\$113 60	\$2 18
Kingston city almshouse.....	50	50,000	600 00	500	100 88	1 94
Newburgh city and town almshouse...	73	46,500	1,050 00	250	111 86	2 15
New York city almshouse.....	...	2,695,000	.....	.....	129 37	2 48
Oswego city almshouse.....	136	17,000	2,000 00	400	69 59	1 34
Poughkeepsie city almshouse.....	18	40,000	675 00	180	63 60	1 80
Total.....	347	\$4,348,500	\$10,941 34	\$21,330	.....	.....

Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York.....	23,500 00	.....	23,500 00	5,000 00	.....	8,000 00
German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo.....	20,150 00	.....	50,150 00	5,022 52	.....	5,181 70
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	1,200 00	8,185 16	4,335 16	.....	123 14	.....
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	48,200 00	.....	68,200 00	.....	6,000 00	.....
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	500,000 00	163,262 50	663,262 50	350,000 00	95,000 00	445,000 00
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	85,844 40	.....	27,844 40	10,000 00	5,500 00	10,500 00
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York.....	21,644 28	5,567 00	27,211 28	10,000 00	4,668 12	14,668 12
Henry Keep Home, Watertown.....	115,000 00	.....	115,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Home for Aged Men, Albany.....	35,000 00	12,641 61	47,641 61	.....	.....	.....
Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn.....	12,000 00	12,968 38	24,968 38	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York.....	191,707 68	21,309 05	218,016 73	25,000 00	.....	25,000 00
Home for Aged Men and Infirm Hebrews, New York.....	10,000 00	2,500 00	12,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Home for Aged Men and Women Emirai.....	80,000 00	.....	80,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany.....	104,000 00	.....	104,000 00	1,000 00	25,000 00	25,000 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn.....	200,000 00	.....	200,000 00	81,440 00	.....	1,000 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,440 00
Home for the Blind, New York.....	54,000 00	5,623 96	59,623 96	21,000 00	.....	21,000 00
Home for the Blind, New York.....	25,000 00	1,221 38	26,221 38	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00
Home for the Friendless, Albany.....	25,000 00	.....	25,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo.....	33,000 00	13,819 28	46,819 28	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Lockport.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Newburgh.....	13,000 00	21,602 77	34,602 77	.....	740 50	740 50
Home for the Friendless, Rochester.....	80,000 00	15,722 40	95,722 40	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady.....	6,500 00	15,305 49	21,805 49	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburgh.....	10,000 00	1,000 00	11,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Oswego.....	25,000 00	8,132 43	33,132 43	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Homeless, Utica.....	30,000 00	90,000 00	120,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York.....	57,405 68	1,800 00	59,205 68	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00
House of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton.....	10,000 00	5,000 00	15,000 00	.....	.....	.....
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn.....	200,000 00	.....	200,000 00	50,000 00	6,000 00	56,000 00
House of the Good Shepherd, New York.....	84,000 00	.....	84,000 00	35,000 00	25,887 99	60,887 99
House of the Good Shepherd, Tompkins Cove.....	25,000 00	1,000 00	26,000 00	6,900 00	5,000 00	11,900 00
House of the Good Shepherd, Utica.....	13,500 00	9,500 00	23,000 00	.....	.....	.....
House and Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
House of Industry, Foughkeepsie.....	4,000 00	1,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....	.....
House of Mercy, New York.....	75,000 00	34,824 24	109,824 24	25,000 00	1,041 05	26,041 05
House of Shelter, Albany.....	20,000 00	4,050 00	24,050 00	.....	.....	.....
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	40,000 00	.....	40,000 00	14,500 00	6,900 00	21,400 00
Howard Mission, New York.....	101,600 00	.....	101,600 00	53,500 00	8,792 52	62,292 52
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association.....	27,578 11	62,515 00	90,093 11	.....	.....	.....
Industrial School of Rochester.....	20,000 00	21,885 24	41,885 24	.....	.....	.....
Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester.....	42,000 00	42,117 26	84,117 26	10,000 00	7,000 00	17,000 00
Inebriates' Home, Ft. Hamilton, Long Island.....	172,154 79	.....	214,272 05	25,624 52	25,624 52	25,624 52
Ingliside Home, Buffalo.....	148,324 94	.....	148,324 94	68,000 00	.....	68,000 00
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York.....	90,380 86	.....	90,380 86	8,000 00	6,180 27	14,180 27
Institution of Mercy (East Houston street), New York.....	209,768 58	.....	209,768 58	20,000 00	8,317 73	28,317 73
Institution of Mercy (Eighty-first street), New York.....	32,500 00	46,250 00	78,750 00	.....	.....	.....
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York.....	16,500 00	32,754 64	49,254 64	.....	1,186 77	1,186 77
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 18 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	INDEBTEDNESS.			Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.		Real.	Personal.	Total.
Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester.....	\$10,500 00	\$33,192 96	\$43,692 96		.....	.....	.....
Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
Ladies' Relief Association, New York.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum, New York.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
Le Conteux St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo.....	90,000 00	19,100 00	109,100 00		\$30,000 00	\$6,684 43	\$36,684 43
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro.....	13,000 00	.....	13,000 00		.....	.....	.....
Margalen Benevolent Society, New York.....	100,000 00	69,852 34	169,852 34		.....	.....	.....
Mariners' Family Asylum, Staten Island.....	24,000 00	500 00	24,500 00		.....	.....	.....
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York.....	84,500 00	3,500 00	88,000 00		.....	.....	.....
Midnight Mission, New York.....	25,000 00	10,488 04	35,488 04		.....	.....	.....
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York.....	500,000 00	.....	500,000 00		.....	.....	.....
Missionary Sisters of St. Francis, New York.....	98,000 00	.....	98,000 00		.....	.....	.....
New York Catholic Protectory.....	840,694 79	38,370 24	879,065 03		.....	.....	.....
New York Christian Home.....	125,000 00	.....	125,000 00		.....	.....	.....
New York Infant Asylum.....	96,000 00	10,000 00	106,000 00		.....	.....	.....
New York Juvenile Asylum.....	500,000 00	46,000 00	546,000 00		.....	.....	.....
New York State Children's Home Association, Rochester.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
**Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York.....	161,177 78	70,000 00	231,177 78		.....	.....	.....
Nursery and Home, Yonkers.....	7,800 00	.....	7,800 00		.....	.....	.....
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie.....	25,000 00	38,300 00	63,300 00		.....	.....	.....
Ontario County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	79,138 79	96,267 44	175,406 23		.....	.....	.....
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.....	19,500 00	30,614 11	50,114 11		.....	.....	.....
Open Door Mission, Albany.....	.....	10,600 00	10,600 00		.....	.....	.....
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.....	260,000 00	61,750 00	321,750 00		.....	.....	.....
Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	538,000 00	153,440 00	691,440 00		.....	.....	.....
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.....	47,500 00	53,750 03	101,250 03		.....	.....	.....
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.....	45,000 00	216,000 00	261,000 00		.....	.....	.....
Orphans' Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany.....	.....	9,786 56	9,786 56		.....	.....	.....
Orphans' House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown.....	30,000 00	.....	30,000 00		.....	.....	.....
Oswego Orphan Asylum.....	20,000 00	20,500 00	40,500 00		.....	.....	.....
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York.....	1,100 00	300 00	1,400 00		.....	.....	.....
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless.....	15,500 00	28,300 00	43,800 00		.....	.....	.....
Presbyterian Church Home Association, Troy.....	17,000 00	9,650 00	26,650 00		.....	.....	.....
Presbyterian Home.....	125,000 00	137,500 00	262,500 00		.....	.....	.....
Protestant Home, New York.....	30,000 00	.....	30,000 00		.....	.....	.....
Protestants and Refractory or Destitute Children, Utica.....	50,000 00	9,450 00	59,450 00		.....	.....	.....
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester.....	38,000 00	.....	38,000 00		.....	.....	.....
Protestant Home of Industry.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
Rochester Orphan Asylum.....	87,000 00	21,000 00	108,000 00		.....	.....	.....
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.....	450,000 00	.....	450,000 00		.....	.....	.....

Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	408,938 38	1,500 00	408,938 38	4,000 00	.....	4,000 00
St. Barnabas House, New York.....	82,600 00	15,000 00	67,600 00	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00
St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy.....	84,246 13	.....	84,246 13	19,684 23	.....	19,684 23
St. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo.....	100,000 00	.....	100,000 00	12,603 00	1,144 06	18,747 06
St. James' Home, New York.....	68,000 00	.....	68,000 00	14,000 00	18,500 00	27,500 00
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica.....	80,000 00	.....	80,000 00	.....	1,801 87	1,801 87
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush.....	8,000 00	.....	8,000 00	.....	2,850 00	2,850 00
St. Joseph's Asylum, New York.....	160,000 00	3,500 00	163,500 00	23,800 00	8,000 00	81,800 00
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse.....	24,000 00	2,000 00	26,000 00	8,000 00	8,000 00	9,000 00
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00	6,000 00	650 00	6,650 00
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York.....	220,000 00	15,000 00	235,000 00	78,500 00	4,000 00	82,500 00
St. Joseph's Industrial School, Albany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham	186,175 28	.....	186,175 28	43,700 00	38,704 00	82,484 00
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca.....	30,000 00	.....	30,000 00	.....	2,711 28	2,711 28
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York.....	75,000 00	24,617 74	99,617 74	6,000 00	1,200 00	1,200 00
St. Malachy's Home, East New York.....	25,000 00	.....	25,000 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Margaret's Home, Red Hook.....	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00	4,400 00	2,081 22	6,481 22
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	24,500 00	.....	24,500 00	23,890 00	1,200 00	24,890 00
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's Maternity and Children's Home, Brooklyn.....	27,000 00	.....	27,000 00	7,000 00	1,850 06	8,850 00
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.....	23,400 75	.....	22,400 75	.....	300 00	300 00
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk.....	13,000 00	.....	13,000 00	.....	1,500 00	1,500 00
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Staten Island.....	36,160 00	.....	36,160 00	.....	1,208 33	1,208 33
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout.....	700 00	3,750 00	4,450 00	.....	80 00	80 00
St. Stephen's Mission, Brooklyn.....	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00	44,500 00	80,740 96	125,240 96
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York.....	137,635 71	.....	127,635 71	14,500 00	.....	14,500 00
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	40,000 00	.....	40,000 00	.....	1,385 77	1,385 77
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	137,239 00	1,000 00	138,239 00	15,000 00	.....	15,000 00
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	23,470 00	.....	23,470 00	.....	1,948 00	1,948 00
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy.....	61,000 00	.....	61,000 00	15,000 00	1,200 00	16,200 00
St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn.....	46,775 00	.....	46,775 00	6,000 00	75 00	6,075 00
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	32,000 00	.....	32,000 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Vincent's Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.....	40,000 00	5,000 00	45,000 00	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00
Samaritan Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	176,849 56	68,150 00	244,999 56	.....	6,000 00	6,000 00
Sheltering Arms, New York.....	25,000 00	13,500 00	38,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Sheltering Arms Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelter for Babies, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelter for Homeless Women, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York.....	60,000 00	10,000 00	70,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic (Asylum), New York.....	120,383 00	.....	120,383 00	13,000 00	19,408 00	32,408 00
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, Buffalo	68,000 00	.....	68,000 00	35,000 00	15,170 39	50,170 39
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton	1,000 00	65,000 00	66,000 00	30,000 00	38,000 00	68,000 00
Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, New York.....	85,000 00	35,000 00	120,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, Brooklyn.....	75,000 00	65,000 00	140,000 00	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 19—(Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand.	From the State.	From appropriations by boards of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities.	From individuals for the support of inmates.	By legacies, donations and voluntary contributions.	From interest on investments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts including cash on hand.
Children's Home, Amsterdam.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$493 00	\$7,862 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$8,290 83
Church Charity Foundation of L. Island, Brooklyn.....	\$1,622 85	.....	.....	\$3,897 35	5,363 40	60,767 90	\$4,900 81	.....	.....	\$350 00	78,982 31
Church Home of the City of Troy.....	9 60	.....	.....	.....	156 00	1,998 34	784 60	.....	.....	.....	2,948 54
Colored Home and Hospital, New York.....	5,720 58	.....	.....	18,728 48	832 62	849 65	720 00	\$1,835 00	.....	40 00	28,846 23
Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for Benefit of Colored Children, New York.....	3,519 58	.....	.....	13,191 43	4,940 95	16,764 28	9,480 34	15,000 00	\$4,500 00	1,000 00	68,306 58
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn.....	640 06	.....	\$17,220 75	7,017 65	1,236 80	3,142 28	.....	.....	.....	15,222 49	44,480 01
Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath.....	1,445 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,128 95	23,550 00	.....	11,268 56	51,392 78
Day Home, Troy.....	507 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,997 23	2,241 88	6,500 00	.....	.....	15,246 94
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo.....	243 19	.....	273 16	.....	375 00	5,309 16	.....	.....	2,500 00	.....	8,700 51
Five Points House of Industry, New York.....	2,749 42	.....	.....	14,324 32	5,843 83	22,635 37	675 00	.....	.....	2,950 00	48,377 85
Five Points Mission, New York.....	10,683 34	.....	.....	3,436 65	.....	12,428 24	.....	.....	.....	385 59	27,440 82
Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	284,668 55	1,795 00	25,271 50	609 21	.....	.....	.....	304,429 41
Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, N.Y.....	12,082 15	.....	.....	240 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 00	.....	4,068 55
German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo.....	5,162 42	672 00	.....	.....	622 00	1,319 78	37 58	.....	5,000 00	2,204 52	15,018 30
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	3,086 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,385 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,421 92
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	4,342 63	.....	2,851 92	1,000 00	1,432 89	8,313 99	181 60	.....	.....	1,789 00	19,912 03
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	88,901 80	.....	.....	38,505 69	.....	58,935 34	8,622 37	10,116 67	60,000 00	116 23	284,688 10
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	839 01	.....	.....	3,075 25	3,048 50	12,179 33	.....	12,801 36	.....	603 84	32,547 83
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York.....	.....	.....	.....	25,298 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henry Keep Home, Watertown.....	245 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,569 24	33,143 05
Home for Aged Men, Albany.....	1,631 98	.....	.....	.....	500 00	2,705 39	748 19	.....	.....	.....	16,866 85
Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn.....	1,170 86	.....	.....	154 75	.....	5,109 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,124 44
Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York.....	32,504 50	.....	.....	1,820 00	.....	32,134 35	1,435 24	1,000 00	.....	823 15	60,217 24

TABLE 19—(Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand.	From the State.	From appropriations by boards of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities.	From individuals for the support of inmates.	By leases, donations and voluntary contributions.	From interest and dividends on investments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts including cash on hand.
Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester.	\$37 83					\$43,602 96				\$2,049 70	\$45,750 49
Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York.	618 19			\$675 00		687 00	\$5 72			1,300 00	3,255 91
Ladies' Union Relief Association, N. York.											
Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum, N. York.											
Le Couteux St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo.	186 94	\$20,680 35	\$11,000 66		\$1,581 72	614 00				1,014 91	35,177 58
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro.			1,538 04		48 10	658 80	741 95			2,453 75	2,328 09
Marialen Benevolent Society, New York.	1,284 42			307 50		2,441 16	3,602 50			1,797 47	7,022 64
Mariners' Family Asylum, Staten Island.	401 25				500 00	6,949 92	21 23			1,546 14	5,544 28
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, N. Y.	465 76			1,785 00		4,489 23	2,487 15	\$46,500 00		247 92	60,109 46
Midnight Mission, New York.	108 17			600 00		1,472 15			\$70,365 16	743 50	5,802 91
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, N. York.				62,409 35	2,673 90	3,300 00				6,020 00	137,802 23
Missionary Sisters of St. Francis, N. York.			2,757 27	43,271 68	338 10					35,319 38	55,707 03
New York Catholic Protectory.				210,931 74	810 50	12,192 16					265,779 17
New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men.	6,525 41					16,038 97				7,125 42	25,084 14
New York Infant Asylum.	1,921 75			65,981 65		8,132 36	675 00			70 00	80,438 97
New York Juvenile Asylum.	5,619 96			109,974 95	940 00	294 65	1,405 87				136,926 08
New York State Children's Home Association, Rochester.	24,240 61										
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone.											
Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York.	9,878 50			115,810 11	8,896 34	4,015 55	1,994 87	3,373 16		9,367 51	153,366 04
Old Ladies Home, Yonkers.				683 10	683 10	4,628 43					5,280 53
Old Ladies Home, Poughkeepsie.	1 10			440 00			2,370 37			611 61	3,423 08
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.	10,550 67		2,715 24	3,262 09	1,611 60	341 50	2,610 63	27,242 10	4,500 00	825 73	54,163 69
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.	3 71		2,655 49		403 40	684 99	1,862 73			10 50	5,340 82
Open Door Mission, Albany.				1,968 00		629 24					2,597 24
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.	1,471 84			10,348 49	4,120 71	18,230 29	4,681 00	1,000 00		192 62	39,445 25
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.	6,580 41			1,673 28		11,863 80	13,861 84	28,000 00	9,000 00	17,272 52	88,191 59
	270 66			1,400 28	108 00	694 36	3,144 28			11,468 57	17,054 16

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

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Home for Aged Men and Women, Elmira.	885 92	985 00	681 00	55 96	1,182 56	3,780 44
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany.	3,500 00	3,500 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn.	35 34	.....	.....	7,125 00	.....	21,000 00	.....	.....	.....	13,150 00	41,310 34
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York.	2,085 00	.....	.....	5,635 00	2,500 00	33,375 00	.....	.....	.....	6,360 00	49,945 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Blind, New York.	1,483 65	.....	.....	732 00	894 00	8,472 53	814 74	.....	.....	11,192 00	22,688 92
Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, N.Y.	1,163 80	.....	.....	3,680 03	.....	1,122 00	800 00	.....	.....	11,114 41	6,960 24
Home for the Friendless, Auburn.	3,725 23	.....	.....	.....	1,616 78	1,388 59	137 83	.....	.....	18 50	6,986 43
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo.	32,276 19	.....	.....	.....	902 45	5,783 00	1,539 04	.....	.....	7 50	40,608 18
Home for the Friendless, Lockport.	.....	.....	.....	.....	180 35	1,863 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,104 12
Home for the Friendless, Newburgh.	69 92	.....	.....	.....	882 60	2,982 54	1,142 64	5,447 73	.....	13 22	10,638 65
Home for the Friendless, Rochester.	604 21	.....	.....	.....	937 28	1,800 10	988 11	.....	.....	1,848 36	5,923 06
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady.	1,205 25	.....	.....	106 00	.....	745 67	472 00	.....	.....	60 00	2,588 92
Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburgh.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Oswego.	222 00	.....	.....	.....	106 25	4,002 14	.....	.....	.....	2,018 10	7,988 79
Home for the Homeless, Utica.	1,607 89	.....	.....	.....	882 00	2,583 10	256 44	.....	.....	.....	5,329 43
Home for the Homeless, Utica.	4,388 72	.....	.....	.....	971 00	221 38	5,026 16	.....	.....	38 00	10,643 26
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
House of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton.	9,400 45	.....	.....	287 00	750 00	4,451 16	346 07	.....	.....	175 29	15,409 97
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn.	75 29	.....	.....	.....	435 70	359 73	.....	.....	.....	4,595 25	5,765 97
House of the Good Shepherd, New York.	62 01	.....	.....	1,923 91	567 25	6,771 52	.....	.....	.....	27,283 43	41,156 00
House of the Good Shepherd, Tompkins Cove.	504 30	.....	.....	3,643 61	4,643 93	2,538 30	.....	.....	.....	49,641 92	60,972 06
House of the Good Shepherd, Utica.	200 00	.....	.....	.....	2,804 65	5,454 58	.....	.....	.....	168 37	9,557 60
House and Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse.	25 14	.....	.....	1,935 00	377 35	1,763 46	401 09	.....	.....	63 30	4,585 24
House of Industry, Poughkeepsle.	4,567 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	405 77	259 60	.....	.....	.....	.....
House of Mercy, New York.	3,912 80	.....	.....	.....	217 73	4,940 94	1,890 39	.....	.....	.....	.....
House of Shelter, Albany.	1,012 20	.....	.....	1,985 99	.....	.....	230 15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.	4,440 13	.....	.....	1,678 05	12 00	10,106 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Howard Mission, New York.	788 08	.....	.....	3,692 88	553 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association.	780 20	.....	.....	1,450 00	.....	7,768 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Industrial School of Rochester.	98 98	.....	.....	6,080 82	793 37	2,512 44	3,434 25	1,400 00	.....	.....	.....
Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester.	.....	.....	.....	385 78	1,640 82	.....	1,084 21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inebriates' Home, Ft. Hamilton, L. Island.	17,894 07	.....	.....	.....	4,000 00	1,000 00	2,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ingliside Home, Buffalo.	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,106 63	.....	621 79	.....	.....	.....	.....
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Institution of Mercy (East Houston street), New York.	13,790 47	.....	.....	15,982 11	6,235 00	2,330 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Institution of Mercy (Eighty-first street), New York.	932 09	.....	.....	.....	462 95	2,998 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Institution of Mercy, New York.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York.	1,380 54	.....	.....	56,482 69	1,019 50	194 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown.	180 59	.....	.....	481 00	.....	485 00	2,243 77	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	15 00	.....	.....	.....	359 30	600 00	1,731 38	2,836 82	1,136 77	.....	8,177 97

TABLE 19—(Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand.	From the State.	From appropriations by boards of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities.	From individuals for the support of inmates.	By legacies, donations and voluntary contributions.	From interest and dividends on investments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts including cash on hand.
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis.	.....	.....	\$2,557 00	.....	\$128 00	\$200 00	.....	.....	.....	\$35 00	\$2,938 00
St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Staten Island.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester.	\$128 26	.....	552 00	\$2,963 92	580 23	1,457 57	.....	.....	.....	955 76	6,673 74
St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout.	63 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$235 00	.....	.....	9 60	327 71
St. Phoebe's Mission, Brooklyn.	637 51	.....	.....	.....	1,960 00	1,963 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,619 54
St. Stephen's Orphan Asylum, New York.	738 30	.....	.....	38,123 62	1,960 00	1,150 00	.....	.....	\$9,211 72	4,064 92	55,829 56
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York.	891 16	.....	.....	6,312 13	2,623 70	7,342 95	9 96	.....	653 83	1,188 10	19,021 83
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.	.....	.....	1,888 27	2,781 21	480 50	4,256 72	.....	.....	.....	1,683 25	11,069 95
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany.	.....	.....	21,473 50	.....	507 50	142 58	70 00	.....	.....	286 91	22,480 49
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.	1,530 22	.....	1,379 25	1,730 00	250 00	1,129 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,979 22
St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn.	4,491 41	.....	3,384 59	10,648 90	331 57	421 86	.....	.....	.....	421 00	19,669 03
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.	.....	.....	.....	1,362 76	548 28	8,182 94	.....	.....	10 00	.....	10,872 83
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	.....	.....	2,781 07	879 11	.....	181 07	.....	.....	.....	5,792 63	9,633 88
Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.	58 30	.....	9,197 36	.....	385 71	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,454 87	12,046 24
Sanaritan Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.	1,333 69	.....	.....	380 00	.....	4,840 00	378 24	.....	.....	2,993 90	9,825 83
Sheltering Arms, New York.	3,164 91	.....	.....	1,675 00	4,554 63	28,397 03	3,284 31	.....	6,000 00	799 61	45,875 49
Sheltering Arms Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.	753 77	.....	1,238 00	1,000 00	1,334 69	13,530 58	65 85	.....	.....	947 64	18,890 53
Shelter for Babies, New York.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelter for Respectable Girls, New York.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelter for Homeless Women, Syracuse.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York.	.....	.....	.....	20,823 55	72 00	2,048 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,946 77
Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic (Asylum), New York.	238 71	.....	.....	37,747 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,937 10
Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York.	543 57	17,602 05	842 00	19,038 16	1,000 00	4,952 61	39,025 78

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

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Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, Buffalo	181 14	9,711 00	980 18	2,887 49	1,400 00	30,744 36	28,914 02
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Bremen, West New Brighton	8,866 06	.....	1,312 00	849 00	3,161 36	3,140 68	9 33 75	.....	55 57	21,238 37
Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, New York	.....	.....	3,216 86	5,180 65	1,936 85	2,235 37	.....	.....	3,675 38	16,235 56
Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, Brooklyn	1,068 54	.....	.....	.....	7,147 16	2,488 00	.....	.....	2,636 94	13,340 64
Society of St. Martha, New York	1,451 43	.....	.....	.....	835 66	96 00	.....	.....	25 25	5,402 01
Southern Star Orphan Home, Elmira	4,671 06	.....	.....	249 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	468 88	14,321 27
Susquehanna Valley Homes, Binghamton	8,846 07	.....	442 59	886 00	473 58	2,237 11	4,150 00	.....	.....	12,636 66
Syracuse Home Association	.....	.....	1,091 00	.....	8,470 65	323 00	6,500 00	.....	5,299 50	22,318 30
Temperance Home for Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn	1,129 45	.....	.....	.....	116 54	78 00	.....	.....	775 07	1,989 54
The Home, Utica	.....	163 30	.....	806 73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Yonkers	1,404 08	11,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trinity Catholic Male Orphan Asylum	234 24	4,170 18	4,338 18	35 00	.....	123 75	.....	.....	388 77	12,772 85
Trinity Orphan Asylum	1,162 21	.....	752 47	2,207 00	3,408 80	.....	.....	.....	3,106 48	20,127 74
Trinity Home, Brooklyn	.....	1,030 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,168 13	15,023 51
Union Orphan Asylum	1,575 33	.....	.....	1,268 50	10,489 41	3,361 51	1,000 00	.....	.....	26,527 37
Utica Brothers' Home for Aged Men	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,383 78	.....	.....	.....	2,759 80
Washington's Farm School, Mt. Vernon	301 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western New York Home, Randolph	180 57	.....	.....	1,353 10	5,314 08	.....	.....	.....	5,681 39	11,206 04
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester	.....	72 71	.....	.....	1,708 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,013 86
Western New York Home for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester	23,425 34	13,708 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,521 41	39,650 21
White Star Temporary Home for Deaf-Children, Pleasantville	205 49	7,120 28	113 75	373 00	.....	.....	.....	800 00	227 73	8,900 22
Whitcomb Industrial School for Girls, New York	115 02	.....	773 00	5,198 70	1,060 00	.....	.....	.....	1,115 00	8,261 72
Working Benevolent Institute, Geneva	228 91	.....	.....	.....	75 00	8 64	.....	.....	20 00	330 55
Total	498,133 84	100,248 30	317,279 68	1,334,788 39	216,267 66	1,038,548 25	229,454 25	429,580 74	277,321 71	745,689 59
										5,586,522 67

* From sale of real estate, etc.

† Includes amounts due Institution.

TABLE 19—(Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand.	From the State.	From appropriations by boards of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities.	From individuals for the support of inmates.	By legacies, donations and voluntary contributions.	From interest on investments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts including cash on hand.
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis.	.....	.....	\$2,557 00	.....	\$136 00	\$200 00	.....	.....	.....	\$35 00	\$2,928 00
St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, State Island.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester.	\$129 26	.....	532 00	\$2,968 92	580 23	1,457 57	.....	.....	.....	955 76	6,673 74
St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout.	93 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 60	387 71
St. Phoebe's Mission, Brooklyn.	657 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,962 63	\$225 00	.....	.....	.....	2,619 54
St. Stephen's Orphan Asylum, New York.	739 30	.....	.....	38,123 62	1,980 00	1,150 00	.....	.....	\$9,211 72	4,004 92	55,289 56
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York.	891 16	.....	.....	6,312 13	2,622 70	7,342 95	9 96	.....	653 83	1,188 10	19,021 83
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.	.....	.....	1,888 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany.	.....	.....	21,473 50	2,781 21	480 50	4,266 72	.....	.....	.....	1,603 25	11,009 95
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.	.....	.....	.....	507 50	.....	142 58	70 00	.....	.....	286 91	22,480 49
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy.	1,530 22	.....	1,279 25	1,790 00	250 00	1,129 75	.....	.....	.....	421 00	5,979 22
St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn.	4,491 41	.....	3,384 59	10,648 60	331 57	421 86	.....	.....	.....	838 85	19,669 03
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.	.....	.....	.....	1,342 76	548 28	8,182 94	.....	.....	10 00	.....	10,872 83
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	.....	.....	2,781 07	879 11	.....	161 07	.....	.....	.....	5,782 63	9,669 86
Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.	58 30	.....	9,197 36	.....	385 71	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,454 87	12,046 24
Sanaritan Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheltering Arms, New York.	1,233 69	.....	.....	380 00	4,840 00	.....	378 24	.....	.....	2,993 90	9,825 83
Sheltering Arms Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.	3,164 91	.....	1,675 00	1,675 00	4,554 63	26,367 03	3,284 31	.....	6,000 00	799 61	45,875 49
Shelter for Babies, New York.	753 77	.....	1,288 00	1,000 00	1,384 69	13,530 58	65 85	.....	.....	947 64	18,860 53
Shelter for Respectable Girls, New York.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelter for Homeless Women, Syracuse.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic (Asylum), New York.	236 71	.....	.....	20,835 55	72 00	2,048 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,946 77
Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York.	549 57	37,747 78	4,052 61	42,397 10
.....	17,602 05	842 00	19,038 16	1,000 00	39,086 73

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

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Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, Buffalo.....	181 14	2,711 00	980 18	2,887 49	1,400 00	20,744 36	28,914 02
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton.....	3,886 06	.....	1,212 00	849 00	3,161 86	3,140 68	9 33 75	.....	55 57	21,228 37
Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, New York.....	.....	.....	3,216 86	5,180 65	1,956 85	2,285 37	.....	.....	3,675 83	16,295 56
Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, Brooklyn.....	1,068 54	.....	.....	.....	7,147 16	2,488 00	.....	.....	2,636 94	13,840 64
Society of St. Martha's, New York.....	1,656 43	1,972 88	.....	715 74	935 66	96 00	.....	.....	25 25	5,402 01
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira.....	4,671 08	9,480 75	.....	249 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,821 27	14,821 27
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton.....	3,848 87	889 11	442 22	986 00	473 58	2,237 11	4,150 00	.....	469 98	12,526 69
Syracuse Home Association.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Temporary Home for Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn.....	1,129 65	.....	1,091 00	.....	8,470 65	328 00	6,500 00	.....	5,239 80	22,818 80
The Home, Ithaca.....	.....	163 20	.....	806 73	116 54	78 00	.....	.....	775 07	1,999 54
Thomas' Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles.....	1,404 08	11,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	368 77	12,772 85
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.....	224 28	4,770 18	16,516 87	4,338 18	35 00	128 75	.....	.....	3,106 48	23,127 74
Troy Orphan Asylum.....	1,162 21	900 63	5,426 27	752 47	2,207 00	3,408 80	.....	.....	1,166 13	15,023 51
Truant Home, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	1,208 50	10,489 41	8,361 81	1,000 00	.....	.....	26,527 37
Utica Orphan Asylum.....	1,575 33	3,632 82	.....	.....	.....	2,383 78	.....	.....	.....	2,759 80
Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie.....	366 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warburg Orphans' Farm School, Mt. Vernon.....	180 57	72 71	.....	1,233 10	5,344 08	.....	.....	.....	5,681 39	11,206 04
Western New York Home, Randolph.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,708 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,013 86
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester.....	.....	13,703 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,521 41	38,650 21
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, Pleasantville.....	285 49	7,120 25	.....	113 75	373 00	.....	.....	800 00	227 73	8,900 22
Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York.....	115 02	.....	775 00	.....	5,196 70	1,060 00	.....	.....	1,115 00	8,261 72
Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls.....	226 91	.....	.....	.....	75 00	8 64	.....	.....	20 00	330 55
Total.....	486,133 84	169,248 59	1,584,753 39	216,267 69	1,038,543 25	223,454 25	426,530 74	277,321 71	745,989 53	5,538,582 67

* From sale of real estate, etc.

+ Includes amounts due Institution.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

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	932 09	1,457 23	1,216 64	255 27	509 91	61 11	18 93	1,982 07	1,400 00	294 72	8,117 97	60 00
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester	.....	.....	1,823 14	180 00	.....	.....	.....	10,500 00	21,700 00	273 08	34,178 20	11,602 29
Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protection, New York	.....	.....	1,421 30	16 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,365 13	2,802 43	453 48
Ladies' Union Relief Association, N. York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum, N. York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Le Couteux St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo	0,250 00	806 24	7,322 47	1,611 20	1,298 34	1,009 87	585 79	5,197 87	.....	1,588 20	34,920 24	287 34
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro	.....	771 95	775 07	49 48	200 00	6 75	42 42	.....	.....	125 80	2,032 47	295 62
Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York	.....	983 66	5,148 72	.....	583 09	82 99	86 03	.....	2,408 14	582 53	9,270 08	.....
Mariners' Family Asylum, Staten Island	.....	1,034 50	2,680 97	62 43	823 83	135 88	326 78	.....	.....	75 86	4,724 19	880 09
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, N. Y.	.....	1,999 40	8,061 78	.....	557 35	.....	292 45	.....	46,500 00	857 60	58,757 17	1,412 29
Midnight Mission, New York	.....	519 60	1,852 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	809 92	4,031 56	1,771 35
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, N. York	4,240 00	31,758 34	21,482 72	13,387 10	13,915 06	6,423 48	3,856 40	12,000 00	.....	4,145 19	137,790 23	183 00
Missionary Sisters of St. Francis, N. York	2,055 00	3,519 08	2,522 00	20,788 33	2,491 00	1,050 00	1,132 20	.....	.....	2,440 00	54,903 61	902 42
New York Catholic Protectorate	31,607 89	13,833 52	44,159 38	75,676 86	17,233 10	19,929 60	7,325 62	7,714 20	.....	33,865 71	295,730 84	48 33
New York Christian Home for Intemper-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ate Men	1,700 00	5,000 00	7,638 30	338 16	1,764 85	800 00	364 40	1,500 00	.....	600 78	24,437 62	646 52
New York Infant Asylum	.....	4,100 00	40,856 64	3,100 00	5,755 31	1,923 83	1,962 02	6,321 27	.....	5,783 45	78,802 52	1,636 45
New York Juvenile Asylum	.....	28,734 25	46,583 38	10,452 78	4,450 64	1,109 65	5,190 00	6,860 12	21,000 00	12,677 22	135,058 04	1,863 04
New York State Children's Home Association, Rochester	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mutes, Malone	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York	2,500 00	114 17	17,752 79	5,740 32	8,424 44	2,392 77	8,653 75	7,801 06	10,137 50	31,544 68	132,141 80	21,224 24
Nursery and Home, Yonkers	.....	435 78	753 50	21 00	123 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	217 88	4,166 02	1,123 51
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie	.....	740 38	1,150 05	66 80	377 04	104 63	143 14	619 98	.....	58 88	3,290 90	162 18
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	.....	3,297 06	4,956 86	1,689 97	719 05	.....	156 61	34,408 68	.....	579 00	45,898 03	8,270 56
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	.....	1,868 90	1,483 55	410 17	511 70	.....	419 57	.....	.....	310 35	5,306 24	34 58
Open Door Mission, Albany	137 00	80 00	957 93	.....	236 14	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00	245 59	2,098 04	501 80
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	.....	8,538 79	13,711 65	3,484 23	1,918 07	523 44	3,127 62	.....	.....	1,651 99	38,955 79	489 46
Orphan Asylum Society, New York	.....	7,335 50	12,506 20	3,268 00	1,906 70	390 00	4,158 20	23,280 74	.....	16,917 17	69,762 51	18,439 08
Orphan's Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.	.....	.....	1,000 00	488 00	244 00	80 00	412 90	.....	13,753 09	241 96	16,819 95	234 21
Orphan's Home and Asylum of the Prot-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Episcopal Church, New York	.....	3,482 32	9,521 24	1,288 50	341 85	.....	4,357 00	.....	17,793 63	965 33	37,779 87	655 71
Orphan's Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany	.....	516 99	562 67	81 95	168 00	.....	13 96	.....	.....	609 53	1,953 10	10,165 67
Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown	430 00	.....	400 00	300 00	799 15	.....	162 14	684 66	2,000 00	289 77	4,579 15	187 15
Oswego Orphan Asylum	.....	1,595 04	1,048 75	178 71	263 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,889 81	2,462 67
Peddy Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York	.....	824 33	1,125 69	.....	296 90	.....	136 80	.....	.....	619 63	3,968 78	410 83
Pourkesie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless	.....	1,154 28	2,131 38	344 48	436 78	40 38	92 50	.....	7,322 50	779 41	12,310 71	470 73
Presbyterian Church Home Association, Troy	300 00	.....	858 55	.....	351 00	.....	7 80	.....	.....	90 65	2,088 78	152 26
Presbyterian Home, New York	.....	3,388 70	4,927 39	.....	1,301 00	619 27	120 77	.....	15,000 00	562 31	25,949 53	3,707 63
Protectorate and Reformatory for Desti-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
tute Children and Utica	1,000 00	1,345 30	3,569 95	809 29	638 95	217 42	1,076 79	.....	1,000 00	1,721 22	10,378 82	310 89
Protestant Epis Church Home, Rochester	.....	1,433 50	2,106 57	211 67	483 80	133 36	698 62	.....	.....	223 51	6,290 93	.....

TABLE 20 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness upon real estate and interest.	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1883.	For salaries of officers, wages and labor.	For provisions and supplies.	For clothing.	For fuel and lights.	For furniture, beds and bedding.	For ordinary repairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other purposes.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand September 30, 1884.
The Home, Ithaca.....	\$523 13	\$573 07	\$7 75	\$384 00	\$10 90	\$40 92	.....	.....	\$117 08	\$1,939 54	.....
Thomas' Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles.....	3,246 45	2,541 09	1,179 73	806 37	798 77	550 28	\$1,834 43	.....	730 87	11,685 88	\$1,086 97
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.....	2,736 61	11,008 80	3,783 38	1,124 60	476 78	534 93	3,065 00	.....	3,274 65	23,664 18	1,463 56
Troy Orphan Asylum.....	2,645 81	6,206 34	1,373 86	1,618 70	227 72	427 03	262 16	.....	894 08	13,685 86	1,357 65
Truant Home, Brooklyn.....
Utica Orphan Asylum.....	3,036 89	5,469 93	1,235 82	1,626 58	391 98	.....	7,585 00	\$6,776 50	326 72	26,508 92	18 95
Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie.....	609 90	650 26	41 41	689 13	.....	328 78	.....	.....	90 21	2,079 69	680 11
Warburg Orphan's Farm School, Mt. Vernon.....	2,813 17	744 82	388 02	215 78	.....	272 81	686 85	5,344 08	505 30	10,970 53	235 51
Western New York Home, Randolph, N. Y.....	\$210 00	.....	1,478 34	1,187 80	.....	137 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,013 80	.....
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester.....	7,499 47	1,403 09	2,367 06	879 87	4,494 84	.....	.....	4,065 80	39,650 21	.....
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, Pleasantville.....	\$5,702 80	12,577 16	.....	.....	.....	297 00	775 24	.....	.....	842 98	8,613 19	287 03
Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York.....	2,239 02	3,569 69	566 81	291 85	297 00	.....	.....	.....	681 89	8,208 95	52 77
Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls.....	4,596 00	1,253 49	383 47	480 75	783 35	.....	.....	.....	116 50	116 50	214 05
Total.....	333,763 31	159,805 26	686,690 32	1,261,363 46	217,499 33	219,164 98	98,296 24	102,333 50	753,532 51	572,354 83	640,123 81	5,114,887 66	433,306 36

* For maintenance of twelve schools, branch home, etc.

† Includes amounts due institution.
‡ Of this sum, \$3,900 is waiting investment.

TABLE 20 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness upon real estate and interest.	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1883.	For salaries of officers, wages and labor.	For provisions and supplies.	For clothing.	For fuel and lights.	For furniture, bedding and dining.	For ordinary repairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other purposes.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand September 30, 1884.
The Home, Ithaca.....	\$525 13	\$872 07	\$7 75	\$384 00	\$10 90	\$40 92	.....	.....	\$117 08	\$1,939 54	.....
Thomas' Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles.....	3,246 45	2,541 09	1,179 73	806 37	706 77	550 28	\$1,894 42	.....	730 87	11,685 88	\$1,086 97
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.....	2,795 04	11,008 80	3,783 38	1,124 60	476 78	594 93	5,065 00	.....	3,274 65	28,004 18	463 56
Troy Orphan Asylum.....	2,045 85	6,206 34	1,373 86	1,618 70	227 72	437 03	202 16	.....	894 08	13,685 86	1,337 65
Truant Home, Brooklyn.....
Utica Orphan Asylum.....	3,036 83	5,469 93	1,295 82	1,026 58	391 36	.....	7,585 00	\$6,776 59	326 73	26,508 82	18 95
Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie.....	600 90	650 26	41 41	389 13	.....	328 78	.....	.....	90 21	2,079 69	680 11
Warburg Orphans' Farm School, M. L. Vernon.....	2,813 17	744 52	388 02	215 78	.....	272 81	686 85	5,344 08	505 20	10,970 53	235 51
Western New York Home, Randolph.....	\$210 00	.....	1,478 34	1,187 86	.....	137 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,013 86	.....
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester.....	7,409 47	1,403 09	2,367 09	879 87	4,464 84	.....	.....	4,065 80	39,650 21	.....
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, Pleasantville.....	\$5,702 80	12,577 16	.....	.....	.....	297 00	775 24	.....	.....	842 98	8,613 19	287 03
Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York.....	2,239 62	3,500 69	566 81	291 85	297 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,208 95	52 77
Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls.....	4,595 00	1,283 49	383 47	480 75	783 35	.....	.....	.....	116 50	116 50	214 05
Total.....	333,753 31	150,865 26	686,600 32	1,261,763 46	217,499 33	219,164 98	98,296 24	152,323 55	753,532 54	572,324 83	640,123 81	5,114,887 66	433,306 36

* For maintenance of twelve schools, branch home, etc.

† Of this sum, \$3,900 is waiting investment.

Showing the number of persons supported in the orphan asylums and homes for the friendless, and the changes during the year ending September 30, 1884.

INSTITUTIONS.	Number in the Institution Oct. 1, 1888.	Received during the year.	Total supported.	DISCHARGED.								REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1884.				
				By adoption.	By indenture.	Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other institutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.....	52	5	57	23	16	68	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Albany Orphan Asylum.....	272	149	421	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	128	113
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York....	205	606	811	65	..	298	..	12	56	248	..	32	76	77	626	
Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, New York.....	199	391	590	..	..	120	..	28	..	59	..	99	..	191	210
Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, New York....	63	17	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Asylum of our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo... ..	107	87	194	..	..	28	4	2	..	23	..	74	..	..	62
Babies Nursery, Albany.....	13	14	27	..	..	5	..	2	..	2	..	104	9	28	11
Baptist Home, Brooklyn.....	32	5	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	2
Baptist Home for the Aged, New York....	86	10	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	19
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children.....	184	184	368	2	..	149	2	4	..	6	..	..	114	82	172
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, Eastern District.....	129	142	271	3	..	91	..	..	1	10	..	..	113	61	107
Brooklyn Nursery.....	48	88	136	1	..	2	2	..	..	56	..	17	20	19	80
Brooklyn Zion Home.....	18	7	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1
Buffalo Orphan Asylum.....	86	131	217	26	29	85	2	..	..	3	..	20	..	..	145
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn.....	83	64	147	5	1	55	..	..	..	14	..	..	39	33	72
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome.....	153	13	166	..	..	8	4	6	..	..	..	..	43	23	71
Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York.....	51	11	62	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	90	53	148
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	20	..	..	5
Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..

TABLE 21—(Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Number in the Insti- tution Oct. 1, 1883.	Received during the year.	Total supported.	DISCHARGED.								REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1884.				Total.
				By adoption.	By indenture.	Returned to pa- rents or guard- ians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other insti- tutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise dis- charged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	
Children's Aid Society, New York.....	134	69	203	.....	.....	67	.....	.....	.....	2	69	.....	.....	73	61	134
Children's Aid, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children's Friend Society, Albany.....	.....	48	48	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	1	25	.....	.....	14	9	33
Children's Home, Amsterdam.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Church Charity Foundation of L. Island, Brooklyn.....	120	27	147	.....	3	20	.....	.....	.....	1	24	2	44	40	37	123
Church Home of the City of Troy.....	12	3	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	13	.....	.....	15
Colored Home and Hospital, New York.....	206	498	704	.....	.....	.....	15	1	.....	357	116	489	76	133	4	623
Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for Benefit of Colored Children, New York.....	322	66	388	.....	12	50	.....	.....	.....	7	2	71	.....	60	204	113
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn.....	349	133	482	.....	.....	132	2	.....	.....	.....	6	140	.....	.....	.....	342
Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath.....	45	24	69	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69
Day Home, Troy.....	138	65	203	2	.....	36	.....	3	.....	54	.....	96	.....	.....	.....	138
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo.....	87	4	91	.....	10	.....	.....	1	.....	12	.....	23	2	8	30	28
Five Points House of Industry, New York.....	239	400	758	1	.....	301	4	12	10	149	.....	477	.....	27	156	366
Five Points Mission, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Char- ity, New York.....	1,807	1,250	3,066	.....	207	138	.....	11	.....	308	501	1,163	.....	201	903	799
Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, N.Y. City.....	11	114	125	.....	.....	9	.....	3	.....	100	.....	112	.....	.....	.....	123
German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo.....	19	8	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7	11	9	.....	20
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	92	77	169	7	.....	44	1	1	.....	5	1	50	.....	1	62	47
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	350	83	443	.....	.....	61	3	.....	8	12	.....	79	1	.....	217	146
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	38	15	53	.....	.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	1	11	.....	.....	29	13
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York.....	243	97	340	.....	.....	65	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	146
Henry Keep Home, Watertown.....	14	14	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
Home for Aged Men, Albany.....	20	4	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	6	18	.....	.....	24

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

	18	5	23	1	2	3	20		22
Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn.....									
Homes for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York.....									
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York.....									
Home for Aged Men and Women, Elmira.....	98	33	131						
Home for the Aged and Friendless, Elmira.....	14	4	18						
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany.....	145	15	160						
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn.....	256	62	318						
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York.....	322	43	385						
Homes for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy.....									
Homes for the Blind, New York.....	37	5	42						
Homes for Fallen and Friendless Girls, New York.....									
Home for the Friendless, Auburn.....	22	115	137						
Homes for the Friendless, Buffalo.....	17	4	31						
Homes for the Friendless, Lockport.....	28	132	160						
Homes for the Friendless, Newburgh.....	40	37	77						
Homes for the Friendless, Rochester.....	48	27	75						
Homes for the Friendless, Schenectady.....	51	4	55						
Homes for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburgh.....	9	4	13						
Homes for the Homeless, Oswego.....	38	18	56						
Homes for the Homeless, Utica.....	16	3	19						
Homes for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York.....	56	10	66						
York.....									
House of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton.....	23	3	28						
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn.....	9	27	36						
House of the Good Shepherd, New York.....	315	145	460						
House of the Good Shepherd, Tompkins Cove.....	509	184	683						
House of the Good Shepherd, Utica.....	56	15 ²	208						
House and Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse.....	42	20	62						
House of Industry, Poughkeepsie.....									
House of Mercy, New York.....	71	56	127						
House of Shelter, Albany.....	38	127	165						
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	81	31	112						
Howard Mission, New York.....	96	93	97						
Rudson Orphan and Relief Association.....	70	33	103						
School of Rochester.....	53	62	115						
Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester.....	62	14	76						
"Magistrates' Home, Ft. Hamilton, L. Island.....	143	357	500						
Magistrate's Home, Buffalo.....									
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York.....									
	157	23	180						

TABLE 21 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Number in the Institution Oct. 1, 1883.	Received during the year.	Total supported.	DISCHARGED.								REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1884.			
				By adoption.	By indenture.	Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other institutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Institution of Mercy (East Houston street), New York.	266	196	462	4	—	36	—	19	—	142	1	262	—	62	320
Institution of Mercy (Eighty-first street), New York.	621	348	969	10	—	205	—	183	—	138	5	541	—	47	428
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York.	37	830	337	—	—	—	—	3	—	293	—	296	—	41	41
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown.	32	52	84	11	11	20	—	1	—	—	—	43	—	—	41
Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester.	6	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protector, New York.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ladies' Union Relief Association, N. York.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leaves and Watts Orphan Asylum, N. York.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Le Centre, St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo.	154	13	167	—	—	25	—	1	—	—	3	28	—	—	139
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro.	16	9	25	4	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	10	—	—	15
Madison Benevolent Society, New York.	61	144	205	—	—	—	—	23	—	116	—	145	—	—	60
Marshall Family Asylum, Staten Island.	41	6	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	45
Marshall Episcopal Church Home, N. Y.	102	8	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	95
Midnight Mission, New York.	12	110	122	—	—	14	—	30	—	23	—	66	—	—	98
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, N. York.	635	628	1,263	—	—	263	—	6	—	—	—	269	—	—	941
Mission of Sisters of St. Francis, N. York.	483	91	574	—	17	83	—	—	—	—	—	131	—	—	443
Mission of Catholic Priests, New York.	2,063	752	2,815	—	97	638	—	8	—	—	—	736	—	—	2,031
New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men.	23	267	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	270	—	270	—	—	80
New York Infant Asylum.	418	556	974	28	7	46	—	2	—	327	—	512	—	192	420
New York Juvenile Asylum.	940	670	1,610	—	—	485	—	6	—	170	—	655	—	766	941
New York State Children's Home Association, Rochester.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York.	948	1,114	2,062	8	—	739	—	21	—	151	—	1,103	—	243	1,346
Nursery and Home, Yonkers.	30	9	39	—	—	7	—	—	—	1	—	14	—	2	35
St. Vincent's, Poughkeepsie.	22	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	91	91

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[illegible]

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Shelter for Respectable Girls, New York.	10	44	54	6	9	1	16	1	21	16	38
Shelter for Homeless Women, Syracuse.	331	80	441	50	2	1	53	2	1	388	389
Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York	139	253	332	92	2	5	99	5	82	206	243
Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic (Asylum), New York.	65	105	170	36	10	8	69	101	101	101	101
Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York.	112	20	132	22	2	3	30	58	44	102	102
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, Buffalo.	183	88	271	84	7	1	91	110	70	180	180
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton.	74	9	83	1	7	8	8	75	75	75	75
Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, New York.	38	45	83	23	3	6	44	26	13	39	39
Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, Brooklyn.	81	53	134	13	4	10	44	68	22	90	90
Society of St. Martha, New York.	38	15	53	13	10	6	16	37	37	37	37
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira.	17	3	20	1	1	1	2	1	17	18	18
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton.	107	32	139	22	1	9	35	53	51	104	104
Syracuse Home Association.	318	152	470	104	13	11	152	318	318	318	318
Temporary Home for Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn.	95	41	138	24	4	3	41	54	41	95	95
The Home, Ithaca.	111	89	200	62	3	3	83	66	51	117	117
Thomas' Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles.	7	7	7	1	1	1	1	7	7	7	7
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.	51	18	69	21	2	7	7	32	20	62	62
Troy Orphan Asylum.	14	55	69	21	2	2	53	8	8	16	16
Truant Home, Brooklyn.	151	24	175	11	2	1	14	24	63	54	161
Utica Orphan Asylum.	75	76	151	40	3	35	80	53	18	71	71
Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie.	25,761	17,012	42,773	581	327	305	1,626	962	11,641	10,095	29,877
Warburg Orphans' Farm School, Mt. Vernon.	10	44	54	6	9	1	16	1	21	16	38
Western New York Home, Randolph.	331	80	441	50	2	1	53	2	1	388	389
Western New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, Rochester.	139	253	332	92	2	5	99	5	82	206	243
Western New York Home for Destitute Children, Temporary.	65	105	170	36	10	8	69	101	101	101	101
Wilson Industrial School for Girls, N. Y.	112	20	132	22	2	3	30	58	44	102	102
Woman's Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls.	183	88	271	84	7	1	91	110	70	180	180
Total.	25,761	17,012	42,773	581	327	305	1,626	962	11,641	10,095	29,877

TABLE 22.

Showing the value of the property of hospitals, and their indebtedness September 30, 1884.

INSTITUTIONS.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
Albany City Homeopathic Hospital	\$1,000 00	.....	\$1,000 00	\$2,000 00	.....	\$2,000 00
Albany Hospital.....	100,000 00	\$12,000 00	112,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Asylum for Infirm Women, New York	20,000 00	45,000 00	65,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Auburn City Hospital.....	17,897 45	24,860 74	42,758 19	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Hospital.....	124,080 00	158,367 10	282,447 10	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital	80,000 00	.....	80,000 00	19,000 00	.....	19,000 00
Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital.....	55,000 00	7,000 00	62,000 00	8,000 00	.....	8,000 00
Brooklyn General Hospital.....	191,840 80	51,901 07	243,741 87	2,000 00	\$6,173 44	8,173 44
Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity	125,000 00	.....	125,000 00	27,000 00	2,000 00	29,000 00
Buffalo Surgical Infirmary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Child's Hospital, Albany.....	30,500 00	.....	30,500 00	.....	.....	.....
German Hospital and Dispensary, New York	166,943 00	58,000 00	224,943 00	.....	.....	.....
Hahnemann Hospital, New York	175,000 00	30,000 00	205,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Highland Hospital, Matteawan.....	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Home for Incurables, Fordham.....	177,908 10	124,056 64	301,964 74	.....	.....	.....
Homeopathic Hospital, Buffalo.....	14,000 00	.....	14,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, New York	150,000 00	329,820 40	479,820 40	.....	4,025 11	4,025 11
House of Rest for Consumptives, Mount Hope	27,000 00	13,000 00	40,000 00	35,000 00	.....	35,000 00
Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn	200,000 00	.....	200,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York	161,500 00	2,000 00	163,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Marshall Infirmary, Troy.....	16,000 00	.....	16,000 00	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00
Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York	250,000 00	149,937 50	399,937 50	.....	4,967 26	4,967 26
Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York	150,000 00	210,000 00	360,000 00	.....	.....	.....
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Hospital.....	60,000 00	.....	60,000 00	13,000 00	181 28	13,181 28
New York Infirmary for Women and Children.....	4,000 00	.....	4,000 00	.....	.....	.....
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.....	80,000 00	.....	80,000 00	.....	.....	.....
New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute.....	115,000 00	.....	115,000 00	20,000 00	6,000 00	26,000 00
New York Ophthalmic Hospital.....	22,000 00	.....	22,000 00	11,000 00	.....	11,000 00
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital.....	15,000 00	.....	15,000 00	2,500 00	788 38	3,288 38
Oswego Hospital.....	744,981 00	619,520 55	1,364,501 55	.....	.....	.....
Presbyterian Hospital, New York	130,000 00	24,200 00	154,200 00	.....	8,700 00	8,700 00
Rochester City Hospital	1,500,000 00	400,000 00	1,900,000 00	.....	8,000 00	8,000 00
Roosevelt Hospital, New York	8,000 00	.....	8,000 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Barnabas' Hospital, Poughkeepsie.....	140,986 88	12,884 71	153,871 59
St. Catharine's Hospital, Brooklyn

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St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York.....	23,343 70	2,985 73	20,839 49	3,270 23	303 98	3,574 21
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica.....	205,000 00		205,000 00	15,500 00	44,592 00	60,092 00
St. Francis' Hospital, New York.....						
*St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn.....						
St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers.....	21,000 00	7,795 86	28,735 36	6,178 32	1,011 88	1,011 88
St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse.....	40,388 50	6,000 00	46,388 50		7,865 00	14,041 32
St. Luke's Hospital, New York.....	350,000 00	519,800 00	869,800 00			
St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	40,000 00		40,000 00	9,000 00	1,500 00	10,500 00
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn.....	80,000 00	41,000 00	121,000 00	25,000 00		25,000 00
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York.....	240,000 00		240,000 00	60,000 00	9,809 63	69,809 63
St. Mary's General Hospital, Brooklyn.....	200,000 00	25,000 00	225,000 00	5,000 00	10,321 40	15,321 40
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester.....						
*St. Mary's Living-in Hospital, Buffalo.....	55,000 00	1,000 00	56,000 00	32,000 00		32,000 00
St. Peter's Hospital, Albany.....	115,000 00		115,000 00	2,910 00		2,910 00
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	349,475 20	297 65	349,772 85	109,500 00	31,609 67	201,109 67
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York.....	5,000 00	40,000 00	45,000 00		360 00	360 00
S. R. Smith Infirmary, Tompkinsville, S. I.....						
Thanksgiving Hospital, Cooperstown.....	50,000 00		50,000 00			
Trinity Infirmary, New York.....	120,000 00		120,000 00			
Troy Hospital.....						
Utica City Hospital.....	342,447 70	121,875 00	464,322 70		4,314 81	4,314 81
Woman's Hospital in the State of New York.....						
Total.....	\$7,360,250 08	\$3,037,232 44	\$10,406,532 52	\$466,355 55	\$156,232 32	\$623,108 87

* Finances with Church Charity Foundation of L. I. + Temporarily closed. † Finances with St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum. § Property belongs to city.

TABLE 23.
Showing the receipts of hospitals for the year ending September 30, 1884.

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand, October 1, 1883.	From appropria- tions by boards of supervisors.	From appropria- tions by cities.	By legacies, do- nations and vol- untary contri- butions.	From interest on investments.	From loans.	From all other sources.	Total receipts.
Albany City Homeopathic Hospital.....	\$15 03	...	\$2,407 53	\$1,884 25	...	...	\$1,823 91	\$6,230 72
Albany Hospital.....	3,254 77	\$96 29	4,054 83	8,500 00	\$1,460 82	...	12,753 31	30,070 02
Asylum for Lying-in Women, New York.....	4,624 32	...	505 00	751 50	2,235 00	...	...	8,113 82
Auburn City Hospital.....	2,362 10	...	...	2,043 91	1,437 62	\$2,836 00	907 05	9,598 68
Brooklyn Hospital.....	2,232 32	...	5,500 00	...	6,361 32	9,000 00	*34,717 65	57,511 29
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital.....	513 21	...	2,031 25	5,843 50	30 41	...	273 00	8,631 37
Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital.....	...	...	7,067 75	10,731 28	473 00	...	3,589 07	21,901 10
Buffalo General Hospital.....	...	...	...	21,965 20	3,629 77	1,000 00	17,063 90	43,498 87
Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity.....	720 00	...	...	6,000 00	...	10,000 00	19,000 00	35,720 00
Buffalo Surgical Infirmary.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Child's Hospital, Albany.....	1,244 15	797 71	4,684 99	3,360 92	...	...	570 65	10,697 42
German Hospital and Dispensary, New York.....	...	...	4,541 00	56,365 53	1,680 00	...	**80,124 04	92,710 57
Hahnemann Hospital, New York.....	1,317 80	...	219 00	5,362 57	...	...	14,253 12	21,152 49
Highland Hospital, Matteawan.....	38 50	500 00	...	838 76	...	...	48 00	1,425 26
Home for Incurables, Fordham.....	10,068 71	...	975 00	17,960 07	6,123 56	9,000 00	447,857 58	92,124 92
Homeopathic Hospital, Buffalo.....	965 00	...	...	637 56	...	...	2,747 00	4,340 56
Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, New York.....	3,495 25	...	26,183 15	29,653 47	17,543 08	...	9,613 20	83,488 15
House of Rest for Consumptives, Mount Hope.....	8,092 37	...	1,064 00	18,549 21	221 65	...	150 00	28,107 24
Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.....	...	...	5,854 25	195 00	170 99	3,000 00	24,494 46	33,714 70
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York.....	...	15,911 88	980 00	63,626 41	100 00	...	955 00	65,911 47
Marshall Infirmary, Troy.....	...	...	5,684 28	305 00	...	...	10,370 98	28,272 14
Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York.....	13,949 50	...	275 00	1,250 00	...	14,562 50	4,691 65	120,010 61
Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York.....	745 17	...	4,250 00	75,631 04	7,765 92	...	7,405 30	47,873 82
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	...	...	2,208 00	20,030 35	8,485 00	...	...	...
New York Hospital.....	...	...	3,678 30	7,320 74	...	...	6,588 51	17,587 25
New York Infirmary for Women and Children.....	17 18	...	343 00	857 91	...	...	5,950 90	7,168 99
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.....	...	...	660 00	1,625 00	945 79	...	14,192 42	17,113 21
New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute.....	...	...	1,439 00	579 98	...	...	13,663 63	15,683 61
New York Ophthalmic Hospital.....	...	...	300 00	21,865 28	79 10	...	7,563 63	20,549 39
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital.....	41 38	...	...	3,222 44	...	3,285 38	476 23	7,391 72
Oswego Hospital.....	377 67	...	2,687 00	42,782 78	33,499 47	...	97,114 16	201,732 40
Presbyterian Hospital, New York.....	25,649 08	1,059 16	2,876 14	11,343 56	1,837 63	8,745 24	18,248 16	44,563 90
Rochester City Hospital.....	484 02

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Roosevelt Hospital, New York.....	12,288.00	500.00	45.00	23,671	78,177.21	110,288.00
St. Barnabas Hospital, Poughkeepsie.....	7,849.97	1,670.98	668.43	60.00	10,776.98
St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	87.11	.....	.....	.....	20,720.60	.....	600.00	84,907.11
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica.....	40.37	.....	.....	.....	3,400.24	.....	1,849.88	5,284.49
St. Francis Hospital, New York.....	281.16	.....	.....	.....	27,687.97	.....	4,806.64	56,728.94
St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers.....	89.20	.....	.....	.....	2,449.96	.....	3,474.97	6,304.12
St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse.....	486.28	.....	.....	.....	791.10	.....	14,571.21	17,866.44
St. Luke's Hospital, New York.....	.....	1,515.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,153.16	123,769.87
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn.....	3,294.25	.....	.....	.....	4,912.00	.....	2,153.16	9,617.68
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York.....	2,516.15	.....	.....	.....	2,775.87	30,025.53	2,153.16	25,174.70
St. Mary's General Hospital, Brooklyn.....	5,127.17	.....	.....	.....	1,417.32	100.24	2,845.80	80,386.89
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester.....	1,140.00	.....	.....	.....	12,719.17	2,022.83	10,113.48	25,639.70
St. Mary's Lying-in Hospital, Buffalo.....	.....	971.78	.....	.....	10,724.24	.....	3,782.62	.....
St. Peter's Hospital, Albany.....	1,804.46	.....	.....	.....	1,763.56	1,240.00	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	.....	103.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,690.72	12,909.77
St. Peter's Hospital, New York.....	523.67	2,580.50	.....	.....	315.00	.....	3,218.27	23,280.63
S. R. Smith Infirmary, Tompkinsville, S. I.....	1,459.43	.....	.....	.....	10,881.86	1,286.89	65,001.68	149,609.88
Thanksgiving Hospital, Cooperstown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,660.87	1,700.48	.....	6,224.56
Trinity Infirmary, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,974.65	.....	.....	.....
Troy Hospital.....	975.00	.....	.....	.....	8,901.24	.....	.....	8,901.24
Utica City Hospital.....	7,807.09	4,281.42	.....	.....	42.00	.....	5,165.41	17,120.67
Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, New York.....	.....	5,871.12	.....	.....	60,808.57	.....	38,979.32	6,871.12
Total.....	\$128,665.80	\$34,108.72	\$150,010.38	\$162,284.18	\$735,012.13	7,170.47	1,000.00	125,717.45

* Of this sum \$29,700 is for investments paid off.
 + Of this sum \$15,972.63 is from board of patients.
 † Of this sum \$64,581.12 was for investment.
 ‡ Temporarily closed.

** Of this sum \$15,500 is from sale of old dispensary.
 †† Of this sum \$11,355.88 was from building committee.
 § Of this sum \$33,082.70 was from board of patients.

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Presbyterian Hospital, New York.....	12,440 42	17,544 85	4,900 38	4,143 71	1,038 53	2,948 30	6,878 02	125,000 00	1,455 15	176,404 36	25,828 13
Rochester City Hospital.....	9,245 23	8,014 47	11,374 30	4,316 11	1,943 06	1,587 75	1,843 98	5,301 03	898 93	44,305 93	197 97
Roosevelt Hospital, New York.....	19,676 73	20,621 30	535 79	9,319 41	10,388 17	3,819 57	2,038 11	11,391 33	6,114 67	84,002 27	25,080 38
St. Barnabas Hospital, Poughkeepsie.....	800 42	849 45	146 93	239 62	48 91	214 51	7,000 00	10,000 00	46 45	9,374 53	1,402 05
St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	2,000 00	13,000 00	1,500 00	3,000 00	1,500 00	2,000 00	830 00	10,000 00	1,000 00	34,820 00	87 11
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York.....	429 58	1,342 89	90 00	331 69	283 75	281 76	146 20	17,126 00	384 23	5,262 97	21 52
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica.....	1,105 00	7,264 64	2,553 61	1,231 06	1,102 00	3,885 18	2,862 35	17,126 00	4,598 00	56,402 84	880 10
St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	2,022 94	2,224 62	36 14	475 54	579 60	243 28	107 28	52 28	401 19	6,242 86	61 27
St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers.....	678 10	2,469 02	251 48	486 44	577 79	578 42	244 32	11,888 50	234 62	17,123 00	832 44
St. Luke's Hospital, Syracuse.....	19,540 95	22,568 01	1,483 24	6,397 71	5,535 87	3,235 61	5,749 03	250 75	7,315 06	118,408 32	5,271 55
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn.....	142 00	1,483 24	173 94	124 72	435 09	179 38	106 80	2,304 04	1,078 09	6,727 35	2,860 23
St. Mary's Free Hosp. for Children, N. Y.....	2,339 00	8,967 65	891 80	585 36	348 66	688 17	2,304 04	6,000 00	372 03	22,037 75	3,116 95
St. Mary's General Hospital, Brooklyn.....	3,540 53	11,040 02	1,350 66	2,035 51	1,134 23	1,534 46	1,180 94	3,020 01	230 00	30,380 90	14 49
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester.....	1,360 00	5,836 38	85 00	962 22	944 85	600 31	491 70	1,586 77	1,007 66	25,275 87	364 33
St. Mary's Lying-in Hospital, Buffalo.....	1,416 96	2,747 99	784 74	1,061 08	873 44	2,030 57	1,586 77	500 00	808 01	12,565 56	344 21
St. Peter's Hospital, Albany.....	5,434 02	10,213 57	536 48	3,796 44	2,116 55	5,863 21	2,825 25	81,990 62	2,983 34	149,312 23	297 65
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	1,531 50	1,712 44	204 00	269 60	162 80	281 08	126 68	500 00	150 23	4,850 65	1,373 91
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York.....	1,980 00	4,297 58	147 92	754 61	966 62	337 55	126 68	500 00	351 28	8,901 24	3,169 55
S. R. Smith Infirmary, Tompkinsville, S. I.....	1,522 00	4,862 65	297 96	1,026 31	594 61	294 04	1,738 03	500 00	1,204 62	13,461 12	3,169 55
Thanksgiving Hospital, Cooperstown.....	1,920 20	1,821 52	188 00	683 98	215 17	520 60	521 05	500 00	1,204 62	5,871 12	3,169 55
Troy Hospital.....	13,349 49	22,832 42	4,880 58	3,350 50	1,405 27	2,594 70	788 70	30,808 75	3,803 47	92,933 88	32,753 57
Utica City Hospital.....	120,385 65	61,086 61	229,716 41	394,853 31	13,622 54	101,974 77	91,012 60	46,708 93	89,318 61	1,789,183 95	219,048 85
Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, New York.....											
Total.....											

* Of this sum over \$7,000 was for surgical appliances. † Of this sum \$1,336.64 was expended in fitting up St. Margaret's House.
‡ Of this sum \$16,385 has been collected to establish a country branch hospital.

TABLE 26.

Showing the value of the property of dispensaries, and their indebtedness September 30, 1884.

INSTITUTIONS.	INDEBTEDNESS.			
	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.	
*Albany City Homoeopathic Dispensary				
*Albany Hospital Dispensary	\$1,200 00		\$1,200 00	
Atlantic Avenue Dispensary, Brooklyn	10,000 00		10,000 00	
Brooklyn Central Dispensary	10,000 00		10,000 00	\$2,250 00
Brooklyn City Dispensary	\$11,600 00		\$11,600 00	
Brooklyn Eastern District Dispensary and Hospital Association	48,513 17		48,513 17	
Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary	600 00	3,789 17	4,389 17	
*Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital Dispensary				
*Brooklyn Homoeopathic Infirmary				
Buffalo City Dispensary		1,000 00	1,000 00	30 00
Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary				
Demilt Dispensary, New York	30,000 00	39,250 00	69,250 00	
*Dispensary of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York				
*Dispensary of the German Hospital, New York				
*Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn				
*Dispensary of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children				
*Dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women				
*Dispensary of the Roosevelt Hospital, New York				
*Dispensary of the Troy Hospital				
Eastern Dispensary, New York	2,500 00	56,000 00	58,500 00	
Eclectic Medical Dispensary, New York				
Fordham Dispensary				
Gates Avenue Homoeopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn		218 69	218 69	
Harlem Dispensary, Harlem, New York	6,800 00	2,500 00	9,300 00	3,500 00
Hoffman Dispensary, New York				
Homoeopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York				
Infirmary of the New York College of Dentistry				
Manhattan Dispensary, Manhattanville, New York	6,000 00		6,000 00	
New York Dispensary	70,000 00	56,250 00	126,250 00	
New York Free Dispensary for Sick Children				
Northern Dispensary, New York	6,723 00	4,000 00	10,723 00	
North-eastern Dispensary, New York	100 00	41,850 24	41,950 24	
North-western Dispensary, New York	60,250 00	8,000 00	68,250 00	7,000 00
Orthopedic Dispensary, New York	30,000 00	12,985 00	42,985 00	
*St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, Utica				
*St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany				

St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,744 54
Tompkins Square Homoeopathic Dispensary, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,744 54
Utica Dispensary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Side German Dispensary, New York.....	25,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000 00
Western Dispensary of the City of New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$307,191 17	\$238,580 10	\$545,771 27	\$14,260 00	\$3,574 54	\$17,524 54

* Finances with Hospital.

† Finances with Brooklyn Hospital.

TABLE 27.
Showing the receipts of dispensaries for the year ending September 30, 1884.

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand, October 1, 1883.	From appropriations by cities.	By legacies, donations and voluntary contributions.	From interest and dividends on investments.	From loans.	From all other sources.	Total receipts.
Albany City Homoeopathic Dispensary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$3,314 34
Albany Hospital Dispensary.....	\$1,775 46	\$1,500 00	.....	\$38 88	.....	.....	1,667 00
Atlantic Avenue Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	.....	1,500 00	\$125 00	.....	.....	\$42 00	3,267 00
Brooklyn Central Dispensary.....	.....	1,500 00	.....	600 00	.....	.....	7,003 35
Brooklyn City Dispensary.....	1,188 68	1,500 00	.....	875 23	\$217 54	.....	2,073 16
Brooklyn Eastern District Dispensary and Hospital Association.....	685 58	5,315 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary.....	386 03	1,500 00	7 13	180 00	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital Dispensary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo City Dispensary.....	461 90	.....	.....	.....	77 00	.....	538 90
Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Demilt Dispensary, New York.....	838 42	1,000 00	330 00	1,873 44	.....	6,035 50	10,067 36
Dispensary of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the German Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the Roosevelt Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the Troy Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern Dispensary, New York.....	3,350 81	1,000 00	65 00	3,151 67	.....	2,867 85	10,435 33
Eclectic Dispensary, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eclectic Medical Dispensary, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fordham Dispensary.....	11 35	.....	77 00	.....	.....	.....	91 35
Gates Avenue Homoeopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	443 15	1,500 00	.....	75 00	.....	.....	2,023 15
Harlem Dispensary, Harlem, New York.....	1,006 93	501 00	2,737 87	.....	234 66	143 14	4,639 60
Hofman Dispensary, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Homoeopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York.....	1,466 49	157 00	135 64	.....	.....	.....	312 64
Infirmary of the New York College of Dentistry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manhattan Dispensary, Manhattanville, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,114 46	8,580 95
New York Dispensary.....	1,119 09	1,000 00	10,700 00	2,916 91	.....	10,213 93	26,010 53
New York Free Dispensary for Sick Children.....	322 85	200 00	670 00	143 67	.....	25 00	1,380 53
Northern Dispensary, New York.....	3,118 33	1,000 00	1,745 00	2,276 93	12,000 00	1,658 40	21,798 66

North-eastern Dispensary, New York.....	733 19	1,000 00	1,030 30	.....	490 00	633 80	4,541 23
North-western Dispensary, New York. . .	1,787 59	1,000 00	2,325 00	.....	.....	1,800 00	6,862 99
Orthopedic Dispensary, New York.....	1,803 57	2,350 00	8,539 69	814 29	.....	3,570 30	17,247 85
St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, Utica.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	.....	274 00	552 75	.....	.....	.....	586 75
Tompkins Square Homoeopathic Dispensary, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utica Dispensary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, New York.....	754 30	200 00	5,344 06	25 00	.....	135 00	6,458 36
West Side German Dispensary, New York.....	969 64	365 00	2,075 50	23 44	.....	1,186 00	4,620 59
Western Dispensary of the City of New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$22,270 96	\$22,773 00	\$37,369 96	\$13,003 46	\$13,509 20	\$35,450 38	\$144,411 96

TABLE 28.
Showing the expenditures of dispensaries for the year ending September 30, 1884.

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness upon real estate, principal and interest.	For salaries of officers, wages and labor.	For fuel and lights.	For medicines and medical supplies.	For ordinary repairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other purposes.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand September 30, 1884.
Albany City Homoeopathic Dispensary.....
Albany Hospital Dispensary.....
Atlantic Avenue Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	\$515 00	\$200 54	\$517 35	\$22 77	.....	.....	\$109 91	\$1,425 57	\$1,888 77
Brooklyn Central Dispensary.....	420 00	.....	630 69	33 94	.....	.....	83 64	1,550 38	116 72
Brooklyn City Dispensary.....	441 41	46 75	.....	.....	156 03	1,818 04	1,479 04
Brooklyn Eastern District Dispensary and Hosp. Association.....	1,534 67	929 40	850 46	186 67	\$110 38	.....	1,824 77	5,446 35	2,157 00
Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary.....	120 00	.....	855 39	24 43	227 13	.....	427 20	1,654 15	419 01
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital Dispensary.....
Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary.....
Buffalo City Dispensary.....	87 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	87 85	451 05
Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary.....
Demilt Dispensary, New York.....	4,212 34	278 31	2,175 40	375 81	.....	\$1,501 52	685 16	9,228 54	838 82
Dispensary of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York.....
Dispensary of the German Hospital, New York.....
Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.....
Dispensary of the N. York Infirmary for Women and Children.....
Dispensary of the New York Med. Col. and Hosp. for Women.....
Dispensary of the Roosevelt Hospital, New York.....
Dispensary of the Troy Hospital.....
Eastern Dispensary, New York.....	4,063 71	121 42	670 41	.....	.....	2,967 50	594 53	8,467 57	1,967 76
Eclectic Medical Dispensary, New York.....
Fordham Dispensary.....	3 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gates Avenue Homoeopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	531 62	19 12	319 57	.....	.....	500 00	61 85	65 15	35 20
Harlem Dispensary, Harlem, New York.....	3,575 00	344 10	.....	810 20	114 90	.....	.....	249 07	1,713 24	309 91
Hoffman Dispensary, New York.....	4,504 34	35 36
Homoeopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York.....	300 00	.....	441 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Infirmary of the New York College of Dentistry.....	2,514 50	222 71	3,249 74	251 71	.....	.....	128 04	781 92	.....
Manhattan Dispensary, Manhattanville, New York.....	1,504 79	7,173 45	807 50
New York Dispensary.....	8,291 41	385 27	1,680 47	1,277 72	.....	.....	.....	24,384 87	1,635 65
New York Free Dispensary for Sick Children.....	104 00	19 97	691 63	106 40	.....	12,750 00	420 65	1,343 15	37 37
Northern Dispensary, New York.....	3,549 83	71 80	839 84	47 02	.....	14,001 04	377 91	19,627 44	9,771 22
North-eastern Dispensary, New York.....	1,867 11	60 00	813 18	21 31	.....	.....	112 29	2,043 83	1,597 40
North-western Dispensary, New York.....	1,435 14	2,640 00	301 81	621 95	184 70	.....	.....	656 39	5,834 02	1,068 57

Orthopedic Dispensary, New York.....	11,065 50	1,001 35	498 35	232 61	950 00	.....	2,983 02	16,863 83	394 03
St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, Utica.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins Square Homoeopathic Dispensary, New York.....	60 00	.....	409 64	.....	.....	.....	888 60	888 14	.....
Utica Dispensary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Side German Dispensary, New York.....	154 00	7 46	47 08	.....	.....	.....	360 00	538 54	5,889 84
Western Dispensary of the City of New York.....	2,183 34	.....	150 83	49 49	.....	.....	167 01	3,015 67	1,004 91
Total.....	7 565 49	43,881 09	8,883 52	3,076 43	1,287 51	31,840 08	11,567 76	119,436 60	25,436 03

* Including dental materials.

TABLE 29.

Showing the number of beneficiary patients treated during the year ending September 30, 1884.

INSTITUTIONS.	At the dispensary.	At their residences.	Number of visits made.	Number of prescriptions prepared.	Number of persons vaccinated.
Albany City Homoeopathic Dispensary.....	1,639	9	39	1,126	.....
Albany Hospital Dispensary.....	5,922	.....	.....	2,071	.....
Atlantic Avenue Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	5,051	311	.....	14,000	.....
Brooklyn Central Dispensary.....	6,467	.....	.....	14,586	11
Brooklyn City Dispensary.....	8,432	.....	.....	13,891	.....
Brooklyn Eastern District Dispensary and Hospital Association.....	12,637	.....	.....	13,601	.....
Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary.....	5,476	119	119	7,457	.....
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital Dispensary.....	10,726	.....	.....	24,556	.....
Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary.....	1,854	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo City Dispensary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Demilt Dispensary, New York.....	21,081	4,196	12,500	43,375	146
Dispensary of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the German Hospital, New York.....	27,956	.....	68,147	41,218	41
Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.....	12,167	.....	.....	16,763	.....
Dispensary of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children.....	6,822	769	4,457	17,185	4
Dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.....	1,043	24	102	3,873	.....
Dispensary of the Roosevelt Hospital, New York.....	12,218	.....	.....	28,354	.....
Dispensary of the Troy Hospital.....	970	.....	.....	2,013	.....
Eastern Dispensary, New York.....	20,649	2,285	3,000	23,932	380
Eclectic Medical Dispensary, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fordham Dispensary.....	179	112	180	270	20
Gates Avenue Homoeopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	7,088	.....	.....	17,196	.....
Harlem Dispensary, Harlem, New York.....	8,216	1,931	1,931	3,507	.....
Hoffman Dispensary, New York.....	.....	234	.....	.....	.....
Homoeopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York.....	8,823	951	2,710	37,650	.....
Infirmary of the New York College of Dentistry.....	5,738	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manhattan Dispensary, Manhattanville, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Dispensary.....	21,965	2,828	3,243	54,243	96
New York Free Dispensary for Sick Children.....	1,878	.....	.....	4,049	40
Northern Dispensary, New York.....	10,617	2,053	3,467	19,013	41
North-eastern Dispensary, New York.....	19,474	6,008	6,008	61,220	31
North-western Dispensary, New York.....	18,445	8,913	8,913	55,833	106
Orthopedic Dispensary, New York.....	1,574	900	900	9,399	.....
St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, Utica.....	487	136	12	779	.....
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany.....	1,754	31	43	3,036	7

St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	4,014	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins Square Homoeopathic Dispensary, New York.....	8,476	.....	1,006	.....	8,391
Utica Dispensary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,986
West Side German Dispensary, New York.....	4,806	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Dispensary of the City of New York.....	5,654	.....	2,193	.....	4,904
Total.....	294,800	24,627	119,983	.....	11,109
				563,798	1,024

TABLE 30.

Showing the name and location of the several State alms-houses, the time at which the contract was entered into with the State, the extent of accommodation for State paupers in each, and the rates of support per week, respectively.

STATE ALMS-HOUSES.	Location.	Date of contract.	Accommodations for State paupers.	Rate of support per week.
Albany city.....	Albany.....	October 1, 1873	200	32 50
Suffolk county*	Yaphank.....	October 1, 1873	150	2 00
Delaware county.....	Delhi.....	October 1, 1873	50	2 25
St. Lawrence county.....	Canton.....	October 1, 1873	150	1 75
Erie county.....	Buffalo.....	October 1, 1873	200	2 00
Broome county.....	Binghamton.....	January 1, 1875	50	1 75
Jefferson county.....	Watertown.....	January 1, 1875	50	2 00
Onondaga county.....	Syracuse.....	January 1, 1875	100	2 00
Kinga county.....	Flatbush.....	June 20, 1875	200	2 25
Oneida county.....	Rome.....	Decem'r 23, 1875	25	2 00
Seneca county.....	Watertown.....	January 1, 1876	25	1 75
Monroe county.....	Rochester.....	Decem'r 4, 1877	50	2 00
Total.....			1,250	

* Discontinued.

TABLE 31.

Showing the several State alms-houses to which State paupers were committed and the changes occurring in the number under their care, from October 22, 1873, to September 30, 1884.

STATE ALMS-HOUSES.	Whole number committed.	Discharged.	Provided for by adoption or otherwise.	Absconded.	Transferred.	Sent out of the State to friends or places of settlement.	Died.	Remaining October 1, 1884.
Albany.....	1,416	421	6	198	16	729	40	6
Buffalo.....	3,260	968	33	280	22	1,861	81	15
Canton.....	178	52	3	16	1	61	18	27
Delhi.....	61	27	.....	19	1	10	4	.....
Yaphank.....	1,110	76	5	85	1	937	6	.....
Binghamton.....	284	94	3	23	5	123	16	20
Syracuse.....	402	173	1	38	5	161	14	10
Watertown.....	115	30	4	11	10	55	3	2
Flatbush.....	4,315	1,295	3	77	12	2,830	77	21
Rome.....	268	126	1	24	9	50	18	40
Watertown.....	288	196	.....	34	4	36	7	11
Rochester.....	1,158	242	15	114	6	713	47	21
Total.....	12,855	3,700	74	919	92	7,566	331	173

TABLE 32.

Showing the ages of the State paupers committed to the several State alms-houses from October 22, 1873, to September 30, 1884.

STATE ALMS-HOUSES.	Under twenty years.	Twenty yrs. and under thirty.	Thirty yrs. and under forty.	Forty years and under fifty.	Fifty years and under sixty.	Sixty years and under seventy.	Over seventy years.	Total.
Albany.....	212	374	300	222	147	100	61	1,416
Buffalo.....	885	826	635	386	297	196	115	3,280
Canton.....	23	32	29	17	17	36	19	178
Delhi.....	6	8	9	13	8	12	5	61
Yapbank.....	47	416	335	172	89	45	6	1,110
Binghamton.....	42	44	65	40	28	25	40	284
Syracuse.....	90	92	81	55	84	25	25	402
Watertown.....	43	25	20	11	4	6	6	115
Flatbush.....	905	1,137	1,030	629	337	185	32	4,315
Rome.....	13	53	93	42	29	20	18	268
Waterloo.....	9	31	42	47	40	81	38	288
Rochester.....	248	280	198	138	131	98	65	1,158
Total.....	2,478	3,318	2,897	1,772	1,131	829	490	12,855

TABLE 33.

Showing the changes which occurred in the several State alms-houses during the year ending September 30, 1884.

ALMS-HOUSES.	Number of inmates October 1, 1883.	Number committed during the year.	Whole number supported.	Discharged.	Adopted.	Absconded.	Transferred.	Sent out of the State.	Died.	REMAINING OCT. 1, 1884.		
										Male.	Female.	Total.
Albany.....	5	99	104	24	...	11	4	54	5	6	...	6
Buffalo.....	15	315	330	60	1	44	3	202	5	12	3	15
Canton.....	24	20	44	8	...	5	...	1	3	23	4	27
Delhi.....	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Binghamton.....	17	33	50	9	...	...	...	17	4	16	4	20
Syracuse.....	6	54	60	17	...	3	...	27	3	10	...	10
Watertown.....	1	9	10	3	...	...	...	4	1	2	...	2
Flatbush.....	33	1,148	1,181	316	...	6	...	825	13	14	7	21
Rome.....	32	50	82	22	...	2	1	16	1	18	22	40
Waterloo.....	15	13	26	12	...	...	...	2	1	11	...	11
Rochester.....	12	148	160	17	2	13	5	96	4	19	2	21
Total.....	158	1,892	2,050	491	3	84	13	1,246	40	131	42	173

TABLE 34.

Showing the years in which the State paupers in the care of the several State alms-houses September 30, 1884, were committed.

ALMS-HOUSES.	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	Total.
Albany											6	6
Buffalo				1	2			1		2	9	15
Canton				2	1			1	10	3	10	27
Delhi												
Binghamton		1				2	2			4	11	20
Syracuse			1				1	2		1	5	10
Watertown									1		1	2
Flatbush										1	20	21
Rome			1			11	4		4	4	16	40
Watertown				1	1		1		1	2	5	11
Rochester				1	1	1		1		3	15	21
Transferred cases	3	2	1	3	4	5	6	3	3	1	5	36
Total	3	3	3	7	9	19	14	8	19	21	103	209

TABLE 35.

Showing the number of State paupers committed each year since the act went into operation, October 22, 1873.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
For the year ending September 30, 1874	513	50	563
For the year ending September 30, 1875	566	88	654
For the year ending September 30, 1876	514	119	633
For the year ending September 30, 1877	707	165	872
For the year ending September 30, 1878	930	190	1,120
For the year ending September 30, 1879	1,326	261	1,587
For the year ending September 30, 1880	1,023	320	1,343
For the year ending September 30, 1881	1,046	327	1,373
For the year ending September 30, 1882	1,024	268	1,292
For the year ending September 30, 1883	1,033	393	1,426
For the year ending September 30, 1884	1,373	514	1,887
Aggregate	10,060	2,795	12,855

TABLE 36.

The number of insane in the care and custody of institutions in this State October 1, 1884.

INSTITUTIONS.	OCTOBER 1, 1884.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
In State Hospitals and Asylums :			
State Lunatic Asylum.....	310	295	605
Hudson River State Hospital.....	188	172	360
State Homœopathic Asylum.....	137	145	282
Buffalo State Asylum.....	175	172	347
Total.....	810	784	1,594
Willard Asylum.....			
Binghamton Asylum.....	827	967	1,794
Total.....	271	294	565
Total.....	1,098	1,261	2,359
Total in State Hospitals and Asylums.....			
Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	1,908	2,045	3,953
Asylum for Insane Emigrants.....	147	7	154
Asylum for Insane Emigrants.....	69	56	125
Aggregate.....	2,124	2,108	4,232
In City Asylums and City Alms-houses :			
New York city.....	1,625	2,181	3,806
Kings county.....	529	794	1,323
Kingston city.....			
Newburgh city.....	8	3	6
Poughkeepsie city.....	2	3	5
Oswego city.....			
Monroe county.....	102	141	243
Total.....	2,261	3,122	5,383
In County Asylums and County Poor-houses:			
Albany.....	19	20	39
Allegany.....	1	5	6
Broome.....	84	35	69
Cattaraugus.....	21	29	50
Cayuga.....	10	7	17
Chautauqua.....	44	48	92
Chemung.....			
Chenango.....	12	28	40
Clinton.....	12	22	34
Columbia.....	17	21	38
Cortland.....	24	24	48
Delaware.....		1	1
Dutchess.....		2	2
Erie.....	152	146	298
Essex.....	5	4	9
Franklin.....	2	6	8
Fulton.....	6	8	14
Genesee.....	8	8	16
Greene.....	5	7	12
Herkimer.....	15	24	39
Jefferson.....	8	35	43
Lewis.....	9	6	15
Livingston.....	27	32	59
Madison.....	8	12	20
Monroe.....	5	4	9
Montgomery.....	7	9	16
Niagara.....			
Oneida.....	88	159	247
Onondaga.....	41	78	119
Ontario.....	2	2	4
Orange.....	38	38	76
Orleans.....	8	4	12
Oswego.....	16	26	42

TABLE 36— *Concluded*).

INSTITUTIONS.	OCTOBER 1, 1884.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Otsego.....	6	13	19
Putnam.....	2	3	5
Queens.....	55	66	121
Rensselaer.....	1	19	19
Richmond.....	6	6	12
Rockland.....	1	4	5
St. Lawrence.....	4	10	14
Saratoga.....	9	10	19
Schenectady.....			
Schoharie.....	1	3	4
Seneca.....	2		2
Steuben.....	2	2	4
Suffolk.....	17	23	40
Sullivan.....	14	28	42
Tioga.....	3	3	6
Tompkins.....	2	2	4
Ulster.....			
Warren.....	3	3	6
Washington.....	7	16	23
Wayne.....	37	33	70
Westchester.....	1		1
Wyoming.....	8	12	20
Yates.....		2	2
Total.....	814	1,108	1,922

In Private Asylums:			
Bloomingtondale Asylum.....	99	113	212
Sanford Hall.....	4	18	22
Brigham Hall.....	29	19	48
Marshall Infirmary.....	35	40	75
Providence Lunatic Asylum.....	23	74	97
St. Vincent's Retreat.....		44	44
Long Island Home Hotel.....	88	34	122
Home for Insane and Nervous Invalids, Pleasantville.....	2	3	5
Home for Nervous Invalids, Fishkill.....			
Keith's Private Retreat, Brooklyn.....		10	10
Howland's Private Asylum.....		1	1
Total.....	230	356	586
Aggregate.....	5,429	6,694	*12,123

* Exclusive of 32 insane State paupers, 12 insane transferred from Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, and 78 private patients from other States and countries. Total, 122. Including these the actual number of insane in the custody of institutions on the first of October, was 12,245.

TABLE 37.

Showing the number of insane in the institutions of the State of New York, October 1, 1884, by counties.

COUNTIES.	In county poor-houses and county asylums.	In the Willard Asylum.	In the Binghamton Asylum.	In other State asylums.	In city asylums and city almshouses.	In the Asylum for Insane Criminals.	In private asylums.	Total.
Albany.....	39	186	83	117	.....	7	8	440
Allegany.....	6	29	.....	17	.....	.....	6	58
Broome.....	69	2	4	6	.....	.....	.....	81
Cattaraugus.....	50	6	.....	12	.....	2	4	74
Cayuga.....	17	77	3	34	.....	1	6	138
Chautauqua.....	92	7	.....	25	.....	3	.....	127
Chemung.....	.....	68	.....	19	.....	12	12	91
Chenango.....	40	.....	4	23	.....	.....	.....	67
Clinton.....	34	8	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	52
Columbia.....	38	23	19	19	.....	1	2	102
Cortland.....	48	.....	1	4	.....	1	.....	54
Delaware.....	1	29	17	14	.....	.....	2	63
Dutchess.....	2	97	24	60	5	3	2	193
Erie.....	298	15	.....	176	.....	6	64	559
Essex.....	9	14	2	6	.....	1	.....	32
Franklin.....	8	26	.....	8	.....	1	.....	43
Fulton.....	14	20	7	25	.....	1	1	68
Genesee.....	16	11	.....	5	.....	2	3	37
Greene.....	12	9	18	10	.....	.....	.....	49
Hamilton.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Herkimer.....	39	16	5	11	.....	1	.....	72
Jefferson.....	43	32	.....	22	.....	6	1	104
Kings.....	.....	.....	.....	46	1,323	2	49	1,420
Lewis.....	15	24	.....	21	.....	2	.....	62
Livingston.....	59	5	.....	5	.....	1	.....	70
Madison.....	20	5	16	19	.....	1	.....	61
Monroe.....	9	11	.....	42	243	3	18	326
Montgomery.....	16	29	3	22	.....	.....	.....	70
New York.....	.....	.....	.....	111	3,806	60	297	4,274
Niagara.....	.....	64	.....	33	.....	2	6	105
Oneida.....	247	.....	.....	83	.....	6	.....	336
Onondaga.....	119	29	15	42	.....	6	5	216
Ontario.....	4	95	.....	2	.....	3	4	108
Orange.....	71	14	13	69	6	.....	.....	173
Orleans.....	7	19	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	36
Oswego.....	42	15	.....	40	.....	1	1	99
Otsego.....	19	17	15	17	.....	.....	.....	68
Putnam.....	5	17	.....	9	.....	.....	1	32
Queens.....	121	16	9	15	.....	3	3	167
Rensselaer.....	19	130	92	49	.....	2	60	361
Richmond.....	12	25	4	28	.....	1	5	75
Rockland.....	5	11	10	11	.....	2	1	40
St. Lawrence.....	14	35	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	75
Saratoga.....	19	19	18	21	.....	.....	2	79
Schenectady.....	.....	27	.....	19	.....	2	.....	48
Schoharie.....	4	26	2	11	.....	1	.....	44
Schuyler.....	.....	31	1	.....	.....	1	.....	33
Seneca.....	2	50	.....	1	.....	.....	3	56
Steuben.....	4	55	42	16	.....	.....	.....	117
Suffolk.....	40	3	19	9	.....	.....	1	72
Sullivan.....	42	.....	6	7	.....	.....	.....	55
Tioga.....	6	9	19	5	.....	.....	2	41
Tompkins.....	4	53	.....	3	.....	1	2	63
Ulster.....	.....	84	21	69	.....	4	3	181
Warren.....	6	2	5	9	.....	.....	1	23
Washington.....	23	26	2	19	.....	2	1	73
Wayne.....	70	5	.....	8	.....	4	.....	87
Westchester.....	1	120	66	62	.....	3	10	262
Wyoming.....	20	4	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	35
Yates.....	2	43	.....	.....	.....	3	1	49
Total.....	1,922	1,704	565	1,594	5,383	154	586	*11,998

*State paupers, transfers from Soldiers' Home, private patients from other States and countries, and insane emigrants not included.

TABLE 38.

Showing the average number of persons in the county poor-houses and city alms-houses of the State of New York, and the number of persons temporarily relieved from 1868 to 1884, inclusive.

	Average number supported in poor-houses and alms-houses.	Number temporarily relieved.
1868.		
County poor-houses	7,332	50,953
City alms-houses	7,697	160,946
1869.	15,059	211,899
County poor-houses	6,782	95,297
City alms-houses	7,803	54,589
1870.	14,585	149,886
County poor-houses	6,456	56,771
City alms-houses	8,887	45,025
1871.	15,343	101,796
County poor-houses	6,398	56,906
City alms-houses	8,500	39,286
1872.	14,838	96,102
County poor-houses	6,374	42,431
City alms-houses	8,284	32,453
1873.	14,618	74,884
County poor-houses	6,774	44,863
City alms-houses	8,557	36,777
1874.	15,331	81,640
County poor-houses	6,456	70,469
City alms-houses	8,841	51,922
1875.	15,297	122,391
County poor-houses	6,548	88,422
City alms-houses	8,686	70,789
1876.	15,234	159,211
County poor-houses	6,919	90,404
City alms-houses	8,894	55,349
1877.	15,813	145,753
County poor-houses	6,841	114,893
City alms-houses	9,203	66,968
1878.	16,044	181,861
County poor-houses	6,840	101,149
City alms-houses	9,961	58,072
1879.	16,801	159,221
County poor-houses	6,754	62,673
City alms-houses	9,116	17,179
1880.	15,870	79,852
County poor-houses	6,581	61,275
City alms-houses	9,765	16,317
1881.	16,346	77,592
County poor-houses	6,174	50,418
City alms-houses	9,974	26,730
1882.	16,148	77,148
County poor-houses	6,410	42,251
City alms-houses	10,097	27,168
1883.	16,507	69,419
County poor-houses	6,351	48,277
City alms-houses	10,965	12,277
1884.	17,316	60,554
County poor-houses	6,816	43,677
City alms-houses	11,454	10,539
	18,270	54,216

TABLE 39.

Showing the expenditures for support in the county poor-houses and city alms-houses of the State of New York, and the disbursements for temporary relief, from 1868 to 1884, inclusive.

	For support.	For temporary relief.	Total.
1868.			
County poor-houses	\$687,631 20	\$525,795 75	\$1,213,426 95
City alms-houses	939,450 47	155,230 82	1,094,681 29
	\$1,627,071 67	\$681,026 57	\$2,308,108 24
1869.			
County poor-houses	\$653,708 50	\$697,068 14	\$1,350,776 64
City alms-houses	980,156 98	284,893 43	1,265,050 41
	\$1,613,865 48	\$981,961 57	\$2,595,827 05
1870.			
County poor-houses	\$568,521 45	\$618,928 90	\$1,187,450 35
City alms-houses	1,112,948 84	293,916 25	1,405,865 09
	\$1,681,470 29	\$911,855 15	\$2,593,325 44
1871.			
County poor-houses	\$585,994 25	\$584,522 06	\$1,170,516 31
City alms-houses	1,088,298 45	235,830 91	1,324,129 36
	\$1,674,292 70	\$820,352 97	\$2,494,645 67
1872.			
County poor-houses	\$563,291 69	\$502,297 23	\$1,065,588 92
City alms-houses	1,056,777 18	225,912 28	1,282,689 46
	\$1,620,068 87	\$728,209 51	\$2,348,278 38
1873.			
County poor-houses	\$617,424 28	\$501,115 47	\$1,118,539 75
City alms-houses	1,112,731 48	214,635 38	1,327,366 86
	\$1,730,155 76	\$715,750 85	\$2,445,906 61
1874.			
County poor-houses	\$616,038 44	\$615,496 93	\$1,231,535 37
City alms-houses	1,009,964 55	252,780 65	1,262,745 21
	\$1,626,002 99	\$868,277 59	\$2,494,280 58
1875.			
County poor-houses	\$662,206 66	\$634,548 44	\$1,296,755 10
City alms-houses	1,040,268 49	242,563 57	1,282,832 06
	\$1,742,475 15	\$877,112 01	\$2,619,587 16
1876.			
County poor-houses	\$627,346 84	\$727,150 69	\$1,354,497 53
City alms-houses	1,013,616 06	210,894 99	1,224,511 05
	\$1,641,462 90	\$938,045 68	\$2,579,508 58
1877.			
County poor-houses	\$646,930 14	\$804,972 15	\$1,451,902 29
City alms-houses	1,041,915 83	267,937 84	1,309,853 67
	\$1,688,845 97	\$1,072,909 99	\$2,761,755 96
1878.			
County poor-houses	\$562,649 80	\$615,220 15	\$1,177,869 95
City alms-houses	986,647 58	161,045 62	1,147,693 20
	\$1,549,337 38	\$776,265 77	\$2,325,603 15
1879.			
County poor-houses	\$592,874 33	\$625,546 42	\$1,218,420 75
City alms-houses	1,025,993 30	69,919 35	1,095,912 65
	\$1,618,867 63	\$692,465 77	\$2,311,333 40
1880.			
County poor-houses	\$576,500 34	\$609,522 04	\$1,186,022 38
City alms-houses	1,037,081 54	85,984 91	1,123,066 45
	\$1,613,581 90	\$695,507 85	\$2,309,089 75
1881.			
County poor-houses	\$583,809 39	\$584,398 73	\$1,168,208 12
City alms-houses	1,006,645 93	75,952 30	1,172,598 23
	\$1,680,455 32	\$660,351 03	\$2,340,806 35
1882.			
County poor-houses	\$626,562 47	\$494,289 98	\$1,120,852 45
City alms-houses	1,122,862 61	64,884 16	1,187,746 67
	\$1,749,424 98	\$559,174 14	\$2,308,599 12
1883.			
County poor-houses	\$634,869 51	\$505,413 43	\$1,140,282 94
City alms-houses	1,324,967 05	74,573 98	1,399,541 03
	\$1,959,836 56	\$579,987 41	\$2,539,823 97
1884.			
County poor-houses	\$657,531 67	\$518,689 56	\$1,176,221 23
City alms-houses	1,269,784 44	52,500 98	1,322,285 42
	\$1,927,316 11	\$571,190 54	\$2,498,506 65

TABLE 40.

Showing the itemized and classified quarterly expenditures for the support and care of State paupers for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1884.

QUARTERS.	For removals to State almshouses.	For maintenance, clothing, medical attendance and care in State almshouses.	For maintenance, clothing, medical attendance and care in State insane asylums.	For maintenance, clothing, medical attendance and care in orphan asylums.	For removals from the State to other States and countries.	For miscellaneous expenses and printing.	For salary of assistant secretary, pursuant to chap. 464, Laws of 1874.	Total.
Quarter ending December 31, 1883	\$308 67	\$4,785 00	\$1,227 02	\$87 86	\$2,415 24	\$81 00	\$625 00	\$9,127 79
Quarter ending March 31, 1884.....	196 39	5,385 07	1,112 75	59 43	2,331 44	24 00	625 00	10,344 08
Quarter ending June 30, 1884.....	266 33	4,552 52	1,359 83	58 28	2,688 07	75 85	625 00	9,625 38
Quarter ending September 30, 1884.	219 89	5,217 23	1,254 06	26 29	4,008 45	49 80	625 00	11,400 73
Totals.....	\$989 28	\$19,940 82	\$4,953 66	\$231 86	\$12,043 20	\$230 15	\$2,500 00	\$40,897 97

REPORT

OF THE

STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE INSANE.



REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities :

We, the undersigned, members of the Standing Committee on the Insane, submit the following report :

The committee accompanied by the stenographer of this Board, has visited all the State institutions as follows :

(1.) State Lunatic Asylum, Utica, by Commissioner Craig, in company with the Commissioner in Lunacy May 30, 1884. And again by Commissioners Milhau and Craig September 17, and 18, 1884.

(2.) Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane, by Commissioners Milhau and Craig, July 10, 1884. And again by the same Commissioners, September 16, 1884.

(3.) Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane, by Commissioners Milhau and Craig, October 3, 1884.

(4.) State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane, Middletown, by Commissioners Milhau and Craig, September 2, 1884.

(5.) Willard Asylum for the Insane, by Commissioners Milhau and Craig, September 5 and 6, 1884.

(6.) Binghamton Asylum for the Insane, by Commissioner Craig, in company with the Commissioner in Lunacy, July 23, 1884. And again by Commissioners Milhau and Craig, September 4, 1884.

(7.) State Asylum for Insane Criminals, Auburn, by Commissioner Craig, in company with the Commissioner in Lunacy, May 31, 1884. And again by Commissioner Milhau, October 6, 1884.

(8.) State Asylum for Insane Emigrants, Ward's Island, by Commissioners Milhau and Craig, October 14, 1884.

In view of the quarterly inspection by the Secretary of this Board, of the county asylums in counties exempted by the Board from the operation of the Willard Asylum Act, and of the visits of the members of the Board to county asylums within their respective districts, your committee has only visited city and county institutions as follows :

(1.) New York City Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, by Commissioners Milhau and Craig, October 11, 1884.

(2.) New York City Asylum for the Insane, Ward's Island, by Commissioners Milhau and Craig, October 13, 1884.

(3.) City Homeopathic Hospital, Ward's Island, connected with the New York City Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, by Commissioners Milhau and Craig, October 13, 1884.

(4.) Branch Insane Asylum, Randall's Island, connected with the New York City Asylum for the Insane, Ward's Island, by Commissioners Milhau and Craig, October 14, 1884.

(5.) Branch Lunatic Asylum, Hart's Island, by Commissioners Milhau and Craig, October 16, 1884.

(6.) Reception Hospital for the Insane, Bellevue Hospital, by Commissioners Milhau and Craig, October 16, 1884.

(7.) Kings County Lunatic Asylum, Flatbush, by Commissioners Milhau and Craig, October 17, 1884.

(8.) Monroe County Insane Asylum, by Commissioners Milhau and Craig, October 5, 1884.

(9.) The Insane Department of the Livingston County Poorhouse by Commissioner Craig and the Secretary of the Board, Dr. Hoyt, April 30, 1884.

(10.) The Insane Department of the Broome County Poorhouse, by Commissioner Craig, with Commissioner Miller of the district, Dr. Hoyt, Secretary, and the Commissioner in Lunacy, July 24, 1884.

Your Committee has also visited private asylums, as follows:

Bloomingtondale Asylum, by Commissioners Milhau and Craig, October 15, 1884.

The Marshall Infirmary, Troy, by Commissioners Milhau and Craig, in company with the Commissioner in Lunacy, July 9, 1884.

Providence Lunatic Asylum, Buffalo, by Commissioner Milhau, October 4, 1884.

Descriptions of the buildings of the public and private hospitals and asylums for the insane, for the most part appear in the previous published reports of the Board, in the report of the Commissioner in Lunacy, and in the annual reports of the institutions.

Our inspections were without notice, and generally made in the following order, viz.: First, examinations of the wards, including the attendants, the patients, sleeping-rooms, bedsteads, beds and bedding, bath-rooms, water closets, day-rooms and the dining-rooms; second, the kitchen, bake-rooms, laundries, furnaces with heating and ventilating apparatus, out-buildings and other property; and third, the books of the medical department, including those of the superintendent, and the books of accounts, including those of the steward.

Complaints of detention were investigated by references to the certificates and orders of commitment and case books; and complaints of ill treatment, by examinations of attendants, case books, etc.

Your committee found everywhere, evidence of the thoroughness of the quarterly inspections of the Commissioner in Lunacy.

The annexed table of statistics designated as "Schedule A," is compiled from data given in behalf of the institutions, by written answers to questions, on blanks furnished by us for that purpose. The table includes census; population in excess of accommodations; number of private patients; number and pay of supervisors, attendants and night watchmen; number of filthy patients and changes for them; number of patients in restraint or seclusion; and number of patients in employment or outdoor exercise. The statistics refer to the respective days of examination of the several institutions.

We beg leave to submit also as part of our report, notes of our visits as they were taken by the stenographer, designated as Schedules "B to U" inclusive. The notes are appended in their original form, without condensation or change, in order to give statements of facts, independent of our inferences or inductions. But we give conclusions drawn from the facts herewith presented, and all the facts that have

come to our knowledge upon the subject specified by statute, as follows, viz.:

"The government and management of their inmates; the official conduct of trustees, directors and other officers and employees of the same; the condition of the buildings, grounds and other property connected therewith"; and "other matters pertaining to their usefulness and good management," to-wit: whether "the moneys appropriated for their aid have been economically and judiciously expended"; whether "the objects of the several institutions are accomplished"; whether "the laws in relation to them are fully complied with," and whether "all parts of the State are equally benefited by said institutions." (See Laws of 1867, chapter 951, sections 4 and 5.)

(1.) The general "condition of the buildings, grounds and other property" of the several State institutions appears to be good. One exception to be noted is in the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, where in several places in the main building, large cracks have appeared in the outer walls, as well as in the inside walls and ceilings, with other evidences of settling of foundations, and seem to demand attention.

Another exception is "The Branch," formerly called the Agricultural College, now used as one of the buildings for patients in the Willard Asylum. This structure is not properly adapted to the care of insane people, but is peculiarly adapted to furnish a holocaust of victims in case of fire.

We observe with pleasure that the grounds of the State Homœopathic Asylum have been further improved by grading this year, and it is gratifying to learn that this is largely the work of patients.

(2.) Respecting the moneys specially "appropriated for the aid" of the respective State institutions, your committee reports as follows:

The special appropriation for the renovation of the wings containing wards ten and eleven, in the State Lunatic Asylum, was made for reasons assigned in the recommendation of this Board, which have now been fully verified. We examined the timbers removed in the process of reconstruction, and found them so decayed as to be in imminent danger of giving way and falling with the floors and inmates on the wards.

The Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane has erected the detached building for which the appropriation of \$20,000 was made by the Legislature of 1883. It is a plain, well-constructed building of two stories, with brick walls, and inside finish in hard wood; and is designed to accommodate fifty patients, thus making the cost per capita about \$400. In consequence of the overcrowded condition, the building is forced to accommodate sixty inmates.

The Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane has commenced the work of providing new systems of sewerage, drainage and ventilation, and the management state that it will be completed within the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885.

The Willard Asylum has completed the improvements contemplated last year, including the fitting up of an amusement hall.

(3.) The present overcrowded condition of all the State institutions for the insane except one, seriously interferes with "their usefulness and good management." The exception is the State Homœopathic Asylum, which is not full.

The Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane does not report in

answer to the question calling for the "number sleeping on the floor from lack of accommodations;" but a reference to the appended notes of our visits will show that in the wards for women, number one had seventy-three patients and sixty-five bedsteads, leaving eight to sleep on the floor; number two had seventy-four patients and forty-two bedsteads, and seating capacity for thirty-five, leaving thirty-two to sleep on the floor, and thirty-nine without proper seats; number three had fifty-eight patients and forty-nine standing bedsteads; number four had seventy-one patients, many of whom were sitting on the floor for want of seats, and thirty-one standing beds, leaving twenty to sleep on the floor. The wards for men were not so badly overcrowded, though in ward two, ten patients slept on the floor of day room, and in ward three, five on the floor of hall.

A reference to the annexed table of statistics, Schedule A, will show the data on this subject reported by the other State institutions. The figures denoting the number of patients sleeping on the floors for want of accommodations, do not give the whole truth of the matter of overcrowding, for the reason that in the dormitories of the wards showing the greatest number of "floor-sleepers," as we found from actual examinations reported in the appended notes, the bedsteads were generally too closely crowded together. The evil effects of such overcrowding are not confined to the decrease in number of cubic feet of air for each patient, or the necessarily diminished care from the attendants to each individual case; but they extend to the general administration and economy of the institution, and tend toward general demoralization in the service. If one ward is filled to its capacity, there need be no interference with its proper government. Where, however, all the wards of an institution are thus filled, there can be no opportunity for movements of patients and changes in their classification, as almost daily demands require, and as exigencies may render well-nigh imperative. If such is the condition of an asylum where the census exactly corresponds with the nominal capacity of the wards in the aggregate, what must it be where there is an excess of population in the proportions indicated by the annexed notes and tables?

The number of patients sleeping on the floor, compared with the population of the respective institutions, is given as follows:

	No. patients.	No. patients sleeping on floor.	Per cent.
State Lunatic Asylum	609	13	2.13
Hudson River State Hospital....	349	73	20.9
State Homœopathic Asylum.....	303	..	....
Buffalo State Asylum	350	21 (on cots)	6
Willard Asylum.....	1,823	118	6.47
Binghamton Asylum	569	No answer.	
Asylum for Insane Criminals....	156	No answer.	
COUNTY ASYLUMS.			
New York City Lunatic Asylum..	1,525	178	11.67
New York City Asylum for the Insane.....	1,494	...	....
Branch Lunatic Asylum on Hart's Island	500	...	....
Kings County Insane Asylum ...	1,312	...	....

It is proper to add, that owing to the diligence of the superintendents and medical assistants and the attendants in these State institutions, the evils of overcrowding appear to be reduced to the minimum. As we have been compelled to make particular reference to the Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane, we feel bound to refer to its worthy superintendent with his assistants, whose duties, thus increased by inadequate accommodations, have been faithfully and laboriously performed.

"The official conduct of trustees, directors, and other officers and employees" of the respective State institutions laboring under the foregoing embarrassments, thus appears to good advantage.

(4.) The overcrowded condition of the State asylums for the chronic insane, impairs the proper administration of the law relating to the exemption of county asylums by the Board.

The authorities of Livingston County, have not yet fulfilled the conditions precedent to the exemption of that county from the Willard Asylum Act, by providing proper sewers and an adequate supply of water. Twelve or more patients are forced to bathe successively in the same water, in an individual bath tub of ordinary size. The county has not been exempted, but the insane inmates of its poorhouse cannot be transferred, for want of a State asylum with room to receive them.

(5.) The overcrowded condition of the Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane, interferes also with the proper duties of the Special Committee of this Board, to be appointed each year under section 21, chapter 280, of the Laws of 1879.

We regret that the Special Committee appointed this year under this law, consisting of the Standing Committee on the Insane and Commissioners Miller and Foster, found it necessary to return from the Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane, to the custody of the Superintendents of the Poor in several counties, patients, some of whom, though then in a quiet and comfortable condition, were liable to lapse into more disturbed or demented states from which they had partially recovered. The necessity arose from the overcrowded condition of the asylum, of which we have complained, and in order to make room for more urgent and distressed cases in county poorhouses.

The decision of the said Special Committee was reduced to writing, signed by three members thereof, who were the only members that acted thereon, and was delivered to the superintendent of the said asylum. A copy thereof was filed in the office of the Board, and another copy is hereto appended and marked "Schedule V." Subsequent reports show, that some of the subjects of such transfer did relapse into conditions requiring the care of a State asylum. We do not intend here to express any opinion, for or against, the custody in county asylums of persons of unsound mind who do not require medical or other special attention, and who may properly be classed in the general category, of cleanly and harmless but disabled or infirm paupers. It has sometimes been said that this class can be more conveniently and economically, and on the whole, as well cared for in the respective counties of their settlement, and near the residences of their family relations and friends. If we admit the affirmative for argument's

sake, we cannot at the same time concede that patients filthy in their habits, though not otherwise troublesome, fall into this category. Observation shows that it is in the case of this demented class, as well as the maniacal or disturbed classes, that the average county poorhouse is deficient, especially at night. The notes of the visit in the insane department of Broome County Poorhouse, which has heretofore been regarded as in some respects superior to most local institutions, furnish illustration of the general defects of the night service and administration in all such places.

(6.) On the subject of restraint and seclusion, we are pleased to report a great decrease within a short period of time in the use of these means, whether for disciplinary or remedial purposes. Amid conflicting theories of the learned and the unlearned at home and abroad, the reform has advanced across the waters from east to west, and is now manifest to a greater or less degree in all our larger, and many of our smaller institutions.

In all the State institutions and in some of the county institutions where restraint is allowed, it is prohibited except on the order of the physician; and where the absolute rule is non-restraint, we have found some cases of confinement by seclusion in rooms, and even of actual bodily restraint. Neither restraint nor seclusion has been permitted since December 18, 1883, in the New York City Asylum for the Insane, and both restraint and seclusion have long since been entirely set aside in the Kings County Asylum.

We notice the continued use of airing-courts is practiced or justified, in nearly all the asylums and hospitals for the insane. The reason usually assigned is, that there are always certain patients who cannot be taken outdoors for open air exercise or enjoyment, unless confined by inclosures, or accompanied by special attendants. Assuming the proposition for argument's sake, the conclusion on our part is simply that, in most such cases, it is better to dispense with the inclosure and provide special attendants, with liberty of the grounds. If there must be exceptions, they should, in our judgment, be fewer than those which obtain under the present order of things. And in forming our opinion we have also assumed, as is stated by specialists on both sides of the Atlantic, that in America, the cases of mania are apt to be more maniacal than in Great Britain or on the continent of Europe. In this relation, however, we notice that our observations in the Asylum for Insane Emigrants did not appear to verify the assumption, though this may be due in part to the insufficient number of attendants in the refractory wards.

(7.) On the kindred subject of occupation, outdoor exercise, and amusement, we note also marked improvements.

The humanity that supplies the convict with industries, enforced if need be for his own good, as well as for the benefit of the State, until recently ignored the poor lunatic who was condemned to confinement, but not provided with industries or activities for the employment or even dissipation of his constantly accumulating energies, that must find some legitimate outlet or morbid expression. This condemnation of the insane, was equivalent to a sentence, to an environment, and to a compulsory course and habit of life, directly increasing the tendency to explosions among the maniacal, to depression among the melancholiac,

and to indifference and utter lapse of all mental interest among the demented.

The problems relating to stated labor of the insane are, of course, complicated with conditions that do not enter into the subjects of enforced labor of the criminal. The subjects of advanced paresis and many afflicted with acute melancholia are unable to work, and those who are able to work at all should be under the daily direction of a competent medical officer, in respect of which the insane department of the ordinary county poorhouse is at a disadvantage.

We refer with pleasure to the annexed table, from which it appears that a large majority of the inmates in the State hospitals for the acute insane, and also in the principal institutions on the islands in New York City and in Kings County, had, on the days of our respective visits, pleasant industrial occupation, or outdoor exercise, or amusement. Our own observations and inquiries verify these statements, which appear also by the appended notes, and show that they are fair examples of the daily economy and government in each of these places.

(8.) There were found in the asylums for the chronic insane, a considerable number of persons classed as idiots, who were feeble, infirm and filthy, many of them with violent and dangerous tendencies, requiring the oversight and care accorded to demented and filthy insane. While these cases in some respects are embarrassing to the administration of these institutions, they require special care and supervision, and we at present see no better way of providing for them.

(9.) The proportion of private patients in the respective State institutions, as shown by Schedule A, is as follows:

State Lunatic Asylum.....	19.3	per cent.
Hudson River State Hospital.....	23.7	"
State Homœopathic Asylum.....	51.4	"
Buffalo State Asylum.....	9.4	"
Willard Asylum.....	....	"
Binghamton Asylum.....	....	"
Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	....	"

It is asserted by the superintendents of the several State institutions, that the classification of private, and public or pauper patients, and their general treatment, are governed by the same rules and principles. Dr. Gray, of the State Lunatic Asylum, says, "The patients are arranged on the wards without reference to whether they are private or county patients, and solely with reference to their mental and general condition," and that the same expense would be incurred for both classes under the same necessity. Dr. Talcott, of the State Homœopathic Asylum, states that "the patients are classified throughout the asylum without regard as to whether they are private or public — no distinction is made between public and private patients so far as treatment is concerned." Dr. Cleaveland and Dr. Kellogg, of the Hudson River Hospital, make similar statements.

(10.) We report as our opinion and conclusion, that there should be some general office at Albany for the registration of all the insane in State, County, and Private Hospitals and Asylums, and the record of all their movements. Such a record would be of great value to the

State Board of Charities and the State Commissioner in Lunacy, in the discharge of their duties, and is necessary to a complete census of the insane in the custody of the asylums.

(11.) We endeavored, as we have already stated, to investigate cases of complaint for detention and for ill-treatment, by reference to commitment papers, case books, officers, attendants, patients, etc. It gives us pleasure to say that we generally found such complaints without any foundation whatever. It must be a presumption of fact that there will always be cases of maltreatment or neglect. The lowest practicable minimum number of such abuses or mistakes cannot be reached until the mental, moral, and social grade of attendants is raised to the highest practical standard. The relative treatment of patients, depends upon the relative character and qualifications of the employees in the wards.

But it is due to the attendants in the filthy and maniacal wards, as well as to the medical officers by whom they are trained, to say, that we have most often been called to admire the discharge of difficult duties with good judgment and temper, though sometimes under great trial or provocation, and we have frequently noticed the reciprocal attachments of patients and attendants.

It gives us pleasure also to add, that we believe adverse criticisms of our State institutions would be greatly modified, with more familiar knowledge of their inner economy and working.

(12.) The appended notes of visits, show our examinations of the papers and books in the Medical Department, including the Case Book, as well as the books in the Steward's office, in the several State institutions, to the extent of showing that generally these books and papers were written up, and purported to comply with the provisions of the statute.

The books and papers of the Hudson River Hospital for the Insane are so kept, as to enable its officers to readily classify every item of expenditure and show not only the per capita weekly cost of maintenance, but also the per capita expenditure of each item. The statement rendered by the Institution to the State Board of Charities for the year 1882 was an admirable exhibit, and comprehensive financial classification of institutional expenditures.

(13.) In respect to the query whether "all parts of the State are equally benefited by said institutions," we report that this is not the case, nor can it be under our present system, which is partly municipal or county, and partly State. As this is so determined by the choice of the sections not accepting the State system, there can seemingly be no just cause for complaint.

(14.) We have been impressed with the impropriety of admitting idlers and holiday visitors, within the wards of institutions for the insane. From the nature of the case, they are not permitted to go among any classes except the convalescent or quiet patients, who are annoyed and injured by being made the objects of senseless curiosity.

(15.) New York and Kings counties.

In New York City there is pressing necessity for increasing the capacity of the Reception Hospital for the insane at Bellevue. At present this Reception Hospital consists of a single pavilion so divided as to accommodate nine men and nine women, while on an average at least twelve of each are to be cared for nightly, and sometimes the building is crowded to twice its capacity. Last year nine hundred

and forty men and eight hundred and thirty-four women, making an aggregate of seventeen hundred and seventy-four persons, were admitted and disposed of in this small but important institution.

We report respecting New York City Lunatic Asylum, that the building known as "The Lodge," and also the old part of the building known as "The Retreat," are unfit for use, and should be condemned.

Respecting the Kings County Lunatic Asylum, to which is now united the so-called Hospital for Incurables, under the same management, we report that the basement of the main building and the structures designated as "The Lodge" and "The Hospital for Incurables" should be considered uninhabitable. We are glad that recent legislation has authorized the purchase of another site for new Asylum buildings, and that the limits allow one thousand acres and \$100,000 expenditure, exclusive of the cost of the buildings.

It gives us pleasure to add, that the care of the superintendent and officers has reduced the discomfort of the old buildings, even in their overcrowded condition, to the minimum.

We call attention to the appended notes, which show that these county asylums are also fearfully overcrowded.

Within the past year, the patients in the City Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, have furnished from their own earnings a merry-go-round or carousal; and the City Asylum for the Insane on Ward's Island, has established a large salt water swimming bath, similar to that of the City Lunatic Asylum.

(16.) We take pleasure in calling attention to the notes of our visit to the Bloomingdale Asylum. The general evidence of comfort, and the sanitary conditions in this asylum are gratifying to the visitor.

(17.) Additional appropriations.

The act of 1867 provides as follows:

"Section 7. Whenever any charitable or correctional institution, subject to the inspection herein provided for, requires State aid for any purpose other than their usual expenses, the said commissioners or some or one of them, shall inquire carefully and fully into the ground of such want, the purpose or purposes for which it proposes to use the same, the amount which will be required to accomplish the desired object, and into any other matters connected therewith; and in the annual report of each year they shall give the result of such inquiries, together with their own opinions and conclusions relating to the whole subject."

We report an overcrowded condition of three of the State hospitals for the acute insane and of the two asylums for the chronic insane.

The State Homœopathic Asylum, as already stated, has not, like the other State institutions for the insane which we have considered, a population in excess of its accommodations, but its accommodations exceed its population. By reference to the appended notes, (Schedule E), it will be seen that further appropriations by the Legislature are deemed necessary by the superintendent of this institution. No diagrams, plans or estimates, however, of proposed improvements or extensions have been submitted to your committee.

The Hudson River State Hospital and the Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane, though built on a scale of grandeur and magnificence not called for in the cure or care of the pauper insane, may demand an enlargement or extension in future years. The question will then

arise whether they should be completed in accordance with the original design, or extended by the erection of cottages on less expensive plans. For the present we are of opinion, that a considerable proportion of the excess of their population can be properly removed to the asylums for the chronic insane.

The State Lunatic Asylum at Utica requires State aid to repair some of its dilapidated buildings, for the erection of a hospital building for sick men, and for the construction of a suitable hall for the amusement and recreation of patients. Estimates are hereto annexed, designated Exhibit No. 1. We are of the opinion and report as our conclusion, that special appropriations may properly be made to provide for these specified improvements.

The Hudson River State Hospital for the insane, has submitted an application for State aid, and estimates, which are hereto appended and marked Exhibit No. 2. Respecting this application we report: That the boiler capacity and heating apparatus of this institution in their present condition are inadequate to its needs; that much inside and outside painting is necessary; that the sewer should be extended to the river; that an extension of water pipe is required, as also a new ice-house, also additional furniture for the wards; that the plumbing is also greatly defective in the water-closets; and that your committee believes that the sum of \$18,600 judiciously and economically expended for these objects is desirable, and therefore recommends the same.

An application for State aid, including diagrams, estimates, and statements of reasons, from the Willard Asylum for the Chronic Insane, for the purpose of constructing a detached building for the worst class of filthy patients is hereto appended, marked Exhibit No. 3; also plans and estimates for lumber sheds and storage house, \$800; also plans and estimates for proposed changes in present bakery, and to increase dining-room and kitchen accommodations, \$856; also plans and estimates for a new bakery, including ovens and changing of roof over clothes-room, \$4,934; in all, exclusive of detached building, amounting to \$6,590. The special appropriation asked for, to erect a detached building for filthy patients, would, according to these papers submitted to us, provide for 200 patients at a cost of \$250 per capita. We believe that an appropriation should be made to secure accommodations not for an increased number of patients, but for the proper care of those suffering under dementia and already in the institution. The proposed new building would also in some measure tend to lessen the demand for the use of "The Branch," which, as already intimated, should be condemned as unfit for habitation. Believing, however, that such a building as planned can be built at a cost not to exceed \$240 per capita, your committee recommends that an appropriation be made for a building for two hundred patients on the plans submitted, and upon the condition that the cost shall not exceed the sum of \$240 per capita, including interior pipes, fixtures, etc., for heat, light and water.

Having carefully inquired into the needs for further lumber and storage accommodations, and into the desirability of the proposed changes in the bakery, dining-room and kitchen, also as to the necessity for a new bakery and change in roof over clothes-room as proposed, and believing the several sums asked for to make these improvements are reasonable, we recommend appropriations therefor, upon the con-

dition that the improvements shall be fully completed within the estimates submitted.

The Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane, has not yet reached the highest limit of numbers, for economical management and government under one administration. It is here, therefore, that the remedy for the evils of overcrowding in this and other institutions can be applied. There is urgent necessity, in our opinion, for the enlargement and extension of this asylum. The reasons already indicated are sufficient. There are other considerations, however, which seem to give additional weight to our recommendations. Aside from the counties exempted by the Board, there are in the aggregate many insane in the poorhouses of the State.

The authorities in the counties not exempted have, from time to time, transferred their insane paupers to the State asylums for the chronic insane, expecting to be relieved entirely of the care of these patients at home. To force these counties, without notice or preparation, to make provision for their insane, would be attended with great embarrassment, and we believe would fail to accomplish the end desired. While the examination of the Board shows, that the insane at the present time in counties exempted by the Board from the Willard Asylum Act are, upon the whole, well provided for, the unstable nature of county care is such that we do not feel inclined to recommend its extension.

It has been suggested that proper provision for increase of accommodations at the Binghamton Asylum, can be made by erecting pavilions or cottages at considerable distance from the administration building; but we would not recommend cheap structures designed to be abandoned within a few years, for it is probable that the design would not be carried out, and that the buildings would neither be destroyed nor renovated, but would remain with obnoxious accumulations, in measure increased over those that would inhere in more substantial or better finished structures. We do recommend, however, that the new buildings should be erected at considerable distance from each other, as well as from the central buildings, and on the cottage plan, of small dimensions, large exposures to light and air, and so situated as to afford large liberty of grounds, with opportunities for work, exercise, and amusement—all of which can be accomplished at small cost per capita.

The application of the Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane for State aid is hereto appended, and marked Exhibit No. 4. With it are submitted plans and estimates for two detached cottage buildings, to accommodate one hundred and seventy-five patients and one hundred and thirty patients respectively; the first-named being of one story and designed for filthy cases. With it are also submitted estimates for constructing a building for storage of grain and to provide a vegetable cellar, \$2,100; for horse barn and carriage-house, \$3,500; for building a boiler-house and laundry, and making changes in connection therewith, \$6,000; for the erection of a new plant for manufacturing light to illuminate the asylum, \$8,000; for smoke-house, \$250; for two additional boilers to heat the proposed new buildings, \$3,000; for articles for farm and garden use, \$730; for laundry machinery, \$1,000, and for miscellaneous articles, including safe, \$500; furniture for main building and cottage now occupied, \$2,000; for

furniture for new buildings, \$6,000; for brick pavements in basements, \$1,000; for medical books and surgical instruments, \$450; for carpenters' and other tools, \$200; engine, with appurtenances for laundry and fire purposes, \$500, making a total, exclusive of detached cottages, of \$35,230.

Your committee, after making a careful examination of the needs of this institution, concludes that it is for the interest of the State to appropriate a sum sufficient to erect the two detached cottage buildings referred to, upon condition that they shall be built upon the plans submitted, marked A and B and C and D, and that the cost of the same, including interior pipes, fixtures, etc., therein, for light, heat and water, shall not exceed the sum of \$240 per capita. Further, that it is desirable and proper to appropriate the sums specified, aggregating \$35,230 for the purposes stated, upon the condition that all the improvements contemplated by such expenditure shall be fully completed within the sum named. And further, in respect to lighting the institution, that before making any contracts or expenditures in this direction, the board of trustees make an examination of the method of lighting by electricity now in operation in some other State charitable institutions, and take such action as the information thus obtained shall warrant.

The foregoing recommendations are made, to the end that suitable and proper provision may be extended to a most helpless and ever-increasing class. The insane, though poor, are not to be classed as ordinary paupers. They are sick persons, for whom enlightened and Christian civilization must make proper provision in the name of humanity and religion, or suffer the evil example of neglect to degrade and demoralize the public conscience.

OSCAR CRAIG,
JOHN J. MILHAU,
WM. P. LETCHWORTH,
Committee.

Dated December 15, 1884.

SCHEDULE A.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.	Date of Report.	MEDICAL OFFICERS.		SUPERVISORS, ATTENDANTS AND NIGHT-WATCHMEN.					
		Superintendent.	No. of Assistants.	Male.					
				Supervisors.		Attendants.		Night-watchmen.	
				No.	Highest and lowest pay.	No.	Highest and lowest pay.	No.	Highest and lowest pay.
<i>Hospitals for Acute Insane.</i>									
State Lunatic Asylum	Sept. 17, 1884.	John P. Gray.....	4	3	\$40 per mo.	38	\$24 to 20 per mo.	3	\$40 per mo.
Hudson River State Hospital	July 10, 1884.	J. M. Cleveland.....	2	1	30 "	21	25 to 17 "	4	25 to 30 "
State Homoeopathic Asylum	Sept. 2, 1884.	Seldon H. Talcott	2	1	42.50 "	20	30 to 12 "	1	40 "
Buffalo State Asylum.....	Oct. 2, 1884.	J. B. Andrews	2	2	35 to 30 "	17	28 to 20 "	1	45 "
<i>Asylums for Chronic Insane.</i>									
Willard Asylum.....	Sept. 5, 1884.	P. M. Wise	6	7	35 to 25 "	71	27 to 16 "	2	35 "
Binghamton Asylum	Sept. 4, 1884.	T. S. Armstrong.....	2	1	35 "	7	23 to 18 "	1	42 "
Asylum for Insane Criminals	Oct. 6, 1884.	Carlos F. MacDonald..	1	1	50 "	13	25 to 18 "	1	35 "
<i>County Asylums.</i>									
New York City Lunatic Asylum	Oct. 11, 1884.	T. M. Franklin	9		.....		.....	2	43.75 to 15 "
New York City Asylum for the Insane	Oct. 13, 1884.	A. E. MacDonald	14	2	25 "	112	30 to 20 "	14	25 to 20 "
Branch Lunatic Asylum, Hart's Island	Oct. 16, 1884.	Andrew Egan	2		.....		.....	.....	.....
Kings County Insane Asylum.....	Oct. 17, 1884.	John C. Shaw	4	1	30 "	47	22 to 18 "	5	22 to 20 "

* No answer.

SCHEDULE A — (Continued.)

STATE INSTITUTIONS.	SUPERVISORS, ATTENDANTS AND NIGHT-WATCHMEN.										No. of patients at date of report.			No. of patients one year prior.			Increase in one year.
	Female.					Total number of Supervisors, At- tendants and Night-watchers.											
	Supervisors.		Attendants.		Night-watchers.												
	No.	Highest and lowest pay.	No.	Highest and lowest pay.	No.	Highest and lowest pay.	No.	Highest and lowest pay.	Male.	Female.	Total.						
	Male.	Female.	Total.														
<i>Hospitals for Acute Insane.</i>																	
State Lunatic Asylum.....	3	\$25 per mo.	39	\$18 to 12 per mo.	3	\$20 to 16 per mo.	89		313	296	609	304	296	600	9		
Hudson River State Hospital.....	1	25 "	18	17 to 13 "	2	17 "	47		184	165	349	152	133	285	64		
State Homeopathic Asylum.....	2	37.50 to 29 "	25	37.50 to 6 "	2	18 "	51		151	152	303	148	136	284	19		
Buffalo State Asylum.....	1	30 "	20	18 to 12 "	1	25 "	42		179	171	350	161	170	331	19		
<i>Asylums for Chronic Insane.</i>																	
Willard Asylum.....	8	22 to 20 "	79	18 to 10 "	4	25 to 20 "	171		849	974	1823	814	932	1746	77		
Binghamton Asylum.....	1	20 "	7	18 to 10 "	1	18 "	.....		276	293	569	215	207	422	147	
Asylum for Insane Criminals.....		.....	1	15 "	.....	.....	16		149	7	156	138	9	147	9
<i>County Asylums.</i>																	
New York City Lunatic Asylum.....	2	30 "	121	19 to 16 "	25	16 "	.....		.....	1525	1525	.....	1457	1457	68
New York City Asylum for the Insane.....	1*	25 "	27	16 "	6	16 "	128		1494	500	1494	1369	432	1369	125		
Branch Lunatic Asylum, Hart's Island.....	2	24 to 20 "	53	16 to 12 "	4	16 to 12 "	34		525	787	1312	479	752	432	68		
Kings County Insane Asylum.....		.....		.....		.....	117		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1231	81

* Matron.

† No answer.

SCHEDULE A — (Continued).

STATE INSTITUTIONS.	No. of patients sleeping on the floor from lack of accommodations.			No. of patients sick in bed.			NO. OF PATIENTS CONFINED TO BED.						NO. OF PATIENTS OTHERWISE RESTRAINED.										
							By protection sheet.		By covered bed.		By ordinary sheet.		Male.					Female.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Strap.	Muff.	Wrists.	Mittens.	Cambric.	Strap.	Muff.	Wrists.	Mittens.	Cambric.	
<i>Hospitals for Acute Insane.</i>																							
State Lunatic Asylum.....	5	8	13	10	19	29	8	8	8	8	8	16	18	34	3	1	1
Hudson River State Hospital.....	15	58	73	4	10	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
State Homeopathic Asylum.....	..	..	..	15	14	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buffalo State Asylum.....	21*	..	21	13	5	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Asylums for Chronic Insane.</i>																							
Willard Asylum.....	75†	43	118	16	18	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Binghamton Asylum.....	..	..	..	1	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>County Asylums.</i>																							
New York City Lunatic Asylum.....	..	178	178	..	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New York City Asylum for the Insane.....	..	..	..	45	45	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Branch Lunatic Asylum, Hart's Island.....	..	..	..	3	10	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kings County Insane Asylum.....	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
* Sleeping on cots. † Sleeping on temporary cots. ‡ No answer. § Not used. ¶ Sleeping in covered bed.																							

* Sleeping on cot.

† Sleeping on temporary cot, 27.

‡ No answer.

§ Not used.

|| Sleeping in covered bed.

SCHEDULE A - (Continued).

STATE INSTITUTIONS.	No. of Patients Otherwise Restrained.															
	Night.								Day and Night.							
	Male.				Female.				Male.				Female.			
	Strap.	Wristlets.	Mittens.	Camiscle.	Strap.	Wristlets.	Mittens.	Camiscle.	Strap.	Wristlets.	Mittens.	Camiscle.	Strap.	Wristlets.	Mittens.	Camiscle.
	Total No. in such restraint	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Hospitals for Acute Insane.</i>																
State Lunatic Asylum	1	4*	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Hudson River State Hospital	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
State Homeopathic Asylum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Buffalo State Asylum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Asylums for Chronic Insane.</i>																
Willard Asylum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Binghamton Asylum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Asylum for Insane Criminals	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>County Asylums.</i>																
New York City Lunatic Asylum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New York City Asylum for the Insane	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Branch Lunatic Asylum, Hart's Island	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kings County Insane Asylum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

* Including the 2 restrained by day. † No answer. ‡ Includes the 1 reported under day and under night. § Includes the 2 reported for day and night.

SCHEDULE A—(Continued).

STATE INSTITUTIONS.	No. of changes of sheets in addition to regular changes.				No. of patients out walking.			State of the weather.	Male patients working out-doors.				Male patients at work in shops.				Female patients employed.				Patients neither employed nor out walking (exclusive of the sick in bed).			Weekly charge for support.	Private patients.		
	Total.		Female.		Male.	Total.			Female.		Male.	Total.		Female.		Male.	Total.		Female.		Male.	No.	Proportion.		Percent.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.
<i>Hospitals for Acute Insane.</i>																											
State Lunatic Asylum.....	+	+	+	175	184	359	Not very good	41	5½	58*	107	4½	5	14	32	3	66	\$4.00	118	19.3-10							
Hudson River State Hospital.....	28	62	88	105	105	210	Pleasant.	33	8	+	62	+	3	34	32	66	+	83	23.7-10								
State Homoeopathic Asylum.....	30	90	120	126	138	264	+	14	8	+	57	+	3	10	+	5	30	4.00	156	51.4-10							
Buffalo State Asylum.....	+	+	+	141	142	283	Raining, p. m.	65	6	25	8	8	+	25	5	30	4.00	83	9.4-10								
<i>Asylums for Chronic Insane.</i>																											
Willard Asylum.....	269	265	534	97	726	1123	Fair.	210	8	15	8-9	+	+	388	2-8	110	147	257	2.55	2.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Binghamton Asylum.....	+	+	+	3	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	...
Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	8	+	+	+	+	94	Fine.	456	9	...	...	...	7	3	2	+	+	+	3.76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>County Asylums.</i>																											
New York City Lunatic Asylum.....	200	200	400	1454	1454	2854	Pleasant.	219	9	300	9	9	+	764	+	...	72	52	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	...
New York City Asylum for the Insane.....	56	6	6	1199	1199	2398	Fair.	631	6½	27½	6½	6½	+	31	50	50	131	2.92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Branch Lunatic Asylum, Hart's Island.....	6	6	12	440	440	880	Fair.	...	...	...	...	...	4	25	15	40	2.37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kings County Insane Asylum.....	80	92	172	144	204	348	Fair.	631	6½	27½	6½	6½	+	25	15	40	2.37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Kitchen, etc., 10 patients; average, 7 hours.

† No answer.

‡ Unknown.

§ One hundred and eighty-two male patients employed in house.

|| Last year cost of maintenance per capita including patients in shops and out of doors.

SCHEDULE B.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, AT UTICA.

Visited by Commissioners Craig and Milhau, of the Committee on Insane, September 17 and 18, 1884. Escorted through the institution by Assistant Physician Dr. Brush.

This asylum has 200 acres of land, fifty of which are situated across the canal and railroad. The Superintendent stated that the asylum should acquire at least sixty acres in addition, which is now held under lease, and cultivated to raise the necessary crops for consumption in the institution.

On each side of a center building is a long wing, that to the right, being for the male, and the other for the female patients. Part of the building is in bad repair, and the outer walls are cracked in some places. On the inside, some of the doors have settled to the extent of an inch, and the ceilings are cracked, showing that repairs are badly needed. The outward appearance of decay of the wing in which wards ten and eleven were situated, which justified the special appropriation of last year, was verified in the appearance of the timbers removed when the building was torn down, which upon examination were found very much decayed.

The new wing for disturbed female patients, although not at this time completed, was also examined. Dr. Brush stated that the patients had taken down the partitions and cleaned the bricks of the old building, thus saving expense to the asylum. The rooms are well arranged. Windows are on one side of the hall, which will make it a cheerful corridor and give good ventilation. The building is of two stories and designed to accommodate fifty patients. Exercise grounds for these patients will be enlarged from two to five acres.

Each floor in the wings is called a department and is in charge of a supervisor. On the lower department of each wing there are five wards, on the next above, four, and on the upper, three, making twelve wards in each wing. The more quiet patients are placed in the wards nearest the center building. A well arranged kitchen is in the basement of each wing. In the basement are also the store-rooms, apothecary shop, cellars, etc. There is also a large fan for ventilating the building. The fire arrangements are very good, and every precaution is taken to secure the safety of the inmates in that direction. The institution is supplied with water from springs some distance from the building. The sewerage is good, and drains into the Mohawk river, about half a mile distant. The grounds are well arranged, with a number of neat flower-beds surrounding the building. The asylum was in good condition generally and the patients looked well and were neatly clothed. Numbers of patients were seen out walking and sitting on the lawn.

Fifty cows supply the patients with milk, but Dr. Gray stated that at least ten more cows were necessary in order to furnish an adequate supply.

The patients are arranged on the wards without reference to their being private or county patients, but solely with reference to their mental and general condition. There were a number of filthy patients

in each department, and the following is a list of the number of filthy sheets changed on the day of visitation: (September 18.)

Male—First Department, 15; Second Department, 21; Third Department, 4.

Female—First Department, 17; Second Department, 24; Third Department, 13.

FEMALES.

Ward 1.—This ward is for a convalescent class, and contained thirty-three patients and three attendants, including the supervisor, who is the only person outside of the physicians having communication with the office. The attendants report to her and she reports to the office, and also takes the medicine in doses to the different wards. This is the same on the male side.

The patients were neatly clothed, and a number were seen sewing for themselves or for the house. Some rooms were furnished with carpet, rocking-chair, bureau, wash-bowl and pitcher, and looking-glass. Those not furnished with carpets have mats before the beds.

Wooden bedsteads are used all through the institution, and woven wire mattresses were on all except about seventy-five, which are being discarded as soon as they are out of repair. Each bed is furnished with a hair mattress, two sheets, blankets, feather pillow and white spread.

There are two small dormitories on this ward with four beds in each; all the rest are single rooms. The rooms and bedding were in excellent condition. There were tables and chairs in the hall and pictures on the walls, giving to the ward a pleasant appearance. The doors to the rooms are raised and fan lights are above, thus giving good ventilation. Ventilators are also in the hall.

The dining-room was in good order, and the tables were supplied with white table cloths. Knives, forks and crockery are used throughout the institution. A sitting-room for the patients was very neatly furnished, as was also the day-room, which has windows on three sides. All patients except those disturbed, have free access to the garden, which contained fine flower beds and pleasant walks.

The bath-room contains one tub, and a sink in which vessels are washed. The floor is of tile, and the room was in good order. The water-closet also has a tile floor, and was in good condition. Dr. Gray stated that the plumbing was good. One hopper only is connected with each pipe, which runs up to the roof of the building, causing a draught so that no gas can enter the rooms. A lighted piece of paper was thrown into the hopper, where it burned fiercely, and was drawn up the pipe. A soap-stone trough was in this room. The pipes in the water-closet are flushed by water running from this trough, besides which, each closet is supplied with a water-box and float, which can be so arranged that a certain amount of water will flow continuously.

The clothes-room was in good order.

Ward 4.—This ward contained thirty-one patients, all convalescents, or mild cases of melancholia, and two attendants. There was one dormitory containing eight beds; all the other rooms were single. The rooms and bedding were in good order. The dining-room was

neatly arranged, and the attendants were preparing for dinner, which consisted of roast pork, mashed potatoes, green corn, milk, and bread and butter. A dumb-waiter runs from the basement to all the dining-rooms. The water-closet and bath-room were in good order. The patients were neatly clothed, and the general appearance of the ward was good.

Ward 9.—This ward is for a disturbed class, and contained four attendants and twenty-one patients, of whom seven were filthy in their habits. Four covered beds are used, three by feeble patients at night; the other was occupied by a restless and disturbed patient, who was pounding on the cover, and who when on the hall strikes her hands against the walls. Two were fastened to a chair with a belt, and two slept on the floor. There is one dormitory, which contained ten iron bedsteads, and the remainder of the rooms are single. The windows, in a few single rooms which are used for the more violent patients, are furnished with inside wire screens, and several of the patients in these rooms were quite noisy. Part of the ceiling on the hall had fallen. The rooms and bedding were neat, and the general appearance of the ward was good. The water-closet and bath-room were in good order, and the floors are tiled. At one end of the hall, down a short flight of stairs, is a large day-room, with a frescoed ceiling. Here the chairs are also fastened to the floor.

Ward 8.—This ward is for a disturbed class, and contained four attendants, and nineteen patients, most of whom were of filthy habits. One was in restraint with a muff on account of her destructiveness. Rubber sheets were on most of the beds, yet, one mattress was found soiled and a number had old stains. The general appearance of the ward however was neat. The chairs in the day-room and hall are fastened to the floor. One patient slept on the floor on account of her violence. Three rooms are furnished with wire screens for the windows. The dining-room was neat, and the clothes-room, though small, was in good order. The bath-room and water-closet, the floors of which are tiled, were clean.

Ward 12.—On this ward there were fifteen noisy patients under the charge of three attendants. Three were in bed sick, one was in a covered bed suffering with swollen feet, the result of constant standing, but there was no other restraint on this hall. One patient had to be fed with a tube. The attendant stated that safety matches are used throughout the building, and are kept under lock and key in the attendants' room.

Rooms are on one side of the hall only, and windows on the other. This ward was undergoing repairs, and the new wing will be attached to this part of the building. The water-closet and bath are in the same room and the floor is tiled; this, it was stated, will be arranged as in the other wards. The closet was not in very good condition and water must be thrown in the hopper to flush the pipes. The clothes-room is small, neatly arranged, but not well ventilated.

Ward 7.—This ward is for a mixed class and contained twenty-one patients and four attendants. Two were filthy and one slept on the floor on account of her violence. One was sick; one in restraint with wristlets for surgical reasons; one had on a camisole. Four covered beds are on this ward, two of which were used for disturbed patients day and night. One patient had been fed with a tube three weeks, the

whole time she had been on the ward. The day-room had been converted into a dormitory for the use of patients from ward twelve, which was undergoing repairs. This room contained fifteen beds, one of which was found soiled, the explanation of which was, that the patient herself had made it up. A number of old stains were found on the mattresses. Fixed chairs are used in the day-room. In one room, occupied by a patient in a covered bed, a bad door was noticed. Dr. Brush stated that "we are getting in a new store of mattresses and when they come all those that are stained will be changed."

Some of the rooms were supplied with screens for the windows. The water-closet and bath-room were in good order and the floors are tiled. A trough for washing vessels is in each water-closet. The patients were well clothed, and the general appearance of the ward was neat.

Ward 6.—This ward contained forty-three patients suffering from melancholia, in charge of four attendants. A number were at work in the dining-room, which was in neat order. Two laid in a covered bed night and day on account of feebleness, and one new patient was restrained with a camisole on account of her suicidal tendencies. One patient who had greatly improved, stated that she did not wish to be moved to another ward, as she liked the patients and attendants. Three were filthy in their habits. The day-room was in neat order and in it a number of patients were seen sewing. Four patients were in bed and one was in seclusion. Many mattresses had old stains on them but some of the beds were supplied with rubber sheets. The rooms and bedding were clean, and the ward generally was in good order. A slight odor was perceptible in the water-closet, and the floors here and in the bath-room were of wood. The patients are bathed once a week. Chairs and tables were in the hall and the walls were decorated with pictures.

An attendant said: "New attendants are supposed to read the rules when they come in, and a copy is on each of the halls. If patients are refractory we try to hold them in a chair, and after awhile they will probably behave themselves, when we let them go again. But if they do not control themselves we have to report to the doctor, and whatever he says to do we do. We report to the supervisor and she reports to the doctor; we never seclude or restrain them without orders from the physician. There is no stated time when the physician informs us what our duties are, but he does so whenever it is necessary."

Ward 3.—This ward is for a quiet chronic class, and contained thirty-eight patients and five attendants. No restraint or covered cribs were here in use. Three patients go from this ward to the temporary dormitory on ward seven. The ward generally was in neat order, and pictures were on the walls. The clothes-room was tidy and from it runs a stairway leading to the garret where the blankets are kept. In the water-closet a leak in the ceiling was observed, and we were informed that the tank on the floor above was being repaired. A slight odor was here noticed. The floors here and in the bath-room were tiled and in good repair.

Some of the rooms were furnished with carpets, bureaus, looking-glasses, etc., and the bedding was neat. One attendant has charge of the sewing-room in which about four patients are generally employed

mending for the male department. The patients were well clothed and appeared contented.

A speaking tube runs to the different wards from the office, through which the supervisors are called by the physicians ; but it is not used from the wards to the office.

Ward 2.— This ward is for a quiet class, and contained thirty-eight patients and three attendants. Here are two small dormitories ; the remaining rooms are single. None were in restraint. The hall was neatly furnished with chairs and tables, and pictures hung on the walls. The rooms were furnished with carpets, bureaus, rocking chairs, wash basins, looking glasses, etc., which gave them a cheerful appearance. There was also a piano on the ward. The clothes-room was well arranged and ventilated. The bath-room and water-closet were in good order, and the floors are of tile. A number of mattresses were soiled with old stains, but the general appearance of the bedding was good. A number of patients were observed sewing in the sewing-room. The day-room was furnished with large arm-chairs. The wall sare nicely frescoed, and the ward was in good order.

Ward 5.— This ward is for a demented class, and contained thirty-three patients and four attendants. Three slept on the floor, and two covered cribs were in use at night. None were in restraint. Seven patients were sick in bed. The ceiling is nicely frescoed and pictures were on the walls. Some of the mattresses had old stains on them, but the bedding and rooms were clean and the patients were well clothed and looked contented. The clothes-room was orderly, and well ventilated. The bath-room was in good order, but the floors both here and in the closet are of wood. The water is supplied to the water-closet through the bath tub and sink, but a bad odor was perceptible. The dining-room was neatly arranged and in good condition.

The hospital is on this floor on a cross hall, and a separate staircase communicates with the different floors, so that visitors will not have to pass through the ward to see sick friends. A number of patients were engaged in sewing in the rooms and hall. Every thing was clean, and the patients appeared comfortable.

Ward 11.— This ward is for a disturbed class, and contained sixteen patients and three attendants. Three covered beds were in use, one during the day. A number of the bedsteads were of iron. Five patients were filthy in their habits, and two were sick in bed. The chairs are fastened to the floor, but no patients were in restraint. The rooms were neat and the bedding clean. The water-closet is in one corner of the clothes-room, and this part has a tile floor. The bath-room, the floor of which is tiled, was in good order. The day-room was clean and the patients looked well.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Ward 1.— This ward is for convalescents, and contained twenty-nine patients and three attendants. Wire spring mattresses are used. The rooms were nicely furnished and in good order ; the walls were decorated with pictures, and a library, piano and games were furnished for the enjoyment of the patients. The clothes-room was in neat order and well ventilated ; the dining-room was neatly furnished, and the patients were well dressed and clean. The floor in the bath-room is

of stone, and the room was in good order. The water-closet was neat with no perceptible odor, and a stone trough is in the room for cleaning vessels. The floor is of wood but in good condition. In the wash-room is a long marble slab containing three wash basins. The plumbing is good and the floor is tiled.

Ward 2.—This ward is for a quiet class, and contained sixteen patients and two attendants. The wire spring mattress is here used. Pictures were on the walls, the rooms were in good order and the patients were clean and well dressed. In the day-room were a number of games for the amusement of patients, and the hall was furnished with chairs. The dining-room was in good order. In the bath-room is a long marble slab containing three wash basins. Here as in the water-closet the floor is of tile.

Ward 3.—This ward is for a quiet working class, and contained twenty-three patients and two attendants. Pictures were on the walls and the ward was orderly throughout. The patients were well clothed and neat in appearance. The hall was furnished with chairs.

Ward 4.—This ward is for a disturbed class, and contained thirty patients and four attendants. Two were in restraint with wristlets at night, four slept in covered beds and two were filthy in their habits. The walls were decorated with pictures. The chairs are fastened to the floor in the hall and day-room, which latter room was frescoed and cheerful in appearance. The iron strap mattress is here used, on which is a straw-tick and a hair mattress. One patient, on account of his destructiveness, slept on a bed made on the floor. The rooms and bedding were clean, but some of the mattresses had old stains on them. There are two sets of water-closets and bath-rooms on this ward; the old part was in bad condition and badly situated, with floors of stone. The new part was in good condition, and the floors are tiled. The windows in two rooms occupied at night by violent patients, are supplied with inside blinds. One patient was in restraint with belt and wristlets which he wore night and day.

Ward 5.—This ward is for a demented and filthy class, and contained twenty-six patients and four attendants. The iron strap mattress, straw-tick and hair mattress are here used. A number of mattresses were noticed with old stains. Only one of the six covered beds was in use at night; but one patient, with a tendency to fall out of bed, slept on the floor. The hall is used as a dining-room, and six patients had to be fed. The rooms are on one side and the windows on the other, giving good ventilation. The water-closet and bath are in the same room, the floor of which is of wood, and a slight odor was noticed. The patients were well clothed and the general appearance of the ward was good. The following articles were on the table for supper: bread and butter, tea, rice and milk.

Ward 10.—This ward is for a quiet chronic class, and contained thirty-eight patients and four attendants. None were in restraint and no covered beds were in use. The iron strap mattress is here used. The doors have settled considerably on this ward, and the ceiling is cracked in different places. This is noticeable throughout this wing. In looking out of the dining-room window large cracks were noticed in the masonry, showing that the walls were settling.

The walls were nicely decorated with pictures; the rooms were neat, and three of them are furnished with inside blinds. The patients were

cleanly, and a barber was shaving some of them during our visit. The dining-room was in good order and clean. The knives and forks are counted when placed on the table and also when the patients are through eating. This is a rule throughout the asylum. The clothes-room was in neat order. The water-closet, bath-room and wash-room were in good condition, and the floors are tiled.

Ward 11.—This ward is for a disturbed class, and contained twenty-seven patients and three attendants. One covered bed was in use at night; two patients were of filthy habits, and one was in restraint, with wristlets and belt. The settees are fastened to the floor. The iron strap mattress is used, and some of the hair mattresses were covered with old stains. One patient inclined to fall out of bed, slept on the floor. The water-closet and bath-room were in good order, and the floors are tiled. Four rooms are supplied with inside blinds for occupation by violent patients. The general appearance of the ward was good. All the patients are supplied with slippers which they exchange for their boots and shoes when they go out.

Ward 12.—This ward is for a disturbed class, and contained twenty-one patients and three attendants. One covered bed was in use at night to keep a patient in bed; none were in restraint, and one was of filthy habits. One epileptic slept on a bed on the floor. Nine rooms were furnished with inside blinds for the most violent. The chairs are fastened to the floor. The doors and walls show the settling of the building. The rooms and bedding were in good order, though some of the mattresses were covered with old stains. The water-closet and bath-room were in good order, and the floors are tiled. The patients were neatly clothed and the ward generally looked well.

Ward 9.—This ward is for a suicidal class, and contained twenty-two patients and three attendants. A special night watch is constantly on this ward at night. Some were of filthy habits but none were in restraint. Thirteen patients came on this ward to sleep at night, and three slept on the floor on account of lack of accommodations. Three patients were in bed, sick. The iron strap mattress is here used except on two covered beds, which were supplied with the wire spring mattress. Rubber sheets were on most of the beds, and on some of the mattresses were old stains. The bedding was clean and the general appearance of the ward was good. The rooms are on one side of the hall only; windows are on the other. Two patients were in bed to keep them quiet because their feet were swollen from constant standing. The day-room was clean and in good order. The bath and water-closet are in the same room the floor of which is wood, and were clean and free from odor.

Ward 8.—This ward is for a quiet class, and contained nineteen patients and two attendants. None were in restraint, two occupied covered beds at night, one was filthy in habit, and one was sick in bed. Four rooms had inside blinds, and the chairs are fastened to the floor. The iron strap mattress is here used except on the covered beds. The water-closet, bath and wash-rooms were in good condition, and the floors are tiled. The patients looked well and the ward was in good order.

Ward 7.—This ward is for a demented class, and contained twenty-four patients and three attendants. Two uncovered cribs are here used; no patients were in restraint, and only occasionally is one

filthy. Some of the chairs are fastened to the floor. Three rooms had inside blinds. The iron strap mattress is here used, and some of the hair mattresses were covered with old stains. Wire screens are on some doors through which patients can be observed by the attendants. A slight odor was noticed in the water-closet; the bath-room was in good condition, and both floors are tiled. The patients appeared well cared for, and the ward was orderly and clean.

Ward 6.—This ward is for a quiet chronic class, and contained thirty-seven patients and four attendants. The ceilings were cracked, showing a settling of the walls. The ward was decorated with pictures, and the general appearance of the rooms and patients was neat. The patients were seen at dinner which was substantial. Iron strap mattresses are used on the beds. Games were on the tables in the day-room. The wash and bath-rooms were in good order, and the floors are tiled. The water-closet was clean and in good condition, but the floor is of wood.

In the basement is the store-room which is divided into rooms for clothing, provisions, crockery, etc., and the goods were neatly arranged. Clothing is issued every Wednesday, when the clothing clerk makes out the list which is approved by the superintendent. The supervisors of the different departments make out the requisition. All the goods delivered to the clerk in charge of the store-room are entered in the "scale book" and a receipt given, the stub being kept in the book. Every thing received on the farm is entered in the "farm book" in the same manner. About 480 quarts of milk are used daily. The basement is dry and the goods seemed in good condition.

The apothecary shop is also in the basement. The ordinary tinctures are here made and a record is kept of the medicines given. The books were examined and appeared to be well kept.

A track runs from the kitchens to the dumb waiters on which the food is sent to the wards.

Books.

Case Book. All the facts in relation to patients are immediately entered in the case book, in the presence of the patient when he enters, and if there are any defects in the information, a circular containing a number of questions is sent to his friends for information.

Article first, title first, section four. Entries are made the day the patient is admitted, and entries are also made from time to time. Section complied with.

The physicians take note books with them in their visits to the wards, and make notes which, with additions that may be derived from the medical treatment as shown by the books in the apothecary shop, are copied into the case book. In addition to this a county book is kept, into which the names of patients are entered under the head of each county, giving the date of admission, town from, order upon which sent, correspondent in the case, the number they represent from that county, the time they are discharged, with a marginal space to record whether suicidal, homicidal, etc. The same record is also kept of private patients. For more easy reference, a "long book" is kept, which contains the names of all the patients in the rotation received. This contains all the details required for the case book in one single line taking up two pages, with a marginal reference for remarks.

Accounts with all the patients are kept in detail.

Title 3, section 10. Complied with.

Section 12. That a majority of the managers shall visit once a quarter is more than carried out, and that all shall visit once a year is substantially complied with.

"Managers' Records No. 1" contains in the front part entries of inspection by managers, as provided in section thirteen; that seems to have been finally intermitted, and entries substituted of doings of committees and visiting managers. The entries contain more than the statute requires, but not in the exact form; they do not contain the date, and the names of the managers who make the inspection, and each visit. Manager Swan was probably at the asylum seventy times during the last year in the discharge of his duties, but not more than one-third of those visits are recorded.

Sec. 15. Complied with.

Sec. 18. The superintendent stated that this is complied with.

Sec. 20. The names of the persons bringing patients are copied in the case book, county book and long book. The superintendent stated that the papers mentioned in this section are not copied in a separate book kept for that purpose, but the matter has been considered and will be brought before the local board. He suggested that there should be books with certificate blanks, orders of superintendents of the poor, and all papers mentioned in this section printed therein.

Sec. 28. Complied with. The oath is taken on the abstract of the voucher, and there is a blank for it on the back of the voucher, which has not been generally found in other asylums.

Sec. 29. Complied with. Last year the actual difference between cost of maintenance and receipts was \$175. Private patients pay from \$4 to \$10, but if they need special attention they are charged for it. They are also charged for extras. The charge for public patients does not exceed the actual cost, and no distinction is made between private and public patients as to their assignment to the wards, nor as to the food and attention which is given them in case of necessity. For instance: A pauper patient is given high-priced brandy and a special attendant if necessary, the same as a private patient.

STEWARD'S BOOKS.

Order Book. Running accounts are kept and settled at the end of each quarter.

Journal or Book of Credits examined.

Day Book and Journal. The day book is on the left page and the journal on the right. A copy of the bill is kept but no copy of the Steward's order on the Treasurer.

Ledger examined. At the end of the ledger is kept an account of additions, alterations and repairs.

Patients' Ledger. The accounts of public patients are kept by counties. The supervisors hand in report of every thing broken by the patients, which is charged to them. An accidental breakage is not charged.

Blotter. This book is kept by the matron, in which she enters all things issued to the patients. The entries are then copied into the ledger. A blotter for the males is also kept.

SCHEDULE C.

THE HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL.

DR. J. M. CLEVELAND SUPERINTENDENT.

Visited by Commissioners Craig and Milhau July 10, 1884.

On the day of visitation there were 187 male and 166 female patients in the institution. On this day 110 males and 63 females were at work. The rule is, in reference to out-door exercise, for all patients who are physically strong enough, to be out part of each day when the weather is pleasant. On the day of visitation, however, although the weather was pleasant, two wards consisting of about seventy-five women, did not go out, because it was their bathing day.

No medicine is kept in the wards. Each dose is placed in a bottle with the patient's name on it, and is taken by the attendant to the ward during different parts of the day. The night doses are prescribed each night. The prescription book was examined and found in good form. The apothecary room was in good order. The attendants receive the medicine through a small window, and are not allowed to enter the room.

Two female night watchers pass through the women's wards during the night. Six night watchmen are employed in the institution. The account books were examined and appeared well kept.

The register of admissions has the following headings :

Name ; date of admission ; total number ; number for year ; how sent ; male ; female ; age ; civil condition ; number of children ; occupation ; degree of education ; profession of religion ; habits ; nativity ; residence ; predisposing causes ; insane relations ; alleged exciting causes ; form of mental disorder ; accompanying bodily disorder ; date of attack ; duration before admission ; number of attack ; number of admission ; age at first attack ; time of leaving the hospital ; result ; observations ; suicidal ; periodical ; etc.

The county book has the following headings:

Name ; residence ; time of admission ; indigent ; pauper ; criminal ; correspondent ; number from county ; number of attack ; number of admission ; duration before admission ; time in hospital ; result ; observations.

The registry of admission book is posted from the case book. Immediately upon the admission of a patient a history of his case is recorded in the case book. The county book is posted partly from the case book and partly from the certificates. There are two case books used ; one for each sex. Each was written up to and including the ninth of July.

The prescription record has the following headings:

Day ; night ; month ; 188.. ; prescription ; patient's name ; ward ; dose ; 6 A. M., 12 M., 6 P. M., (under night) dose ; 8 P. M. ; special ; prescribed ; discontinued.

The restraint book has the following headings :

..... Ward ; name of attendant in charge of ward..... ;
date.....188.. ; name of patient ; form of restraint ; time

when applied; time when removed; reasons stated by physician ordering restraint, and his signature.....

The patients' employment record is divided off in different columns, one for each day in the month. The different classes of work are given a letter of the alphabet to save space in writing. There is also a heading for the name; number of patients; number hours; ward; attendant in charge; month of.....188..

There were sixty private patients in the institution on the day of visitation, for whom was received an average of six dollars per week.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Ward 5.—This ward is for the convalescent and quiet class, and on the day of visitation contained forty patients in charge of two attendants. The patients were neatly clothed and appeared well taken care of. The rooms open into the hall and were neat and clean as were also the beds and bedding. There were forty-four standing beds in this ward, and none of the patients slept on the floor. The sitting-room is neatly furnished and the windows command a fine view, facing the river. The dining-room contained long mahogany tables and chairs, and was in neat order. The pantry opens into the dining-room, and contains a food heater, on which plates are warmed. One of these is in each pantry. The water-closet and bath-room were in good order. A piazza with cement floor is on one side of the ward, and is reached by means of a door.

Ward 7.—This ward is for the disturbed and filthy class, and contained twenty-seven patients under the care of five attendants, two of whom work out of doors, but sleep on the ward at night. There were but twenty-six standing beds, so that one patient had to sleep on the floor. A few open cribs were used for the weaker class. Some straw and some hair mattresses were in use. The sheets on some of the beds were not clean, and some of the mattresses were wet and dirty.

One patient, who would not keep his clothes on, was locked in his room. The floors and rooms were in good order. The sitting-room was clean and arranged like the one previously described. Settees were also placed in the hall.

The cleansing room where the filthiest patients are sponged and scrubbed, has a calked wooden floor. The water-closet and bath-room were in good condition.

The clothes-room is light and well ventilated, and the clothing is neatly folded and placed on shelves and in drawers.

The dining-room is nicely arranged, and contained mahogany tables and bent-wood chairs. Crockery and tin cups are used.

Ward 6.—This ward is for the disturbed class, and contained forty patients, in charge of four attendants. No patients were in restraint on this day, and the attendant stated that no patient had been in restraint for a year. There were thirty-five standing beds on the ward; the rest of the patients had to sleep on the floor. Two patients were in bed on account of weakness. The rooms were light and well ventilated, the beds clean, and the patients well clothed and in good condition. The sheets are changed once a week. The sitting-room was in neat order, and the clothes-room is well ventilated. Besides settees in the sitting-room, seats are arranged around four posts in the hall.

The bath-room was neat and clean; the tub is in the middle of the room so that the attendants can walk around it. The water-closet, containing also wash basins, was in good order, and no odor was noticed.

Ward 9.—This ward is for the demented class, and contained fifty patients in charge of six attendants. No patients were in restraint on the day of visitation. The rooms were neat and clean, and all the beds, with the exception of two, were in good order. The patients were well clothed and in good condition. The dining-room is arranged as those already described, and was neat in appearance. The patients were seen at supper, which was wholesome and in sufficient quantity. There are two bath-rooms, with a copper bath-tub in each. These rooms and the water-closet were in good condition, and no bad odor was perceptible. In the wash-room were six basins. The clothes-room is light and well ventilated, and the clothing was hung on racks in the center of the room, and folded in drawers.

Ward 10.—This ward is for the sick, and the demented and paralyzed class, and contained twenty-five patients, in charge of four attendants. There were twenty-one standing beds, most of which were uncovered cribs. Four patients slept on the floor. One paralyzed patient was in a bed, which was in a filthy condition, but the attendant informed us that the patient had been changed a number of times during the last twenty-four hours. A separate dormitory is reserved for the filthy patients, and it has three exposures and is well ventilated. Two patients were here in bed. In this ward an attendant waits on the sick all night, and his duty is to change the patients whenever necessary.

In the dining-room are long pine tables and chairs, and the arrangements are the same as in those already described. The knives and forks are kept under lock and key in the wards. In this ward some tin cups were in use.

Most of the bedsteads in the institution are iron with wire spring mattresses; some have sheet-iron straps for springs.

In the bath-room is one iron tub, situated in the center of the room. The water-closet was in good order, and both this and the bath-room were clean. Rubber vessels are used by the patients at night.

There is no sitting-room attached to this ward, the patients being supplied with seats in the hall. The ward and bedding generally were neat and clean. The patients and rooms generally had a neat appearance.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Ward 1.—This ward is for the convalescent or quiet class, and on the day of visitation contained twenty-nine patients in charge of three attendants. Thirty standing beds were distributed in small dormitories and single rooms opening out into the hall. The bedsteads are of iron, with wire spring mattresses, and each is furnished with a hair mattress, two cotton sheets, blankets, feather pillow and white spread. The rooms were well aired, ventilators being placed near the bottom of the doors and near the ceiling, in each room. The beds were neat and clean, and the rooms nicely arranged. The floors are of yellow pine and in good condition.

In one room were seen two frames on which woolen shawls were being

made, and we were informed that a number of the patients were engaged in that work, taking turns at the frames. Some finished work was shown which was very nicely done.

The dining-room was in good order, contained long hard-wood tables, and neat wooden chairs. A pantry opens into the dining-room, which was arranged like those in the male department. Here is also a heating table where the food is kept warm by steam. Silver plated knives and forks, and crockery were in use on this ward.

Some of the rooms were fitted up with closets, lounges, etc. We were informed that county patients are treated exactly like private patients, and that some of these rooms belonged to the former. The doors to the rooms are so hung that the screws can be taken out of the hinges, and the door pushed inward in case of emergency. The walls are painted, and the trimming is of hard wood. Not much wood has been used in the construction of the building, so that there would not be much upon which a fire could feed in case one broke out, but on the other hand there is no filling between the ceiling and floors above, so that in this respect the building is not fire-proof. The plaster is put on the brick, no lath being used except on the partition walls and ceilings. The ropes on the window sashes are entirely concealed in the casing.

The sitting-room in this ward is fitted up with neat leather cushioned settees and hard-wood tables. Some of the furniture has been in use since 1871, and is still in good condition. Pictures were hung on the wall, and a fine view is had from the windows. The patients looked well and seemed to be contented.

A piazza with cement floor is used by the patients in fine weather.

The wash-room opens into the hall, and is nicely fitted up with soap stone basins, looking-glasses, etc. The bath-room opens into the wash-room, and contains two tubs. Many of the patients have wash pitchers and bowls in their rooms. The water-closets were in good order and three hoppers are in the room, separated by a high stone slab. No bad odor was perceptible. Here is also a wash basin.

The clothes-room is well ventilated, and clothing hung on a rack in the center of the room and lay on shelves and in drawers arranged along the sides.

A dumb waiter runs the entire height of the building, and is fire-proof. A long hose is kept in a closet, coiled on a windlass, ready for use. The water is pumped from the river, and has such force that a stream of water can be thrown over the building.

Ward 2. — This ward is for the excitable class, and contained forty-three patients in charge of three attendants. There were only thirty-nine standing beds, so that four patients had to sleep on the floor. One patient was strapped to the bed. The rooms were in good order and the bedding was clean. The sitting, dining-rooms, etc., are arranged as in ward 1, and need no further comment than that they were in neat order. The patients were well dressed, neat and clean in their persons. In each sitting-room is a bee-hive shaped arrangement through which the heat passes to warm the rooms. The doors leading out of the wards to stair cases, etc., are panelled in dark wood to distinguish them from the rest. In the dining-room the Troy bent-wood chairs were in use and have been since 1871, and are still in good order. The hall is shaped like a "T." The wash-room, bath-

room and water-closet were in good condition. The night lights used in the building have bulls-eye glasses through which the light is reflected, thus giving a brighter light.

Ward 3.—This ward is for the acute and feeble cases, and contained thirty-five patients in charge of three attendants. Eleven patients slept on the floor, as there were only twenty-four standing beds in the ward, four of which were open cribs.

The bedding and rooms were in good order and clean. The clothes-room was orderly and well ventilated. The bath-room contained one tub, placed in the middle of the room. The water-closet is arranged as in the other wards, and was in good order. All the floors in the bath-rooms and water-closets were of wood. The cleansing-room, in which the filthiest patients are scrubbed, has a caked floor, and connection with the sewer.

Seven patients, mostly old weak women, were in bed on this occasion, and one suicidal case was strapped to a chair, where she was kept almost all the time. She was crying, and wanted to go home. Another patient was strapped to a chair and had muffs on. She was very violent, and only a short time previous to this visit had broken out the panels of the door to her room.

The dining and sitting-rooms were in good order and arranged as those already described. The seating capacity was sufficient.

Ward 4.—This ward is for the excitable and violent class, and contained twenty-eight patients in charge of three attendants. There were fifteen standing beds, including one open crib, the other patients slept on the floor. One patient was restrained with a muff; two others by waist straps.

The bedding and rooms were in good order and clean. A straw mattress with one of hair on top is used for the violent cases.

The dining-room was in good order; bent-wood chairs were in use. Some of the patients are supplied with tin cups while the others use crockery. The same arrangements prevail here as in the other wards and in the clothes-room, sitting-room, water-closet and bath-room. The water in the bath tub is changed after the bathing of each patient, and is turned on in a closet, running in the tub near the bottom, in order to prevent the patients from turning on the water. The patients generally were in good condition.

Ward 8.—This ward is for the excited and violent class, and contained thirty-three patients and three attendants. Nineteen patients slept on the floor, there being only fourteen standing beds on the ward. Some of the patients are very filthy, some of the sheets requiring change every morning, and about twenty at least twice a week. Rubber sheets are used by the filthy patients. Two patients wore camisoles, one because she would not keep her clothes on, and the other on account of destructiveness; a number were very noisy. Some were without shoes, because they could not be kept on. Some of the windows are supplied with wire screens to prevent patients from breaking the glass.

The dining-room, clothes-room, bath-room, etc., were in good order, and arranged as those already described. In the dining-room the tables were of pine. The patients looked fairly well. The attendant

stated that the physician came to the ward at least once a day, and whenever called.

In the basement a small room is fitted up for five patients, used as a brush making shop. The kitchen, bake house, engine room, etc., contain all modern improvements, and were in good order. A wooden track passes the different rooms in the basement, on which a car runs to convey things to the dumb waiters. The ice box in the meat-house is capable of holding twenty-five tons of ice.

The wash-house is a separate building, and contains four washing machines and one ironing machine, run by steam. The drying-room opens into the wash-room; here the clothes are dried by steam. The floors are of stone. The main building is heated by hot air. In the winter the patients are amused by giving private theatricals and concerts. The superintendent stated that last year, during six weeks, the whole house was supplied with peaches from the grounds. The grounds were nicely kept; some of the patients work in the garden.

The superintendent is assisted by Drs. Kellogg and Langdon.

SCHEDULE D.

BUFFALO STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

Visited by Commissioners Craig and Milhau, of the committee on insane, October 3, 1884.

The asylum consists of six buildings connected by corridors. The administration building, which was designed as the central building, is of brown stone, four stories high. The remaining five structures are attached one to the other by means of fire-proof corridors. The two nearest the administration building are of brown stone, three stories high; the next two are of brick, two stories high, and the last is of brick, one story high. The doors in the connecting corridors are of iron, and the floors are of tile.

On the first floor of the administration building are the offices; on the second, the apartments of the superintendent; on the third, the officers' apartments, and on the fourth, the chapel.

Attached to the asylum are 204 acres of land.

Better arrangements were being made for heating, ventilating and draining the buildings, which, as stated by the superintendent, will be completed by the summer of 1885. Fans were being placed in the attics, which will draw the heated air through the wards by suction, the hot air passing in from near the ceiling, with the ventilators near the floor.

Wooden bedsteads and woven wire spring mattresses are mostly used throughout the asylum.

The superintendent stated that the capacity is: males 156, females 180. On the day of visitation there were 179 males and 171 females in the asylum.

The head attendants make reports to the supervisors, who in turn report to the office. In the rooms of the supervisors are speaking tubes leading to the different wards, also telephones leading to the office. There is a night watch for each department, who receives instructions (sometimes in writing) from the physician every evening at nine o'clock. If a patient needs special attention, the attendants alternate in taking care of him at night. It is the duty of the night watch to take up patients of filthy habits, and he is supposed to have the wards in as good condition in the morning as he received them at night. The only check is the report of the attendants as to the condition of patients in the morning. Dr. Andrews stated: "I would rather depend upon the integrity of my night watches than upon any apparatus. They might call on the apparatus but not attend to their duty. A watchman may be hindered so that he may not be able to be at the place to ring the bell at the proper time, etc."

The superintendent stated that about 4,000 cubic feet of air are allowed each patient, even in the over-crowded condition in which the asylum was on this occasion. All the restraining apparatus is kept in the medical office.

A hose is on one floor in each building, and fire extinguishers are in the attendants' rooms on each ward. The water supply is received from the general city reservoir. Ice water was on each ward in the dining-room. Knives and forks are used throughout the asylum except by the most violent patients. Safety matches are used and issued to attendants only, and the box must be returned before another is supplied. The supervisor makes monthly inspections of the bedding, etc.

Four male epileptics under sixteen years of age were in the asylum on the day of visitation. The physicians visit the wards occasionally at night at irregular hours.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

BUILDING "A."

Ward A 1.—This ward is for a quiet class, and contained twenty-eight patients and three attendants. The supervisor has her room on this ward. Windows are on one side of the main hall, and rooms on the other. There is a cross hall in the center, and at the end is a small hall opening into the main hall. The ceiling is sixteen feet high. The walls are painted in oil and can be washed. There are three dormitories; the remainder are single rooms. The rooms are neatly furnished with bureaus, looking glasses, wardrobes, etc., and the windows are neatly curtained. Each bed is supplied with a hair mattress, two sheets, blankets, feather pillow and white spread. In the hall were rocking chairs, lounges, tables, etc., which gave a home-like appearance to the whole ward. At one end of the hall was a stand on which were a number of plants.

The doors to the rooms are raised from the floor, and fan-lights are above for ventilation. The supervisor's office is in the clothes-room which was neatly arranged and well ventilated. A fire extinguisher is kept in the attendants' room, and on the hall is a plug in a closet, but

no hose. There is a dust shute on each floor, and also a small closet for brooms, etc.

The bath-room was in good order, and contained a porcelain tub and tile floor. The water is turned on with a key. The wash-room, the floor of which is of wood, contains three neat marble top basins, and the room was in good order. In the water-closets the floor is of tile. Two hoppers are connected with separate six-inch soil pipes, which are trapped in the basement and run up to the roof. Only one hopper is attached to each pipe throughout the asylum. In this room is also a soapstone trough for cleaning vessels. No odor was perceptible. Stone fire-proof staircases run to the different floors.

Ward A 2. — This ward is for a convalescent class, and contained twenty-eight patients and two attendants. Here are the same arrangements as on ward A 1. In the hall were rocking chairs, common chairs, a table and piano. The rooms were neatly furnished, the bedding in good order, and the patients were well clothed and seemed contented.

Ward A 3. — This ward is for a demented class, and contained thirty-two patients and three attendants. Seven patients had filthy habits, and about fifteen sheets were changed on the morning of this visit; cotton mattresses are used. The chairs in the hall are fastened to the floor. Wire screens are on five of the windows to prevent patients passing through the bars, which are too far apart. The patients were seen at dinner, and were well clothed and quiet. One patient was eating her meal in the hall, as she disgusted the others if permitted to eat at the table. A dumb-waiter is in each dining-room; also a portable closet and a water cooler. In the bath-room the water is raised by means of a small hand pump, as there is only a slight flow on this floor, in consequence of which there is a slight odor in the water-closet. The general appearance of the ward was good.

BUILDING "B."

This building is a duplicate of "A" with which it is connected.

Ward B 1. — This ward is for a quiet class, and contained thirty-one patients and three attendants. On this hall is a library for both male and female departments. The first books were contributed by Dr. Andrews, and now there is a library of about four hundred volumes.

The rooms and hall were neatly furnished. Red tablecloths are used on the tables between meals, but none during meals. In the clothes-room the boxes are numbered, one for each patient. This is the method all through the asylum. A number of patients were engaged sewing. The patients were well clothed, and the ward looked neat.

Ward B 2. — This ward is for a disturbed class, and contained three attendants and twenty-seven patients, five of whom were filthy in their habits. None were in restraint, but occasionally it is necessary. Fixed chairs are in the hall, and some tables. The rooms are neatly furnished with wardrobes, bureaus, etc., and were clean and in good order. Two covered beds are on the ward, which were in use at night. One, without the cover, was in use during the day by a feeble, suicidal patient who had to be fed with a tube. One dormitory containing five beds is ventilated and lighted by only one window. The mending-room was in good order, but the air was bad. In the bath-room the water was leaking from the floor above.

Ward B 3.—This ward is for the most disturbed class, and contained twenty-four patients and four attendants. None were in restraint, but occasionally restraint is necessary. A camisole was on the ward, and was used two nights previously. Having the camisole on the ward was against the orders, but the head attendant was new, and said she did not know it.

A slight odor was noticed in the water-closet, due to the scant water supply. The water is pumped into the bath tub.

A number of straw ticks are used for the filthy patients. When ticks are soiled, the attendant stated, that clean ticks and new straw are furnished, and the soiled ticks sent to the laundry. Fixed chairs are in the hall. The most disturbed patients are kept in the center cross-hall, separate from the other patients, with an attendant always in charge. In this cross-hall there are no closets, and sick chairs are used. Ten of the rooms are supplied with inside wire screens for the windows. In one room was a straw tick covered with heavy canvas. This was placed on the floor at night for a destructive and suicidal patient. The blankets were also strong. Three covered beds were on this ward, but only one was used at night by a destructive patient. The sewing-room was in good order and well ventilated.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

BUILDING "C."

This building is two stories high, but the wards are arranged as those in the buildings already described.

Ward C 1.—This ward is for a convalescent class, and contained thirty-three patients and three attendants. Three slept on cots which were placed in the hall of the center cross-hall. The cots are the same size as the bedsteads, and each has a woven wire spring mattress. The rooms are supplied with bureaus, looking glasses, etc., and the hall contained rocking chairs, tables, common chairs and an organ. In the sitting-room games were on the tables. The ward was in good order, and the patients were well clothed and appeared contented.

Ward C 2.—This ward is for a quiet class, and contained forty patients and three attendants, with an extra attendant at night. One patient slept on a spring cot at night. Fixed and common chairs are in the hall. Two rooms were supplied with inside wire screens for the windows. Papers and books were scattered around on the different tables in the hall. The rooms and bedding were clean, but some of the mattresses had old stains. The patients were well clothed and clean. Since August 15th, two patients were in restraint, one twenty-three and the other twelve hours. None were in restraint on this occasion.

BUILDING "D."

This building is a duplicate of building "C."

Ward D 1.—This ward is for a convalescing class, and contained forty patients and four attendants. Seven slept on the spring cots at night. The patients were out walking at the time of the visit. In the hall were

some fixed chairs, some tables, common chairs and a melodeon. The rooms were neatly furnished. One dormitory on this as on the other wards has only one window, which makes it quite dark and ill ventilated. On the tables in the sitting-room were a number of games. The office of the assistant supervisor is in the clothes-room, where there are speaking tubes connecting all the wards, and also the supervisor's office. The patients looked well, and the ward was in good order.

Ward D 2.— This ward is for a demented class, and contained thirty-seven patients and four attendants. Five slept on the spring cots, and eight had filthy habits. A number of fixed and rocking-chairs were in the hall. In the tailor-shop, in charge of a tailor, were three patients mending clothing. A sick man occupied a covered bed, and two feeble patients slept on the floor to prevent their falling out of bed at night. Three inside wire screens were on the windows in different rooms. Two sheets and three mattresses were found soiled and many mattresses had old stains. Each room was supplied with a wardrobe.

BUILDING "E."

This building is one story high.

Ward E 1.— This ward is for a mixed class, and contained thirty patients and three attendants. About twelve were disturbed, and the remainder only periodically so. Some of these were the most disturbed patients in the male department. Four had filthy habits. Fixed chairs are in the hall. The noisy patients are kept in the cross-hall. Ten windows are supplied with inside wire screens. Two covered beds were used at night. One patient was in seclusion on account of violence. A few had their coats buttoned from behind so that they could not take them off. The rooms were in good order, and the patients well clothed and orderly during this visit.

GROUNDS.

On the grounds were noticed a large stack of hay and one of straw, with a board covering over the former only. Dr. Andrews stated that there was not enough barn room, and hence much straw and hay was wasted.

Dr. Andrews said: "We want a grain and hay barn, a piggery, hennerly, wagon-house, paint shop and fences for yards; all of which will probably cost between five and six thousand dollars."

The hen house is a small wooden structure. The farm barn is a two-story brick building, well ventilated. About sixty gallons of milk are received from the twenty cows, which supply all the needs of the asylum. The piggery is a plain board structure, but neatly kept. The boiler-house, hose cart and shops are in a one-story brown stone building. The laundry is in a one-story brick building, and a small engine runs the machines the exhaust steam from which heats the water used in washing. The floor is of stone, and the room contains four steam washing machines and a number of stationary tubs. One steam mangle is used, and the drying is done by steam. The floor in the ironing-room is of wood. Washing is done every day except Sunday. Dr. Andrews stated that as many as sixty sheets have been washed for one patient in a week.

The kitchen is in a one-story brown stone building, connected with the basements of the main buildings by corridors, and contains all modern improvements. The floor is of tile.

BOOKS.

Case Book.—All admissions were entered up to date, and entries are made from time to time in all cases. The intention is, to have entries made at least once a month, but where there is no change in a patient entries are made about five times a year. The admission and discharge book was examined and found written up.

Dr. Andrews stated that Dr. Smith visited the asylum August 30 and had examined the papers for the three previous months. Commissioner Craig examined them for the previous month, and found the signatures of the judges and medical men correct. No patients are admitted without regular papers.

The report of the night watch gives a detailed account of the condition of patients, etc.

Under Sec. 10, title 3.—Case book kept; admission and discharge book; blanks relative to the work on wards; reports of attendants; night watch reports; movements of patients, etc.; apothecary's report; medicine given; books showing financial condition of asylum; copies of letters, filing letters received; requisition book; farmer's book, etc.

Under Sec. 12.—Dr. Andrews stated that the secretary keeps such a book. Record of doings of executive committee kept in a separate book. The secretary and treasurer are the same.

Under Sec. 13.—The managers' visiting book shows individual visits and meetings. Nine out of ten members were present at the last quarterly meeting in July. Eight were present in April. Seven members were present at the annual meeting, one of the absentees being in Europe. Over seventy individual visits were made by managers besides those at the meetings.

The record and census book, from which the annual report is made up, was examined.

Under Sec. 15.—The treasurer has no interest in the bank in which the funds are deposited. No money is paid unless by check. Vouchers are signed by the superintendent and steward, and audited by the auditing committee.

Copies of bills are furnished to the treasurer quarterly; but if a patient is discharged in the meantime, the bills are sent to the treasurer immediately.

Sec. 27.—Complied with.

Sec. 28.—Purchases are made on thirty days, which is considered cash.

Sec. 29.—The price for keeping patients is fixed every year and is regulated by the cost to the institution. The last price was four dollars per week, which was less than cost, the difference being made up by private patients.

Sec. 20.—It is to a certain extent complied with by entries in the case book, book of admissions and county book, but the papers are not copied.

The county book or long book contains name, date of admission, total number, number for year, how sent, man, woman, age, civil

condition, number of children, occupation, degree of education, profession of religion, habits, nativity, residence, insane relations, alleged exciting causes, form of mental disorder, accompanying bodily disorder, date of attack, duration before admission, number of attack, number of admission, age at first attack, time of leaving the asylum, time in asylum, result, observations, suicidal, periodical, etc.

Register of patients in counties. The patients of each county are entered separately, with name, case book, page, when admitted, when discharged, order, officer committing, residence, date of attack, number of attack, number of admission, observations, results.

Register of private patients kept in the same book.

Dr. Andrews stated that the average papers with each patient are three, with many irregular papers; and if section twenty is legally followed out, more clerical help will be required. No blanks could be printed to facilitate the work, as the papers vary so much.

Under Sec. 17. Original purchase bills examined. The invoices are checked and then entered in the invoice book. They are then placed in the form of vouchers, three copies of which are made.

Ledger examined. Book containing accounts of special appropriations examined. This contains amount expended for special repairs, improvements, etc.

Accounts are kept with individual patients; also book containing articles issued to patients.

Apothecary's books examined. Records of medicine given. All medicines are put up in small cups in doses and given to the supervisors four times a day, who take them to the wards.

SCHEDULE E.

STATE HOMŒOPATHIC ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

Visited by Commissioners Craig and Milhau of the Committee on Insane September 2, 1884. Escorted through the main building and first pavilion by the Superintendent, Dr. S. H. Talcott.

The buildings are in good repair and many improvements have been made on the grounds since the last visit. On each side of the main building is a detached structure, connected with the main building by means of a long corridor.

No distinction, as far as treatment is concerned, is made between private and public patients. Many of the rooms were carpeted, all the windows were curtained, and many of them furnished with lambrequins. Each building has a supervisor whose duty it is to look after the attendants, instruct new hands, and take charge of and mark the clothing of patients when they enter the institution. The male supervisor is paid \$42.50 and the female \$29, per month. Each supervisor makes a written report to the medical superintendent night and morning, as to the condition of critical cases and any unusual occurrence. Ward reports are also made by the head attendants to the assistant physician. The history of all new cases is reported to the superintendent by the assistant physicians, and he prescribes for them and directs their treatment. The superintendent visits the wards at least once a

week but not at regular hours, and when he has time his visits are made oftener.

There is a night watch for each building. Each carries a time clock, and his or her visits to the different wards are all recorded in the office by means of an electric clock.

Every patient is weighed on entering the institution, and is afterwards weighed once a month and records kept of the same.

All the doors to the patients' rooms are furnished with a small sliding window so that the attendants can watch them from the hall. The rooms and halls are well ventilated. At each end of the halls is a line of hose fifty feet long, besides which hand grenades are in closets for use in case of fire. Ice water, in coolers on the halls, is furnished for all the patients. The water is pumped into a large tank on the roof.

The woven wire spring mattress is used on all the beds.

There is a library of 1,800 volumes for the use of the patients, and the books were covered and in good condition.

MAIN BUILDING — (FEMALES).

On the first floor are the offices.

On the second floor there were twenty-one convalescent patients, in charge of five attendants. Two of the patients were private. This ward was neatly furnished, and the patients appeared contented. The rooms were carpeted, a number contained rocking chairs and all were supplied with common chairs. The windows were curtained and those in the hall supplied with lambrequins. The hall was decorated with pictures which gave it a pleasant appearance.

There are two dormitories on this hall besides a number of single rooms. Some of the bedsteads are of wood and others of iron. The bedding was sufficient and clean.

The dining-room and pantry were in neat order. Knives, forks and crockery are used. Each pantry in the asylum is supplied with a "hot closet" for keeping the food warm; also with an ice box. On the day of visitation the dinner consisted of corn beef and cabbage, potatoes, tomatoes and bread and butter, while milk and beef tea were provided for some. Two varieties of vegetables are always served for dinner. White table-cloths, plated knives and forks, and napkins were used.

The day room was neatly furnished and contained a piano.

The water-closet and bath-room were in good condition, and no bad odor was perceptible, but the floors all through the building are of wood. The clothes-room was in neat order, and well ventilated.

A perforated iron pipe runs along the ceiling in the halls, and in case of fire the water can be turned on and the floors and walls quickly inundated. A fire-proof staircase also runs from the lower to the upper floor.

On the third floor there were thirty-six patients of a violent and excitable class, in charge of four attendants. Eleven were in bed and five of them were fastened with the protection sheet.

The rooms were neatly furnished and looked cheerful. The ward is arranged the same as the one already described. The day room was cheerful and contained an organ.

Two strong rooms are on this hall which are occupied by the most violent patients. The doors are of heavy wood and the walls are covered with boards so that the patient can destroy nothing. The bedsteads are fastened to the floor. The most violent have their meals served in their rooms, and no knives or forks are allowed them, but the food is cut up and they eat it with a spoon. In the dining room knives and forks are supplied, and are kept under lock and key when not in use. Napkins are furnished all the patients.

A fire-proof stairway is at each end of the building, and the hose in this building is in the center of the halls.

Fourth floor. Here there were thirty patients also of a violent class, in charge of four attendants. Three patients were in bed fastened with the protection sheet and four were fastened to chairs. Four strong rooms are up in the tower and all were occupied at night.

On this ward there is one dormitory. The rooms were not carpeted, but were in neat order. The bedding was clean and the patients looked well. The dining-room, clothes-room, water-closet and bath-room were in good condition.

In the basement are the store rooms, kitchen, etc. A brick shaft goes up through the building in which are the water pipes, etc. A car runs on a track to the elevators in the main and detached buildings. The main building is heated by direct, and the detached buildings by indirect radiation.

The kitchen contains all modern improvements, and most of the cooking is done by steam.

The milk, butter, meat and bread rooms were in neat order. Four kinds of bread, baked in the building, are used.

Ladders are in the basements of all the buildings, to be used in case of fire.

FIRST PAVILION (FEMALES).

Detached Building.

On the first floor there were twenty convalescent patients, in charge of four attendants, including a seamstress. There was also a private attendant on this floor. The superintendent stated that the patients are classified throughout the asylum without regard to their being private or public. A number of patients were sewing in the sewing room, which was tastfully fitted up. Some of the rooms contained one and others two beds. The rooms were neatly furnished and the bedding was clean. The windows were curtained, and pictures were on the walls. The day room was fitted up like a parlor. The clothes-room was in neat order and well ventilated.

The water-closet and bath-room were in good order; the patients are bathed once a week and oftener if necessary, the water being changed after each patient. The wash-room contains three marble basins. There are two bath-rooms with tiled floors, each having a stationary tub in the center. The pipes are so arranged that the patients cannot turn on the water, and on each tub are the words "always turn on cold water first."

The dining-room was neatly fitted up; table cloths were on the tables, and each patient was supplied with a white napkin.

The ceiling was frescoed and pictures were on the walls. The general appearance of the ward was excellent.

A stone staircase runs to the top of the building. In the public hall on each floor is a small closet or room heated by steam in which the mops, cloths, etc., are dried.

Second floor. On this floor there were thirty-one patients of a violent class, and four attendants. The settees are fastened to the floor. Three strong rooms were occupied at night. Two patients were in bed, one fastened by a protection sheet, the other sick with chills and fever. Deodorizers were used in some of the rooms. The rooms and bedding were in neat order and clean, and some of the beds were supplied with rubber sheets. The clothes-room, dining-room, water-closet and bath-room were in good order.

The walls were decorated with pictures and mottoes, which gave the hall a pleasant appearance. The patients were well dressed. The superintendent stated that the assistant physicians go through the wards at least once, and sometimes as often as three times a day.

The third floor is a duplicate of the one just described, but is not occupied and is unfurnished.

PAVILION NO. 2 (MALES).

Detached, connected with main building by a corridor.

Dr. C. S. Kinney here took us in charge and escorted us through the male building.

This building is four stories high, one higher than the first pavilion.

On the top floor is the hospital in which there were ten patients, under the charge of two attendants. These patients were weak and all of them filthy and helpless, needing constant care and attention. Eight were in bed and two were sitting in the day room. There is a night nurse in charge at night. The medicines were in glasses on the mantelpiece with the names of the patients for whom prescribed. The room was well ventilated and looked cheerful. The bedding was clean, although some of the patients had to be changed five times a day.

The water-closet was in good order, and no odor was noticed. In the wash-room were four marble top basins.

On the third floor were fifty patients of a disturbed and restless class, and four attendants. A cross hall is on each floor which is occupied by the most violent patients. Some of the patients go out to work. All the rooms on the cross halls are strong rooms. No knives or forks are used on these halls, and no crockery, but porcelain tin dishes. The doses of medicine are kept in a small closet on the mantelpiece.

In the dining-room the tables are covered with oil cloth, and benches are used.

The rooms and bedding were in good order and clean, with the exception of one bed which was soiled with tobacco juice. The sheets are changed once a week and oftener, if necessary. Straw mattresses are used.

Dr. Kinney stated that neither chloral nor bromides were used; they depend entirely on the homœopathic principle throughout.

The clothes-room was in good order and well ventilated. The water-

closet and bath-room were in good condition. The patients are bathed every Friday morning. In the day room a number of patients were reading papers. The walls were decorated and the general appearance was cheerful.

On the second floor there were forty-one patients of the intermediate class, and four attendants. One patient was sick in bed.

In the dining-room, knives, forks and crockery are used. The room was in neat order. In the day room a number of patients were playing dominoes, checkers and reading papers. The water-closet and bath-room were neat and clean, as were also the sleeping rooms and bedding. Pictures were on the walls and the ward looked pleasant. The patients were all well clothed; none were in restraint.

On the first floor were twenty-eight convalescent patients, three general and two special attendants. The rooms were carpeted and furnished with bureaus and rocking chairs. The windows were curtained, and in the day room was an organ. A billiard room containing a billiard table is on this floor, and two patients were playing the game. In most of the rooms were two beds.

The bath-room and the water-closet were in good order, and no odor was noticed. The patients were well clothed and appeared contented, and no restraint is used in the asylum unless ordered by the physician.

BOOKS.

The case book was written up to and including the 1st of September. The record of the cases is kept in a separate book, and is copied into the case book when the patient is discharged.

Certificates of admission for the last three months examined and found to be in good form.

Title 3, sec. 10. General Laws. There is no particular book corresponding to this section, except the letter book, case book, night watch's book, ward reports, steward's reports, etc. These reports are summarized in the annual report.

Sec. 12. The superintendent and the chairman of the building committee (who was present) each stated that the secretary has a record book, which he brings to the meetings.

Sec. 13. Date of visits by trustees as follows: January 1, 3, 11, 15, 24, 30; February 4, 12, 20, 26; March 12; April 2, 21; May 14, 21; June 20, 23, 24; July 5, 21, 22, 26, 30; August 9, 12, 25, 28; September 2. These are visits independent of the regular quarterly meetings.

The book showing quarterly visits and inspections of a majority of the trustees was not in the office, but the superintendent and the chairman of building committee stated that there is such a book. Every member of the board, with the exception of one, has inspected the asylum within the past year. The book of visitation is signed by the trustees personally.

Sec. 15. The treasurer deposits all moneys as soon as received, and makes all payments by check. The steward stated that he compares his account with that of the treasurer once a year. The steward makes all the purchases under the direction of the superintendent.

Sec. 18. Complied with.

Sec. 20. The names of persons bringing patients are entered in a book called the address book, and the certificates are copied into a ledger or case book.

Sec. 28. Every thing is bought for cash; that is, currency or on thirty days' time, which, in business, is considered cash. The oath of the creditor is taken at the time the voucher is taken up. Section complied with.

Title 7, sec. 2. Superintendent stated: "That is a rule strictly adhered to, except that a small part of the printing (last year about \$70) is done at the office of one of the trustees, as it is just as cheap and the work is better than we get at other places."

Sec. 3. Superintendent stated that a quorum is seven. Nothing done without a quorum, and generally at least eight members are present.

Sec. 8. Complied with.

(The by-laws, No. 2, provide for quorum of five, while the statute calls for a quorum of seven.)

The "Patients' Ledger," "Day Book Journal" and "General Ledger" were examined and found written up.

GROUNDS.

The grounds were neatly arranged. The superintendent stated that the patients find great pleasure in visiting the three hot houses on the grounds in winter. Flowers are scattered through the different wards which give them a cheerful appearance.

There are five wells on the premises, from which the water is pumped for the use of the institution.

The boiler-house is situated about 300 feet from the main building. In one part are five large boilers, pump, etc., and in the other part is the laundry. Here three washing-machines and one wringer operated by steam, are used; also a steam mangle and a machine for ironing collars, cuffs, etc. A number of stationary wash-tubs were also in use. In a separate room a number of females were employed ironing by hand. Here the drying is done by steam. Between five and six thousand pieces are washed weekly.

A two-story and mansard roof brick building is occupied by the engineer and his family and some of the female help. There is also a two-story brick stable on the grounds.

About twenty-five patients worked on the farm and the same number worked in the buildings.

A number of patients were seen out walking and others were playing croquet.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The superintendent: "We would like an appropriation for two blocks of day rooms, one for each pavilion, but could get along with one for the present; then covered terraces for exercise grounds; also furniture. In order of preference as follows: 1. Covered terraces which would extend back of the boiler-house, \$6,000. The intention is to use them for violent patients. 2. Furniture, about \$4,000. 3. A block of day rooms, \$25,000.

"We want day rooms for the better care of our excitable patients. The corridors referred to in your last report are built simply of wood, are full of windows, and would be no protection whatever for violent patients. Then it would be impossible to properly heat them. They might do very well for quiet patients — but they are in constant use. They are passage ways connecting with the main building and employees and visitors are constantly passing through them.

"The most violent patients are in the cross halls of the different wards. The long halls are provided with day rooms but the cross halls are not where we need day rooms most. The halls are seventy feet long and eight wide, and windows only at each end. Then again, if patients get quarrelling at one end and the attendant is at the other, he has to run seventy feet before he can separate them; whereas if we had these day rooms they would be right around him. In building them we would arrange to make dormitories on each floor. They would be built at the ends where the cross halls are. Allowing eight beds in each dormitory; that would make thirty-two in the block for the male and twenty-four in that for the female department. These dormitories would be exceedingly convenient for suicidal cases. I am sick of single rooms for this class; they should be placed in dormitories, six or eight in each, with an attendant. This could very readily be done if we had these day rooms. All the dormitory space is occupied except one floor for women which is not in use. We have forty more patients now than we had last year. A distinction should be made between chronic and acute asylums.

"We had \$150,000 appropriated for pavilion No. 2. Besides building this, we built the corridor and sub-way all for one hundred and forty-nine thousand and some odd dollars and left the remainder in the Comptroller's hands. The first estimate was about \$126,000, but after the delay when we commenced to build, material had become dearer and cost \$149,000. We will furnish you with a diagram and an approximate estimate for these things.

"A large number of our patients can walk outside where there is no restraint, but we have a small class that could not, for whom we want these covered terraces. I looked the asylums abroad all over very carefully. I went to five asylums in Ireland — Cork, Killarney, Dublin, Belfast — they all had means for protecting their patients. At Morningside they have protecting walls all around. Then the best hospitals in London are protected in that way and also those in Paris. In Switzerland there was no apparent restraint in front, and finally we struck these open courts in the rear protected by fences twelve or fifteen feet high. I said, 'You have got these corridors?' The officer said 'Yes, we have to have them. You talk about freedom — the fact is where you have insane people you have to take care of them where they can be protected.' That was the testimony of one of the most liberal men I have ever seen. That institution is two miles from Berne.

"The patients for whom we want these terraces would have to remain in the house the most of the time without them."

SCHEDULE "F."

WILLARD ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

Visited by Commissioners Craig and Milhau of the Committee on Insane, September 5 and 6, 1884.

Dr. John B. Chapin having resigned September 1, the position of superintendent is now filled by the former first assistant, Dr. P. M. Wise, who escorted us through the south wing of the main building.

On the day of visitation there were 850 male and 973 female patients in the asylum, making in all 1,823.

The asylum is beautifully situated on the eastern bank of Seneca lake, and the farm contains about 1,000 acres, almost all of which were under cultivation. There are six groups of buildings, the groups being at some distance from each other. A physician resides in each group with the exception of one, where Dr. Hopkins, resident physician of the "Branch," has charge. A railroad runs to all the groups, by which means connections are made with the main building. Three large reservoirs store the water taken from a branch fed by springs. Water is also pumped from the lake. Besides this, each group of buildings has a well which supplies water for drinking purposes. On the grounds are also paint, carpenter, tailor, shoe and plumbing shops, in each of which a number of patients are employed.

The wards in all the buildings are numbered from the north, beginning with No. 1 on the ground floor and numbering up, then again starting on the ground floor and running up, and so on until the south end is reached.

An amusement building has lately been built, the upper floor of which is utilized as sleeping apartments for some of the help.

MAIN BUILDING.

The main building is divided into three parts: the center, north and south wings. In the center are the offices, apothecary shop, officers' rooms, telegraph office, etc. In the telegraph office is a telephone which connects with all the groups. There is also another telephone which runs along the line of railroad to Ovid, about two miles distant and Hayt's corners, about five miles distant.

SOUTH WING — (FEMALES).

On each floor of the wings are three wards, called a department. Each department is in charge of a supervisor who accompanied us.

Hall 1.— This is for a quiet class, and contained forty-one patients in charge of four attendants. Some of the patients were filthy in their habits, and two slept on the floor.

The superintendent stated that the patients are classified with regard to the benefit that would accrue to them, and not with regard to their violence or filthiness. If a patient is apprehensive that he or she will be injured, such a one would not be placed where there were noisy or violent patients.

The walls in this and in all the buildings are covered with a silicate enamel, which can be washed with soap and water.

There are three dormitories in this ward, each seventeen feet long, twelve feet wide, and eleven high, and seven beds were in a room; all the rest are single rooms. Wooden bedsteads are used throughout the institution. The woven wire spring mattress is used on this hall; besides which each bed is supplied with a thin hair mattress, two sheets, white spread and a feather pillow. The beds for filthy patients were supplied with rubber sheets.

The windows were curtained, pictures were on the walls, and some of the rooms were carpeted. The settees were cushioned, making it very comfortable for the patients.

The clothes room was in neat order and well ventilated, and there was a separate box in this room for the clothing of each patient. The clothes are all marked with the name of the patient, so that they never become mixed in the wash or otherwise. The sheets are also marked with the number of the ward and letters of the building. This is the rule throughout the institution.

The wash-room contains one iron sink with running water. The floor is tiled, and every thing was in neat order.

There are two hoppers in the water-closet, and the water is kept running at all times, except when the patients are out on the grounds. The plumbing was in good order, and no bad odor was perceptible. The flooring is of tile and was clean.

The bath-room contains two iron tubs which were clean and in good order. Here also is a tiled floor. This room does service for two wards. The patients are bathed once a week, and only one in the same water.

The beds and bedding were clean, and the general appearance of the ward was very good. One patient was sick in bed; all the rest looked well and were neatly dressed. None were in restraint, and no restraint is used except on the written order of the physician in charge. The medicine is received by the supervisors of all the departments, and by them distributed through the wards. Each cup bears the name of the patient, and contains one dose.

The dining-room was neat, and knives, forks and crockery are used. The day-room is small, but was in good order. The seating capacity of the ward was ample.

Hall 4.— This ward is for a quiet class and contained twenty-six patients, some of whom were filthy in their habits, and three attendants. Three patients were compelled to sleep on the floor on account of lack of accommodations. The arrangements are about the same as in the ward already described. The bath-room and closet of ward 1 are used by the patients in this ward.

The clothes-room was in good order, the beds were neat and the patients were well dressed. No restraint was used on the ward. The settees were cushioned and the seating capacity sufficient.

Hall 7.— On this hall there were twenty-two patients, mostly epileptics, and two attendants. Many were filthy in their habits. Nine slept on the floor.

Single rooms are on one side of the hall, and windows looking out on the grounds on the other. A cross-hall is used as a dormitory. Straw mattresses are here used and when soiled, clean ticks and fresh straw are supplied. The ticks are all sewed up, and when necessary to

change the straw, the seams are opened. Many of the patients were feeble, and some slept on the floor to prevent their being injured by falling out of bed. The strap iron springs are here used. It is necessary to change some sheets every day.

The seating capacity is sufficient, but no cushions were on the settees. Pictures were on the walls, and as in all the halls, near the ceiling was a stencil border. A number of rocking chairs were in use.

The clothes-room was in good order and well ventilated. The dining-room is small.

The bath-room, the floor of which is tiled, contains one tub, and was in good order. The water-closet is arranged as those in the halls already described, has tile flooring, and was in good order. General appearance of hall good. No one in restraint.

The dead-room, a room in the cross hall, is fitted up with two marble slabs and an iron sink, for making autopsies.

An iron staircase leads to the upper stories, one being at the junction of every two sections.

Hall 8. — This hall is for the violent and disturbed class, and contained twenty-two patients, some of whom were of filthy habits, and three attendants. Six patients slept on the floor at night, for want of accommodations. This hall corresponds with hall 7, having rooms on one side only, which are seven and one-half feet by nine each. The woven wire spring mattresses are used here. One patient was fastened to a chair with a belt to keep her from injuring others.

The dining-room, clothes-room, bath-room and water-closet were in good condition. Deodorizers were in some of the rooms used by filthy patients. The general appearance of the hall was neat.

Hall 5. — This hall is also for the violent and disturbed class, and contained twenty-nine patients in charge of three attendants. Some were filthy, and five slept on the floor. Disinfectants were on the floors of the rooms occupied by filthy patients. The woven wire spring mattress is used. The better class sleep in the dormitories.

The clothes-room was neat, and is well ventilated.

The dining room was in good order. Crockery is used, and those not much disturbed are allowed knives and forks. The latter are counted when placed on the tables and also when collected, so that patients cannot take them from the room without detection.

In the bath-room are two tubs in good order. The water-closet was also in good order, and no bad odor was noticed. These rooms are also used by another hall. At half-past ten A. M., on the day of visitation all the patients on this hall had been bathed. None were in restraint, and only occasionally are any secluded, and then only by orders from the physician.

The seating capacity is sufficient, and the hall generally had a neat appearance.

Straw ticks are used in the violent and filthy wards.

Hall 2. — This hall is for the violent class, and contained forty-eight patients, many of whom were of filthy habits, and five attendants. Five patients slept on the floor, as there were no accommodations for them. No restraint is used on this hall.

The superintendent stated that one congenital idiot on this hall

is maintained at a cost of about \$500 a year ; she is deaf and dumb, almost blind, and destructive.

On the first hall of each department is a speaking-tube connecting with the main office; also an electric bell to signal the attendants. A night-watch goes on duty at ten o'clock, whose duty it is to go through all the halls (nine) in this building. There is also a night-watch for the north wing and one for each of the groups of buildings. Each night-watchman carries a watchmen's clock, keys to which are on the different halls; this tells at what time he or she visited the halls. The superintendent said he would prefer the electric register in the office, to record these visits, if \$2,000 were appropriated, for which sum an offer to furnish the register had been received.

The rooms, bedding, etc., were in good order. Some of the patients had to be bathed five or six times daily, and many beds were soiled every night, but all were found clean at the time of inspection. The seating accommodations were adequate.

Hall 3. — This hall is for a mixed class, and contained fifty-five patients and four attendants. Some were filthy in habits, and seven slept on the floor for want of accommodations. There are no single rooms on this ward, all the patients sleeping in dormitories. No restraint is here used, although a belt was on the hall. The settees in the day-room were cushioned, but those on the hall were not. One patient was sick in bed, and one sat in the hall; the others were out on the grounds.

The clothes-room was in good order and well ventilated. The bath-room and water-closet, the floors of which are tiled, were in good condition, and no odor was noticed.

The general appearance of the ward was good.

Hall 6. — This hall is for the disturbed and epileptic class, and contained thirty patients and three attendants. Two patients slept on the floor, and many were filthy in their habits. One was in bed suffering from a broken leg.

Only one room on this hall is single, the remainder are dormitories. Some of the settees were cushioned, and the seating accommodations were sufficient. No restraint is used. Seven filthy patients were bathed and about twenty sheets changed on the morning of the day of visitation. The patients were well clothed, and the rooms and bedding in good order.

Hall 9. — On this hall there were twenty-five idiotic, demented and filthy patients, in charge of three attendants. Three patients slept on the floor for lack of accommodations. Rooms are arranged on one side of the hall, and on the opposite side are windows; two of the rooms are single, the others are dormitories. One patient was sick in bed.

The clothes-room, dining-room, etc., were in good order, the patients were well dressed, and the hall throughout was well kept. Pictures hung on the walls of all the halls of the institution, and in this wing and the north wing stained glass windows with curtains gave a pleasant appearance to the halls. The floors in the building are in good repair.

The superintendent said: "Some patients are sent to us who are not insane; they are idiots, and the asylum was not created for that class of persons. On this hall is a congenital idiot who is really not a

fit subject for the asylum, and we always protest against receiving such patients. They may have a convulsion and they object at the Idiot Asylum to have patients of that class there. They may occasionally be a little irritable and have delusions, as idiots often have. This patient is quiet and harmless. I do not object to them where they are manifestly insane, but where they require no medical care, what is the use of paying medical officers to care for them?"

In the wings is an arrangement for letting steam in the attic, and there are also plugs for hose in the buildings, in case of fire. The line of hose is kept in the halls of the main or center building, as are also fire extinguishers. There is also a steam fire engine on the grounds.

The female patients of the institution make all their own clothing besides making much for the men.

NORTH WING — (MALES).

The north wing is a duplicate of the south. Dr. A. Nellis, Jr., escorted us through this wing.

Most of the patients in this wing, as in the south wing, were of the most violent class in the institution.

Hall 1.— This hall is for a demented class and contained forty-five patients and four attendants. Five slept on the floor, and one was filthy day and night. One patient was sick in bed. This hall, like all the halls in this building, is neatly decorated and pictures are hung on the walls. The seating capacity is sufficient, and the settees are cushioned. There are three dormitories and each contained eight beds, two more than intended. The rooms were in neat order, and the patients were well dressed.

Hall 4.— On this hall was a mixed class of thirty-eight patients in charge of four attendants. Fourteen slept on the floor for lack of accommodations. One bed was found dirty, and the attendant stated that the patient had made it up himself. The ward generally was in good order. A muff, wristlets and belt were placed on one patient at night by the physician's orders, as he tried to strangle himself.

Hall 7.— This hall is for the demented and epileptics, and contained twenty-three patients in charge of three attendants. Some of the patients were filthy in habits and seven slept on the floor. Besides the settees a number of rocking chairs were in use. A camisole was occasionally placed on one patient to prevent his interfering with a sore on his face.

There is a dissecting room on this hall similar to the one in the south wing.

A clothes chute is in the public hall of each wing, down which all the soiled clothing and linen is thrown.

Hall 8.— This hall is for the most violent class in the institution, and contained twenty patients in charge of three attendants. A number were filthy at night, and six slept on the floor. Rooms are on one side of the hall only, and windows on the other. By the order of the physician a muff, belt and wristlets were placed on a destructive patient. A slight odor was noticed in the water-closet, which was caused from lack of running water.

The rooms generally were in good order. One sheet and a mattress

were found soiled, but otherwise the bedding was clean. The seating accommodations were sufficient.

Mr. Borst, who appeared before a committee of the Legislature some time ago, was found locked in a cross-hall of this ward. He was almost nude and very violent. The physician stated that Mr. Borst was very destructive, and in one quarter had destroyed \$250 worth of property. At such times he is restrained with a muff and belt about a week night and day, after which time he will generally promise to behave himself. The last time he was so restrained was about six weeks previous to the day of visitation, at which time he broke his bedstead at night, knocked off the window screen, broke the guard and threw the furniture out of the window. His bed is now made on the floor. The attendants are frequently assaulted by him, and Dr. Nellis stated that only that morning Borst tried to strike him and spat in his face.

The other patients were well clothed and looked comfortable.

Hall 5.—An excitable and violent class was on this hall. Four attendants were in charge of the forty patients, seventeen of whom slept on the floor. No restraint is here used.

One sheet and a mattress were found soiled, but the bedding generally was clean. The walls were decorated and the rooms in good order. A number of patients complained of ill-treatment, which, on inquiry, was found untrue. No restraint is used on this hall.

Hall 2.—This hall is for a violent class, and contained sixty-one patients and five attendants. The hall was overcrowded, eighteen patients being obliged to sleep on the floor for want of accommodations. The rooms and bedding were clean, and the patients comfortably clothed. The patients were seen at dinner, which consisted of salt mackerel, potatoes, tomatoes, bread and pudding. Knives, forks and crockery are used. No restraint is here used.

Hall 3.—This is for a mixed class; many of the patients were of filthy habits. There were fifty-four patients on the hall in charge of four attendants. Six patients slept on the floor from lack of accommodations. Five feeble patients were in bed. The attendant stated that most of these were filthy, and had to be bathed every twenty minutes.

On one side of the hall the partitions have been taken out between the rooms, making a long dormitory, in which were nineteen beds. Rubber sheets were on most of the beds. The hall was in good order and the bedding clean. A night watch or attendant is on this ward at night, to attend to the wants of the patients and keep them clean.

The patients were seen at dinner, which, for the feeble, consisted of corn starch, milk and beef tea. Some were not able to swallow meat or coarse food.

No restraint is used. The attendant stated that one patient had had his pantaloons and shirt changed as often as fourteen times in one day, on account of his filthiness.

Hall 6.—This hall is for the demented and feeble class, and contained twenty-eight patients and four attendants. Two slept in beds in the hall. Three dormitories are on this hall, and no single rooms. The rooms and bedding were clean, and the patients well clothed. Quilted sheets are used on the beds of a number of destructive patients. The seating capacity is sufficient.

The patients were seen at dinner; two were eating in the hall, an idiot boy and an old man, the latter taking care of the former under the belief that he was his son.

Hall 9. — This hall is for idiots and epileptics, and contained twenty-one patients and three attendants. Many were filthy in their habits, and two slept on the floor for want of accommodations.

Dormitories are on one side of the hall and windows looking out on the grounds on the other. On one bed there was no mattress, but a number of heavy blankets instead, and a canvas pillow, which could not be destroyed by the patient. One patient was sick in bed and had to be fed with a spoon.

The patients were seen at dinner; they were well clothed and looked comfortable. Every thing on the hall was neat and clean.

The superintendent stated that about five-sixths of all the patients in the asylum were sent out on the grounds every pleasant day.

The doors to the rooms in each wing were raised about four inches from the floor, with an open fan-light above, thus making good ventilation throughout. The buildings are in good repair, and the patients appeared well cared for.

In a long two-story brick building connected with the main building by a corridor, are the kitchen, milk cellar, laundry, etc.

The kitchen is in the basement or lower part; the floor is of tile, and was in good order; here all the cooking is done for the two wings. A track runs to the elevators in the basement of each wing. All modern improvements are in the kitchen, and the cooking is done by steam. Besides the ordinary list, an extra diet list, with the names of the sick, is kept here. A number of patients were seen at work preparing the meals. Every thing was in neat order.

In the milk cellar, cans holding 280 quarts are kept in an ice-box used for that purpose. Milk is only given to special diet patients.

In the boiler-house are three large boilers for heating the main building, and supplying the steam to run a large engine, which furnishes the power for running the machinery in the laundry. In this building is also a large fan-wheel, which forces a current of air through the main building and wings.

Laundry — Here the washing is done for the whole institution. On the ground floor are fifteen washing-machines and two wringers run by steam. On this floor the drying is also done by steam. Most of the patients here employed were men.

The ironing is done on the upper floor, where a number of female patients were employed. One steam mangle is in use, all other ironing being done by hand. In one room a number of patients were engaged in sorting out the clothing for the different groups and wards, all of which is marked. The building is well ventilated by means of air being forced through it.

An amusement hall has lately been built a short distance from the main building. The intention of the building was to furnish sleeping accommodations for some of the help. It was not quite finished at the time of this visit, but when completed, the lower floor will be used for giving private theatricals, concerts, lectures, etc., and the upper for rooms for the help. It is a neat structure, and well adapted for the purpose intended, and will be heated by steam from the basement.

D. B. (DETACHED BLOCK) No. 2.

(FEMALES.)

This is the first group south of the ravine. Dr. Bristol resides in the center building, attached to which on each side is a wing for the patients. The ground floor of the center building is divided into an apothecary shop, two dining-rooms, one for each wing, and a kitchen.

In the rear of the group is a boiler-house which supplies hot water and steam for heating purposes.

The buildings are two stories and attic, and the wards are numbered as in the main building, commencing from the north. There are three groups the exact duplicate of this, so that the description of the one will answer for the others.

The most violent cases are in the main building, although many of the patients in the detached groups are somewhat disturbed and violent.

Dr. Bristol escorted us through the buildings.

On this occasion there were 242 patients in this group, most all of a quiet class. All, with the exception of the sick, go out walking every pleasant day.

The dining-rooms are large, and were furnished with long tables and chairs. Knives, forks and crockery are used by all the patients. The rooms were in good order, and every thing clean. The kitchen contains all modern improvements, and was in very neat order. The dining-room for the help opens into the kitchen.

A matron is in charge of each group for females and looks after the housekeeping. The supplies are kept in the main building, and only issued to the detached groups on a written requisition signed by the matron in the female department, and by the steward in the male department. The requisition book was examined. There is a duplicate list of articles on each page, one of them (on the stub) being kept in the book, and the other signed by the matron, which is then sent to the main building, to be signed by the superintendent, and when the goods are received the matron signs the stub in the book.

Hall 3.—This hall is for a quiet class, and contained thirty patients some of whom were of filthy habits, and two attendants. None slept on the floor and no restraint was used.

The dormitories are of two sizes—nineteen by fifteen, height eleven feet; twenty-five by twelve, height eleven feet. In each dormitory there were six bedsteads. All the dormitories in the buildings are of these dimensions.

On this hall there were seventeen patients at work in the day room, (which is also used as a sewing room), making clothing for the male patients. The goods are cut in the tailor shop and finished by patients on different halls. One sewing machine is used by the woman in charge only. The work turned out the month previous was 154 pairs of pantaloons, six coats and one vest.

The rooms and bedding were clean, and the patients well dressed. The female patients make the clothing for their separate wards. The woven wire spring mattress is used on all the beds but three, which were

occupied by patients of filthy habits. The seating capacity is sufficient, and the settees are cushioned.

The clothes room was in good order and well ventilated.

In the bath-room are two iron tubs in good order. The water-closet was in good condition, a continuous stream of water being kept running in the hoppers, except when the patients were out on the grounds.

The floors of both rooms are of wood, but in good condition.

Hall 1.—This hall is also for a quiet class, and contained thirty patients and two attendants. Some were filthy but none slept on the floor. No appliances of restraint were on the hall. The halls in all the wards are decorated, and pictures hang on the walls. The seating accommodations were sufficient, and the settees are cushioned. The patients were all neatly dressed, wearing white aprons, and white ruffles at the neck.

The wire mattresses are used on all the beds except eight, occupied by filthy patients. The rooms and bedding were clean and in good order. The floors of the water-closet and bath-room are of wood.

As a rule the doors leading to the staircases running to the upper story are left open. A supervisor has charge of each wing.

Hall 2.—This hall is for a disturbed class, and contained thirty-one patients, seven of whom were of filthy habits, and two attendants. None were in restraint or slept on the floor. One patient was sick in bed. Some of the patients were sewing. Besides making their own clothing, twenty shirts were made by these patients the month previous. The rooms and bedding were clean. The seating accommodations are sufficient, and the settees are cushioned. A bird cage containing a canary was in the day room, giving it a pleasant appearance.

On this hall the floors of the water-closet and bath-room are tiled. The rooms were in good condition, and no bad odor was noticed. The patients are bathed once a week and oftener if necessary.

Hall 4.—This hall is for a quiet class, and contained thirty-one patients one of whom was of filthy habits, and two attendants. None were in restraint or slept on the floor. About thirty shirts are made on this hall every month. Wire mattresses are used on most of the beds, and the bedding and rooms were clean. The patients were neatly clothed and appeared contented. The floors in the water-closet and bath-room are of wood but in good repair.

Hall 5.—This hall is for a quiet class, and contained thirty-one patients, one of whom was filthy in habits, and two attendants. None slept on the floor and no restraint was used. On this hall is a library for the use of the patients in all the halls. The same arrangement is in each of the other groups. The settees are cushioned, and can accommodate all on the hall. The day room is also used as a sewing-room, as in one of the halls in the other wing. A number of rocking chairs were in use. The bedding and rooms were clean, and the patients looked well. Wire mattresses are used on most of the beds.

The water-closet and bath-room were in good order, and the floors were tiled.

Hall 7.—This hall is for a quiet class, and contained thirty patients, seven of whom were filthy, and two attendants. None slept on the floor and no restraint was used. The settees in the day room only, were cushioned and a number of rocking chairs were in use. Two canaries were in the day room, which gave it a home-like appearance.

The rooms and bedding were clean, and wire mattresses were on all the beds, except those occupied by filthy patients. The patients were well clothed and looked well.

The water-closet was in good order; the floor is tiled. The floor in the bath-room is of wood and in good condition.

Hall 8. — This hall is for the most disturbed class in the buildings, and contained thirty-one patients, ten of whom were filthy in their habits, and three attendants. One slept on the floor from preference; no restraint was used. About ten shirts a week are made by the patients. Besides the cushioned settees a number of rocking chairs were in use, which gave ample seating accommodations. The bedding and rooms were in good condition and clean, and the patients were well dressed. The water-closet and bath-room were in good order.

Hall 6. — This hall is for a quiet class, and contained thirty-one patients and three attendants. One patient was filthy, none slept on the floor, and none were in restraint. Fine shirts and burial shrouds are made on this hall, about thirty of the latter being made every month. The iron strap mattress is used on the beds. The rooms and bedding were in neat order. The bath-room and water-closet were clean and no odor was noticed.

The buildings are heated by indirect radiation, besides which in the day-rooms direct radiation is used. There is no hose in the buildings, but plugs and hose cart are on the grounds.

D. B. No. 4 — (FEMALES).

On the day of visitation this block contained 244 patients. Dr. Sylvester, the resident physician, being absent on his vacation, we were escorted through the buildings by Dr. Bristol who had charge during his absence. This block is a duplicate of the one already described.

Hall 3. — This hall is for the quiet class, and contained thirty patients and three attendants. Five were filthy in their habits, none slept on the floor. A set of muffs was shown, but the supervisor stated that they had not been in use for six months. The seating accommodations are sufficient, and most of the settees were cushioned. Many of the patients do fancy work.

The rooms were in good order, and the bedding was clean. No bad odor was noticed in the water-closet or bath-room. The patients had all been bathed by half-past eleven on this morning.

The walls were decorated, and the general appearance was neat. The patients were neatly clothed and looked well.

Hall 2. — On this hall there were thirty patients of a mixed class, many of whom were of filthy habits. They were in charge of two attendants. None slept on the floor, and no restraint was used. The woven wire mattresses were here in use, and some beds were supplied with a rubber sheet. One patient wears a camisole every night for surgical reasons. From this ward five patients worked in the tailor shop, three in the dining-room and four did hall work.

The seating accommodations were sufficient, and the settees were cushioned. The rooms were in good order and the bedding was clean. The plumbing in the bath-room and water-closet was in good condition, and there was no bad odor.

Hall 1.—This hall is for the demented and disturbed class, and contained thirty patients and two attendants. Many were filthy in their habits. None slept on the floor, and no restraint is used. The wire spring mattress is in use, and a number of rubber sheets. The rooms were in good order and the bedding was clean. The patients were neat and comfortably dressed. The seating capacity was adequate, and most of the settees were cushioned.

Hall 4.—This hall is for a quiet class, and contained thirty-one patients and two attendants. None slept on the floor; seven were of filthy habits. Restraint is occasionally resorted to, but the appliances were not on the hall. The iron strap bottoms are used on the beds. The rooms were in neat order, and the bedding was clean. One patient was sick in bed. The patients looked well and were neatly dressed.

Hall 5.—This hall is for a quiet class, and contained thirty-one patients and two attendants. Most of them are old, and two were filthy; none slept on the floor. A camisole was on the hall but has been very rarely used. Wire springs are on the beds. The rooms and bedding were clean, and the patients were well clothed. About twenty-five shirts are made on the hall every month. The seating accommodations were sufficient, except when patients came from other wards to the sewing-room which is on this hall. The settees were cushioned and a number of rocking chairs were in use. About twenty patients worked in the sewing-room, making men's clothing. The walls were decorated, and the rooms had a pleasant appearance.

Hall 7.—This hall is for a mixed class, and contained thirty-one patients and two attendants. None slept on the floor; five were of filthy habits. No restraint is used. About ten shirts are made on the hall every month. The seating accommodations were sufficient, and the settees were cushioned. The rooms were in neat order, and the bedding was clean. One patient was sick in bed.

The attics in the buildings of the detached groups were empty, and the keys are kept in the center buildings.

Hall 8.—This hall is for a noisy class, and contained thirty-one patients and three attendants. None slept on the floor; eight were filthy in their habits; no restraint is used. The iron strap mattress is used on the beds. The rooms were neat, and the bedding was clean. The seating accommodations were sufficient; the seats were not cushioned. Two patients were sick in bed. No extra work is done on this hall.

Hall 6.—This hall is for a noisy and filthy class, and contained thirty patients and two attendants. None slept on the floor and none were in restraint. The seating capacity was adequate; the settees were not cushioned. The iron strap mattress is here used, and most of the beds were supplied with rubber sheets. The rooms were in neat order, and the bedding was clean. The patients were well clothed and appeared contented.

THE BRANCH (FORMERLY THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE).

This building is a four-story brick structure, and contained on the day of visitation 190 female patients. It is not adapted for use as an asylum; the halls are not well lighted and look cheerless; and the

main stairway is also dark. Dr. Hopkins, the physician in charge, escorted us through the building. Besides the main stair-case, the building is supplied with one iron and one wooden stairway.

The kitchen, store-room and bed-rooms for the help are in the basement, which is damp and unfit for such use. The doctor stated that the help often complained of being sick from sleeping there, but it was the only available place. A line of hose is in the cellar, which is the only means of protection in case of fire. One hall is on each floor.

Hall 1. This hall is for the quiet class, and contained fifty-two patients and four attendants. None slept on the floor in this building. About twenty shirts are made by the patients each month. The halls are decorated and pictures are on the walls. The seating capacity is sufficient, and the settees are cushioned. A supervisor has charge of the building. Many rat-holes were noticed in the floors, and the physician stated that two attendants killed seventy-two rats in one night.

There are no single rooms in the building, and the dormitories accommodate from three to ten patients each. The wire spring mattress is used on all the beds but one in each dormitory, but on this, the iron strap mattress is used. The following are the sizes of the dormitories: 21 by 9, 11 feet high, each contains three beds; 21 by 27, nine and ten beds; 21 by 13, each contains five beds; 21 by 15, seven beds. The rooms were in good order, and the bedding was clean. The patients were well clothed. All who are well enough are taken out to walk every pleasant day. The hall is used as a day room. The seating accommodations were adequate, and some of the settees were cushioned.

The clothes room was in neat order. Each patient has her own box.

The bath-room contains two iron tubs and was in good condition. The floor is of wood. The water-closet, also with wooden floor, was also in good order. The patients were all bathed on the day of visitation.

The dining-room was neatly arranged. Knives, forks and crockery are used throughout this building.

The halls were decorated, and pictures were on the walls.

Hall 2.—This hall is for a mixed class, and contained fifty-six patients and five attendants. Ten were filthy in habits. No restraint is used. About twenty-five shirts are made on this hall each month. The patients were well dressed and appeared contented. The seating accommodations were sufficient, and some of the settees were cushioned. The hall generally had a neat appearance, and the rooms and bedding were clean. The clothes-room was neatly arranged and well ventilated.

In the bath-room are three iron tubs. The floor is of wood and the room was in neat order. The water-closet also with a floor of wood was in fair order.

There is a cross-hall on each floor of this building. One dormitory containing nine beds was vacant. One patient was sick in bed.

Hall 3.—This hall is for a disturbed class, and contained fifty-four patients and five attendants. Ten were of filthy habits. The patients make about fifty shirts a month. A pair of wristlets were on the hall but not in use. The rooms were in neat order, and the bedding was clean. The seating accommodations were sufficient, and most of the settees were cushioned.

The water-closet and bath-room were not in good order, and a bad odor was noticed. Two patients are bathed in one water contrary to the directions of the physician.

The clothes and dining-rooms are arranged as in the other wards, and were in neat order. The patients were well clothed and in good condition.

Hall 4.— This hall is for a mixed class and contained thirty-seven patients and three attendants. Some were of filthy habits, and one was sick in bed. The patients were out walking at the time of the visit. About thirty shirts are made on this hall a month. This ward is in the attic, and the dining-room is out in the hall. The rooms were in good order and the bedding was clean. The seating accommodations were adequate; the settees were not cushioned.

The bath-room and water-closet were in a fair condition.

In this building there is a matron and a steward.

The patients are taken down the iron stair-case one week and down the wooden stairway the next, so as to accustom them to either in case of emergency.

D. B. No. 3 — (MALES).

This block is a duplicate of those already described with the exception that the wings are detached and connected by a corridor. Dr. Myron D. Blaine is here in charge and escorted us through the buildings. In the rear of the block is a large yard inclosed only on three sides. In this inclosure are two neat summer houses or sheds for the patients, many of whom were seated in them while others were amusing themselves on the grounds. They were neatly clothed and appeared contented.

In this block on the day of visitation there were 265 patients, about 150 of whom work. They are not classified but are mixed throughout the wards. Filthy patients were on every hall. Most all were out on the grounds at this time.

Hall 8.— On this hall there were thirty-four patients in charge of three attendants. Straw and hair mattresses are here used, and iron straps are on the bedsteads. A few soiled sheets were noticed on the beds. The doctor explained that this was the day on which the sheets were to be changed, but at that time the change had not been made.

No restraint is used in the building with the exception of a guard room which is simply a regular room with an iron screen on the window. This was not in use on this occasion.

The clothes-room was neat and well ventilated. All the male patients are supplied with slippers which are worn in the buildings, but shoes are put on when they go out. The day room was in good order. The seating accommodations were sufficient, and the hall generally had a pleasant appearance.

The water-closet and bath-room were in good order, but the floors are of wood. The plumbing was good and no odor was noticed.

Hall 7.— On this hall there were thirty-two patients and two attendants. The seating capacity was adequate and the hall had a neat appearance. The rooms and bedding were clean. The plumbing in the water-closet and bath-room was good and no odor was noticed.

In each of the day rooms there is a sort of reading desk or rest for newspapers.

Hall 5.— On this hall there were thirty-four patients in charge of two attendants. The seating accommodations were sufficient. The rooms and bedding were neat and clean, and the general appearance of the hall was good. On this hall is the guard room.

Hall 6.— There were thirty-three patients on this hall, in charge of three attendants. Wire spring bottoms with hair or cotton mattress, are used on the beds of the sick. Two patients were in bed. The rooms and bedding were clean, and the seating accommodations sufficient.

Hall 3.— Here there were thirty-two patients, in charge of two attendants. The general appearance of the hall was neat, the bedding was clean and seating capacity adequate. Pictures were on the walls of all the halls, besides stencil decorations.

Hall 4.— On this hall there were thirty-three patients and two attendants. Two were sick, one of whom was in bed. The hall generally was in neat order, and the seating accommodations sufficient. The doctor stated that the average number of sheets placed on the bed of each patient was five a week.

Hall 1.— On this hall there were thirty-three patients and two attendants. The rooms were in good order, the bedding was clean, and the seating accommodations were sufficient. The plumbing was in good order in the water-closet and bath-room, and no odor was perceptible.

Hall 2.— On this hall there were thirty-three patients, in charge of two attendants. The hall was in good order, and the walls were neatly decorated. The rooms and bedding were clean, and the seating capacity adequate.

The dining-rooms are in the center building and were in neat order. Knives, forks and crockery are here used. It was stated that assaults are occasionally made by patients with knives, but no one has been seriously injured.

The kitchen, store room, etc., were well arranged.

D. B. No. 1 — (MALES).

This group is arranged as the others, with the exception of *two* detached buildings connected with the center by corridors, which are on each side of the main building. Dr. Hopkins, who has charge at the branch, has also charge of this block, and, with the supervisor, escorted us through the buildings. This group accommodated 257 patients, all of whom were out on the grounds, with the exception of those sick. The patients were seen in the yard, which is a duplicate of that previously described. Many of them were working. They were neatly clothed and looked well. Water-closets are in the yards for the use of the patients when on the grounds. The patients are not classified.

The dining-rooms, kitchen, etc., were in neat order.

Hall 7.— On this hall there were thirty-two patients, in charge of two attendants. The rooms were neat, the bedding was clean, and the seating accommodations adequate. The walls were decorated, and the hall had a pleasant appearance.

The water-closet and bath-room had tile floors, and no odor was noticed. The patients are bathed once a week and oftener if necessary.

The clothes-room was in good order and well ventilated, and the day-room was neat and cheerful.

Hall 8.— On this hall there were thirty-two patients and three attendants. Three were sick in bed. The rooms, bedding and hall were clean, and the seating capacity adequate. The floors in the water-closet and bath-room were not tiled, but were in good condition. No restraint was used.

Hall 5.— On this hall there were thirty-two patients, in charge of two attendants. Here is a library for the use of the patients, and a small reception room for the accommodation of friends of patients.

The rooms were neat and the bedding was clean. The seating accommodations were adequate. No restraint is here used, and the general appearance was good.

Hall 6.— Here were thirty-two patients and two attendants. A camisole was worn by a patient at night to prevent his committing suicide; no other restraint is used. The rooms and bedding were clean, the seating accommodations adequate, and the general appearance of the hall was good. In the water-closet and bath-room there were wooden floors in good repair.

Hall 3.— This hall accommodated thirty-two patients, in charge of three attendants. This is for the most filthy patients in the building. An occasional bed was found soiled, but the excuse was that the bedding was to be changed throughout the building that day. The general appearance was neat. The floors of the water-closet and bath-room are tiled, and the plumbing was in good repair. No restraint was used. The seating capacity was adequate.

Hall 4.— This hall accommodated thirty-two patients and two attendants. Part of the ceiling was down, but was being repaired. The rooms and bedding were clean, and the general appearance of the hall was neat. The seating accommodations were sufficient. The bath-room and water-closet floors are tiled. No restraint is used.

Hall 1.— On this hall there were thirty-two patients and three attendants. The rooms and bedding were in good order, and the general appearance of the hall was neat. The water-closet and bath-room were in good order, and the floors were tiled. No odor was noticed.

Hall 2.— Here were thirty-two patients and two attendants. One patient was sick in bed. The general appearance was neat. The rooms and bedding were clean, and the seating accommodations adequate. No restraint was used. Tile floors were in the water-closet and bath-room, and no odor was perceptible.

The supervisor stated that he also acted as steward.

GROUND.

In company with the steward we were driven over the grounds, which were almost all under cultivation. Springs supply water for the cattle while in the pastures. The asylum owns twenty horses, five colts, eighty cows, twenty head of young cattle and 430 pigs. The cows give about 150 gallons of milk a day, which supplies the needs

of the institution. The garden consisted of about thirty acres of land. The hog-yards are paved with brick, which was found to make the feet of the hogs tender, and it was suggested that the brick be covered with a layer of earth which could occasionally be cleaned out. The cow-stables were neat, but it was evident that the cows were tied too closely together and there was not enough air space for the number. The cows were all out on the pastures.

The culvert, for which an appropriation was received last year, was almost completed. The sewage of the "Branch" and of D. B. 3, empties into the creek which runs through the ravine, and finally enters the lake not far from the main building.

BOOKS OF THE ASYLUM.

A large number of books are kept in the asylum, which were examined.

The case book has printed forms. It is written up from time to time, and all changes in the condition of patients are entered at the time they occur, and, as a matter of routine, entries are made in every case once a year.

Under title 3, section 10, general laws. Record of superintendent's doings each day is kept in the following books: Each head attendant on every ward makes out a daily report, which is presented to the attending physician in the morning at the time of his visit. That report gives the number of patients on the hall, number sick, number taking medicine, number wet and dirty night and day, number admitted and discharged, number in restraint, and the kind of restraint used and for what purpose, the number employed and how, number sleeping on halls, and every thing special that occurs during the day. These reports are summarized into departments, and the supervisor of each department presents it to the physician. These are then collected by the apothecary, and a general summary made in a book entitled "day reports." The summary for September 4 is as follows: 1,823 patients; forty-one in bed; 241 taking medicine; 125 wet and dirty during the day; 264 wet and dirty during the night; two admitted; one restrained in belt during the day for destructiveness and violence; one restrained at night in a camisole to prevent suicide; one restrained in a muff during the night to prevent suicide; one restrained in camisole during night and day for surgical reasons; one restrained at night in camisole for surgical reasons; forty-five engaged in employment on the farm; nineteen in the garden; nineteen at the barns; thirty-three in the laundry; seventy-seven in the kitchens; eight in the centers; one in the bakery; one in the matron's office; 140 at needle work; three assisting engineers; three in tailoring department; thirty in tailoress' department; three assisting the carpenter; three painting; three shoe making; 112 at work on the grounds; 218 employed at various occupations on the halls; 1,120 out to walk. The book is kept and the papers from which it is compiled are all on file.

At any time during the day, when his action is required, the physician makes a special report; and at the end of the month these are made into a book and placed on file in the superintendent's office.

A report is made by the chief cook of the diet for the day. Such reports are made in all the buildings and filed in the office.

The assistant physicians all keep a clinical record book.

Census book, which gives the census of the various buildings daily.

Record of night watch. Each night watch makes a written report in the morning of every thing that happens during the night.

Sec. 12. Trustees' record book contains a record of the meetings, and is kept by the secretary at his office.

Sec. 13. Trustees make frequent visits, but do not record every visit.

Minutes of visiting committee book. There are eight trustees, and two different ones are appointed a visiting committee every month, so that during the year all have been on the committee. They do not always record their visits.

Sec. 15. The treasurer is the cashier in a bank, and deposits the money of the institution there in his name as treasurer; but on the 1st of October the trustees will name some national bank in which the funds will thereafter be deposited. So far as the superintendent knew, the statute is complied with.

Sec. 18. The steward keeps the stubs of his orders on the treasurer.

Book of contracts with employees.

Accounts with employees.

Accounts with patients. The statute appears to be complied with.

Sec. 20. This section is not strictly complied with. No copies of certificates of physicians are in the book, but the names of physicians, superintendent of the poor and person bringing patient are entered in case book.

Sec. 28. Purchases are made for cash—that is to say, currency, or within thirty days, which in business is considered cash. Vouchers are received before payment is made. The steward makes no oath.

Sec. 29. Complied with: The rate for the coming year was fixed \$2.55 a week *per capita*. The actual cost for the year ending August 30, 1884, was \$2.63. There was a rebate for the last quarter of twenty cents a week, on account of surplus from former maintenance fund.

The superintendent also called our attention to a "register of patients," which contains a catalogued alphabetical list of all persons admitted since the opening of the asylum, with name, age, date of admission, county, number of admission, and the result of treatment.

Register of interments of patients buried in the asylum cemetery, with name, age at death, nativity, date of death, date of burial, number of the grave, number of the form, and the number of the lot, the signature of the witness of the burial.

Books required by the board of health.

Medical record of each group of buildings, which gives record of diseases, name, location, diagnosis, commencement of disease, result and remarks..

Notices, by postal card, are given under the statute of 1881, to the board of supervisors of the respective counties, of the admission of their patients.

Some of the later certificates of admission were examined and found in the correct form.

Males.

Total number of supervisors.....	7
Highest wages.....	\$35 00
Lowest wages.....	20 00
Total number of attendants.....	69
Highest wages.....	\$27 00
Lowest wages.....	16 00

Females.

Total number of supervisors.....	8
Highest wages.....	\$22 00
Lowest wages.....	16 00
Total number of attendants.....	79
Highest wages.....	\$18 00
Lowest wages.....	9 00

SCHEDULE G. 1.

BINGHAMTON ASYLUM FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE.

Visited and inspected by Commissioner Craig, of the Committee on Insane, July 23, 1884.

Dr. T. S. Armstrong, Superintendent.

On the day of visitation there were 283 male and 291 female patients in the asylum.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Ward 1.— This ward for quiet patients, on the day of visitation contained seventy-three patients and four attendants. Many of these patients do work about the place. One woman had on mittens to prevent her from destroying her clothing. In this ward was found a little girl eleven years of age, troubled with epileptic fits. Her name is L—— Z——, formerly resident in Albany. Her mother died of the same disease. For several months she was an inmate of the Utica Asylum. Dr. Eastman stated that he did not think this a proper place for her. She complained that some of the patients used her very roughly, knocking her down, which brought on these fits. She was treated kindly by the attendants, but wanted to be taken away. A letter was written on behalf of the committee, to the superintendent of the poor of Albany county, recommending that she be sent to the Home for Epileptics and Feeble-minded Children, at Amityville.

On this ward there were sixty-five standing beds; eight patients slept on the floor. This ward is in the basement, and the ceiling is quite low, but the rooms are fairly ventilated. This, as well as all the rest of the wards, was much overcrowded. A line of hose is kept coiled up in a closet in all the wards for use in case of fire. A track runs some distance through the hall from the kitchen to the lift. A car

on which the meals are placed runs from the kitchen to the lift, where the food is sent up to the different wards.

The seating capacity in this and most of the other wards was insufficient, but will be remedied out of the appropriation of \$5,000 set apart for that purpose by the Legislature.

One patient was in bed, affected with St. Vitus' dance; another had to be fed with a tube.

The clothes-room was neatly arranged and well-ventilated. The rooms, beds and patients were in a cleanly condition. The water-closets and bath-room were clean, but the floors were of wood. The washing accommodations were also good. The dining-room was in a neat condition. Knives, forks and crockery are used in this ward.

Ward 2.—This ward for the quiet and orderly patients contained seventy-four inmates and four attendants. There were forty-two standing beds, thirty-two patients being compelled to sleep on the floor. The bedsteads are of iron, with wire spring mattresses. Straw mattresses are used on these springs. There are three dormitories, containing eleven beds each, four single bed-rooms, and a number of rooms with three and four beds in each. The rooms and beds were in a neat condition, but the bedsteads were placed too close together. The rule is, not to keep filthy patients in this ward, but occasionally they have to be placed here, as the asylum is much overcrowded.

The day-room at the end of the hall had a very neat appearance. A number of patients were engaged in sewing.

The dining-room contained three long tables and chairs. Red cloths were used on the tables. The patients used knives, forks and crockery. This room and the pantry adjoining were in a neat condition. On this occasion the dinner for all the inmates was meat, gravy, peas, beets and bread. The washing accommodations are in the hall. The bath-room contains one small iron tub; the floor is of tiling and was clean. The rule is to bathe patients once a week. There are two water-closets, each in a different part of the ward; both were in good order. The bathing and water-closet accommodations all through the female department in this building are in an annex or extension, and the floors are tiled.

The clothing was neatly arranged in the clothes-room, which is well ventilated. Some of the patients work in this ward. The seating capacity is only thirty-five. In this building fire-proof stairways connect the different floors.

Ward 3.—This ward for the violent and disturbed class contained fifty-eight patients and four attendants. One patient was strapped to a seat. There were forty-nine standing beds in this ward, distributed in a number of associate dormitories and single rooms. Most of the filthy patients are given beds on the floor in the single rooms. Some of the beds were supplied with rubber sheets. The rule is to change the sheets at least once a week, but many are changed every day.

One of the dormitories, called the fighting dormitory, contained six wooden and four iron bedsteads. In this room the worst cases were placed. It was in neat order, but over-crowded. A dormitory for filthy patients contained one iron and three wooden bedsteads. No bed spreads were on the beds, and the reason given was that the supply was short. One colored woman was strapped in a chair to prevent her from destroying her clothing. The room in which she was

placed contained no window and the air was very close. On each ward there are two of these dark rooms. Some of the patients were violent but not noisy, while others were noisy but not violent.

Some of the clothing was kept in a small dark closet opening into a single room.

The dining-room and pantry arranged as in ward two, were in good order. Sixteen of the patients used tin cups and pans and the others used crockery. Spoons are allowed but no knives or forks.

The patients' hats and shawls are kept in a small dark closet opening into the hall. The clothes-room is neatly arranged, light and well ventilated.

Two of the patients, E. McG., from Delaware county, and J. H., from Poughkeepsie, followed us around the ward complaining of their detention. One patient, M. R., from Chenango county, was lying on the floor, and had her face badly bruised. Upon inquiry the attendant stated that she lay on the floor nearly all the time, and that her injuries were inflicted during a fight with a patient named A. N. They had been placed in a room together and the fight occurred at night. The attendant stated that it was better to place three or four fighters rather than two in a room together, as the weaker would always be defended; but in this case the accommodations would not allow this plan to be followed. They have not been separated. A. N. was found in a small room alone, and when questioned, said she knocked M. R.'s head two or three times against the wall and struck her because she had no business in her room. This was said to be one of the most disturbed patients in the building.

A number of patients were noticed without shoes, and upon inquiry we were informed that the supply was not equal to the demand.

A blind patient was noticed with a black eye, and upon inquiry she stated that she was trying to pick up a shoe and struck her head against a post.

The beds were clean, the patients appeared to be in good condition, and the seating accommodations were sufficient.

Ward 4. — The filthy class are placed in this ward, of whom there were seventy-one, in charge of five attendants. There were fifty-one standing beds, twenty patients having to sleep on the floor. Two patients had on mittens. Many were sitting on the floor from want of seats.

No bed spreads were in use, and only part of the beds were supplied with rubber sheets, on account of the expense. When a patient destroys her rubber sheet, she is not given another. Occasionally a patient will destroy the sheets on other beds. The mattresses are first used in the other wards and from them sent to this, so that many were stained, and a few were damp and soiled. Four of the patients had to be bathed every morning. When beds are wet, they are not taken out into the open air, but are left to dry on the bedsteads.

Three patients were in bed on account of weakness; one had convulsions.

The clothes-room was in good order and well ventilated. The dining-room and pantry, arranged as in the other wards, were in neat order. No knives, forks or crockery are here used. The bath-room and water-closet, also arranged as in the other wards, were clean.

The detached building, erected with the \$20,000 appropriated by the Legislature at last session, is a neat structure, of brick walls, and finished inside in hard wood. The walls were unfinished. It is designed to accommodate fifty patients. Only the lower floor for the most noisy patients was in use on the day of visitation, and they had just moved in. The upper floor is to be used for the filthy class.

On the lower floor were nineteen patients and three attendants. Two of the patients were filthy. There are twenty-one standing beds on this floor; one dormitory with fourteen beds and seven single rooms. All the sheets and ticks soiled during the night are sent to the laundry in the morning.

The water-closet and bath-room well arranged, with floors of tiling.

A shaft runs from the upper to the lower floor down which are thrown the dirty clothes. The ventilation is very good, ventilators being placed at intervals at the top and near the bottom of the hall.

The rooms were in neat condition, as were also the beds. The doors of the rooms were raised at the bottom to allow the air to circulate, and the fan lights were open over the doors. A number of the patients were very noisy.

The same arrangements are on the upper as on the lower floor.

The kitchen containing modern improvements is neatly arranged, and most of the cooking is done by steam.

The bake house contains a large oven and other necessities. Three barrels of flour are used in baking every day, and the same kind of flour is used for the officers as for the patients.

The milk is kept in an ice-box in large glass jars, and those requiring it, as well as those very fond of it are allowed milk to drink.

The laundry is supplied with three washing machines and one wringer run by steam. The soap is kept in a large iron tank with a capacity of twenty barrels, and it is here softened with water.

On being asked why the sheets in the filthy ward were not sent to the laundry every morning, Dr. Eastman replied: "We are short of washing capacity, and we give preference to the wards not filthy."

The kitchen and laundry are in a long one-story structure connected with the main building.

The main building is what was formerly the Binghamton State Inebriate Asylum.

GROUNDS.

The grounds are very well arranged, and kept in order by the gardener assisted by some of the patients, a number of whom were seen at work. A ward of about forty patients was seen out walking in charge of three attendants.

On the grounds is a carpenter shop about 18 by 25 feet, and two stories high, costing about \$275. This was examined, and was a neat structure, but not nicely furnished.

Plans for a farm barn to be erected on the grounds were shown us, and work on the same will soon be commenced.

A small two-story frame building was also examined. This accommodated ten male working patients, some of whom worked in the garden and others in the kitchen and laundry. They are in charge of one attendant, who sleeps on the lower floor, the patients occupy-

ing the upper. These patients get their meals in the main building. The rooms were neat and in good order.

The north extension is attached to the main building, and formerly contained the carpenter shop, paint shop and harness room of the Inebriate Asylum. This extension has only been in use for patients since the latter part of May, having been altered for the purpose. The building is one story high, and is used for some of the patients and also for the male help. There were twenty-six patients in the building on the day of visitation, and two attendants. They were a quiet class.

A hall runs through the center of the building, into which open the rooms for the help. At one end is a dormitory and at the other a dining and sitting-room; opening into this is another dormitory. Every thing was in neat order.

SCHEDULE G. 2.

BINGHAMTON ASYLUM FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE.

Visited by Commissioners Craig and Milhau of the Committee on Insane, September 4, 1884.

On the day of visitation there were 276 male and 293 female patients in the asylum. The north part of the building is occupied by males and the south by females.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Ward 1.—In this ward there were fifty-seven patients of a quiet working class, and three attendants. The ward was not over-crowded, and only one patient slept on the floor, and that from choice. None in restraint. This ward is in the basement and is not very well lighted. A track runs through the hall to the lifts.

The rooms were as follows: Four dormitories 18x24x9, ten beds in two, eleven in one and eight in the other. Four rooms 18x21x9, each with four beds; another the same dimensions with three beds.

The iron bedsteads are here used. One sheet was soiled; otherwise the rooms and bedding were clean. The sheets are changed regularly once a week and oftener if necessary.

The dining, clothes, bath, day rooms and water-closet were in good order.

Ward 2.—This ward for a quiet class contained sixty-four patients and three attendants. Ten slept on the floor in the day-room from want of room and accommodations. This ward is the same as the corresponding one in the female department. Two dormitories contained ten beds each, and one eleven. Four rooms with four, and four with two beds in each. The rooms and bedding were clean.

The bath-room and water-closet the floors of which are tiled, were in good order. Knives, forks and crockery were used in the dining-room, which was neatly arranged. The patients were well clothed and the general appearance of the ward was good.

Ward 3.—This is the refractory ward, and contained sixty patients

and four attendants; two extra attendants work out during the day. Five slept on the floor in the hall and two in the tower, from lack of accommodations. One disturbed patient was locked in a room. When seen he was nude and violent and was also destructive. Three large dormitories contained each eleven beds, three rooms four, one two, and three one bed. Iron and wooden bedsteads are here used. A number of soiled sheets were noticed.

No knives or forks are used in the dining-room, which was in neat order. The clothes-room was in good order and well ventilated.

The water-closet and bath-room with tiled floors were clean. The patients were neatly clothed.

Ward 4.—This ward for the quiet and filthy class contained fifty-eight patients and six attendants. Two of the patients slept on the floor in the hall. One noisy patient slept in the tower at night. One was sick in bed. Three dormitories contained eleven beds each, four rooms four each, and four, one each. Wooden bedsteads are on this ward. Some rubber sheets were used. The bedding and rooms were in neat condition and clean. In the dining-room no knives or forks are used. The room was in good order. Clothes-room neat.

The water-closet and bath-room were in good order, the floors tiled, and the general appearance was good.

The chapel seats about 300, contains hard wood benches and is neatly furnished. The help constitutes the choir.

The male supervisor receives \$35 a month and the female \$20. The male attendants receive from \$16 to \$28 a month, and the female from \$10 to \$18.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Ward 1.—This ward in the basement is for a quiet class and contained sixty-three patients and four attendants. None slept on the floor. The dormitories are about 18 x 22 x 9. Two contained ten beds each and one nine; nine rooms with four beds in each. Iron and wooden bedsteads are used. The rooms and bedding were clean. There is no day room on this ward, the patients sitting in the hall. The superintendent stated that more settees had been purchased since the last visit, which were at the depot ready to be brought up. The dining-room was in neat order, and knives and forks are used. The water-closet and bath-room were in good order, but the floors are of wood. The clothes-room was orderly. The general appearance of the ward was neat and the patients were well clothed.

Ward 2.—This is a quiet ward and contained sixty-eight patients and four attendants. Eighteen slept on the floor in the day room, which is 24 x 48 x 12; five slept in the hall, which is 126 x 9. There are three dormitories, 18 x 24 x 12, eleven beds in each, placed close together. Four rooms contained one bed each. The beds and rooms were clean. The bed ticks are sewed by attendants assisted by the patients.

Knives and forks are used in the dining-room, which was in neat condition. The clothes room was orderly and well ventilated. The floors in the bath-room and water-closet were of tile and no odor was noticed. The general appearance of the ward was good.

Ward 3.—There were fifty-four violent and disturbed patients on

this ward, in charge of four attendants. Three slept on the floor in the day room. The rooms are the same as those just described. There were ten beds in each of three dormitories. The bedding and rooms were in good order and clean.

No knives or forks are used in the dining-room. The patients were well clothed, and the clothes-room was neatly arranged. Tile floors are in the water-closet and bath-room, which were in good order.

Ward 4.— This ward for the filthy class contained fifty-five patients and four attendants, one short of the regular number. Twenty-one patients slept on the floor in the day room and one slept in the tower. The bedsteads are of wood. Two dormitories contained eleven beds each, and one ten. Many of the beds were supplied with rubber sheets. The bed ticks were all sewed up so that no straw could escape. There were two single rooms, two with two, and four with four beds in each. The rooms and bedding were in good order and clean.

Three patients had on canvas mitts on account of their destructiveness. The general appearance of the ward was neat and the patients were well clothed. A number of patients had been removed to the outer buildings since the last visit.

DETACHED BUILDING — (FEMALES).

Since the last visit the upper story of the detached building has been occupied.

Ward 1.— This is the most violent ward in the institution and contained thirty patients and three attendants. Two slept on the floor in the hall. One dormitory, 21 x 24 x 11, contained fourteen beds; seven rooms, 8 x 12, contained two beds each. The rooms and bedding were neat and clean. Most of the patients were very noisy.

No knives or forks are used in the dining-room. The clothes-room was in neat order and well ventilated. The floors in the water-closet and bath-room are tiled and no odor was noticed. The patients were well clothed and the general appearance of the ward was good.

Ward 2.— This ward is for a filthy class and contained twenty-three patients and three attendants. Here the arrangements are the same as those on the floor below. There were twelve beds in the dormitory and two in each of the other rooms. The bedsteads are of wood and most of the beds were supplied with rubber sheets. The rooms and bedding were in good order and clean. One patient had her hands tied with a cloth string, which was removed by the physician. The general appearance was good and the patients were well clothed.

The soiled clothes are thrown down a shaft which runs from the upper to the lower floor.

NORTH EXTENSION — (MALES).

The north extension was formerly the carpenter shop, paint shop and harness shop of the Inebriate asylum. It is a one-story building and is used for patients and also as sleeping quarters for some of the male help. The hall runs through the center, at each end of which is a large room. The help sleep in small rooms opening into the hall. There were thirty-nine quiet patients in the building. One dormitory is 22 x 27 x 11 and contained thirteen beds; another dormitory is 21 x 30, and contained sixteen beds. The rooms and bedding were clean,

and the patients appeared contented. The sitting room is also used as a dining-room.

On this occasion the dinner consisted of meat, potatoes, bread, soup, rice and molasses.

BOOKS.

Under section 12, chapter 280, laws of 1879. The case book was written up to date. In this book the names of the officers bringing patients are recorded. A diary is kept, copies of letters, account books, and all letters are filed.

Sec. 16. Complied with. Book kept in the office of the secretary.

Sec. 17. Complied with.

Sec. 13. Complied with. The balances are made the 30th of September, the end of the fiscal year.

Sec. 14. Complied with.

Sec. 19. The purchases are made for cash or the usual ten to thirty days, which is cash in business. The abstract of vouchers is in the hands of the secretary, but the oath of the steward is not attached.

The commitment papers for the three months previous to day of visitation were examined. The certificates of Saratoga county are indorsed by the judge, who approves the finding of lunacy.

Cash book of patients examined. When a patient is received, if he has any money it is placed in the care of the steward who keeps the account in this book, and if the patient wishes any thing it is purchased for him out of his money.

Daily report book, admission and discharge book, employees' time book, and requisition book were examined. Also in the steward's office the pay-roll book, book of record of help, and bill book. Some vouchers were also examined. All were found in good form.

SCHEDULE H.

STATE ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS, AUBURN, N. Y.

Visited by Commissioner Milhau of the Committee on Insane, October 6, 1884. Escorted through the building by Dr. MacDonald, superintendent.

The building is of white stone. The center is the administration building, from each side of which extends a long wing. Attached to the west wing, and running to the rear, is another long wing; and to the end of this is a short cross-wing. The wings are two stories and basement, the male patients occupying all but the upper floor of the east wing, which will accommodate twenty-five patients. The center building is three stories and basement. The asylum is under the management of the superintendent of State prisons, and on the day of visitation there were 149 male and seven female patients in the institution. The grounds are surrounded by walls twelve feet high, and are nicely laid out in flower beds.

Persons indicted and found insane, or those acquitted on the ground of insanity, and criminal cases from State asylums, are here received.

The male part was much overcrowded, but there was a detached building being erected in which all the patients and subordinate officers will dine, and apartments were being arranged in part of the upper story for the officers. The other part of the upper story will be the chapel. This will relieve the pressure, as the present dining-rooms will accommodate about fifty more patients, when converted into dormitories. The dining-room is to be arranged as in a hotel, with small tables in different parts.

The superintendent is under bonds, acts as treasurer and pays all moneys. The steward acts as book-keeper. The funds are drawn monthly from the comptroller, and all moneys must be accounted for each month before funds can be drawn for the current month.

The superintendent stated that there had been no restraint in the asylum for the last three years; and since restraint has been abolished, there has been no ward that could be called a disturbed ward; every thing has been more orderly. New arrangements were being made for heating, and the new building was being plastered. A number of patients were assisting in the work.

When we entered the wards all the patients took seats, and kept them until we left. The superintendent stated that by this means the physicians can see all, and there is no possibility of missing one on his visits to the wards.

One supervisor is in charge of the male department. A night watchman makes hourly rounds to all the wards at night, beginning at ten o'clock, and in the morning he reports to the office. The doors to the rooms are locked at seven P. M. The rising bell rings at five o'clock in the summer and half past five in the winter. Gas is used throughout the asylum. No knives and forks are used. Table cloths, crockery and spoons are used in the dining-rooms. Most of the patients wore uniforms, consisting of a blue coat and grey vest and pants. All the clothing is made in the institution. All the bedsteads are of wood with wooden slats.

In the east wing the stairs are of wood, and in the west wing they are of stone. No fire appliances were in the building except a few hand grenades, but the superintendent stated that they intended to place a line of small hose on each ward. They have the Holly system of water supply, so that no engine is required to throw a stream of water the upper stories of the buildings.

The wards were visited in the following order:

MALES.

Ward 4.—This is for a convalescent class, and contained twenty patients and four attendants. The rooms were in good order and the patients were well clothed. On each bedstead were found a husk, two sheets, blankets, white spread and pillow. Iron bars are on upper half of the doors and in the transom. Most of the patients meet their own beds. In each room is an exit flue, and in the hall ventilators near the floor, and near the ceiling are exit flues. Heating was being changed from direct to indirect radiation. Tall and large chairs were in the hall. In front of each bed was a striped rag carpet. Both single and dormitory rooms are on this ward. Windows are on one side and rooms on the other. The bath-room

water-closet have tile floors and were in good order. The urinal is supplied with hot water, and the sewer pipes lead up to the roof. In this room is also a basin. In the dining-room were long wooden tables and stools.

Ward 7.—This ward is for the worst class, and contained twenty-nine patients and three attendants. Here the rooms are on each side of the hall. Settees are in the hall, and pictures were on the walls. There are small square holes in the doors for observation. Eight rooms are supplied with inside blinds for the windows, and two rooms were lined with heavy ash boards. These latter were for patients that destroy the walls. The day-room is in an alcove in the hall. A number of plants were in the hall, giving it a cheerful appearance. Three beds were made on the floor, for destructive patients. One excited patient was locked in one of the strong rooms. The general appearance was good.

Ward 6.—This ward is for an intermediate class, and contained thirty-one patients and two attendants. Heavy chairs were in the hall and pictures were on the wall. Seven rooms were supplied with inside blinds to the windows. Two patients were sick in bed. The strong rooms have two locks on the doors, one near the top, and the regular lock. The hall runs through the center, with rooms on each side, and small windows are in the doors for observation. The patients looked well and the rooms and bedding were clean. In the hall were plants, an aquarium and bird cage, giving it a cheerful appearance. The general bathing day is Friday, when a change of underclothing is supplied.

Ward 3.—This ward is for a quiet class, and contained twenty-one patients and two attendants. The rooms are on one side of the hall and windows on the other. The rooms and bedding were in good order, and the patients were well dressed and clean. The walls were decorated with pictures, which gave the ward a pleasant appearance. Iron bars are in the upper half of the doors.

Ward 1.—This ward is for a quiet class, and contained twenty-one patients and two attendants. Iron bars are in the upper half of the doors. Rooms are one side of the hall only, and windows on the other. The hall was neatly arranged; a bird cage was suspended from the ceiling, plants were in the windows, books and games were on the tables. The patients looked well and the rooms and bedding were clean.

Ward 5.—This ward is for a working class, and contained twenty patients and one attendant. At this time all were out working. The rooms are on each side of the hall, and small windows are in the doors for observation. The laundry man acts as a relief to the attendant in charge. The hall was furnished with settees and the general appearance was neat.

Slippers are exchanged for shoes when the patients go out, and each man has a box or shelf in a general room, marked with his name, in which all his things are placed.

FEMALES.

Ward 2.—On this ward there were seven female patients and one attendant. The rooms are on one side of the hall, and windows on

the other. All of these patients work more or less every day. They looked well, and their rooms were neatly furnished and clean. In the hall were pictures, flowers, rocking-chairs and tables, with plenty of books and papers.

Basement.—In the basement is the shoe shop. Here one patient was employed, who made and mended all the shoes for the institution. The superintendent stated that this patient had done all the work for the institution for the past two years. He also raises canary birds, of which there were a number in cages around the room.

About twenty patients were at work in the basement assisting the masons. The average number working in the kitchen, laundry, etc., was stated as fifty.

The rear building which was under construction, is three stories in height, and was being arranged for dining room, bakery, tailor-shop, etc., officers' apartments and chapel. This building is connected with the main structure by means of a corridor.

The laundry is in a detached building connected to the center by a corridor where all the work is done by hand, to utilize the labor. The pounding barrel is used. The ironing is done in the upper story, where female patients are employed. Here were noticed large steam pipes, and the superintendent stated that the low pressure is used. The pipes are large and raised high above the boiler, and from that point gradually descend to the farthest point, and from there the return to the boiler is also a gradual descent. This prevents the crackling noise generally accompanying the return of condensed steam to the boilers. Where forty pounds of steam pressure was necessary formerly, five pounds will now answer.

The out-buildings were visited and found in good order. Only one cow is kept, but enough pork is raised to supply the needs of the institution.

The kitchen is in the basement of the main building. It contains modern improvements, cement floor, and was orderly, as were also the store-rooms.

In the tailor shop six male patients were at work making and mending clothing. The cloth was examined, and was of good quality. All the suits and underclothing are here made, and all the mending of the institution is done here also.

BOOKS.

The case book was fully written up, and contained the following headings: Name, admitted, number, number for year, class, sex, age, nativity, civil condition, number of children, occupation, degree of education, religion, habits, insane relations, date of attack, duration, number of attack, number of admission, age at first attack, suicidal, homicidal, eyes, accompanying bodily disorders, physical condition, cause, form, correspondent, on whose order admitted.

Entries are made as soon as the patient is admitted, and from time to time thereafter.

Registry of admissions and discharges. This book is about the same as the "Long Book" and has the following headings: Total number, name, number for year, class, date of admission, number of admission,

color, age, height, weight, hair, eyes, nativity, sex, civil condition, number of children, occupation, degree of education, profession of religion, habits of life, county where tried, crime, date of sentence, term of sentence (years, months, days), from where received, occupation while in prison, number of conviction, insane before conviction, insane relations, alleged exciting cause, form of mental disorder, accompanying bodily disorder, date of attack, duration before admission, number of attack, age at first attack, time of leaving asylum, time in asylum, result, remarks (suicidal, homicidal, inclined to escape, etc.), total number.

Daily Notes.— This book is written up daily by the assistant physician, and from this the case book is written up from time to time.

The Prescription Book shows what medicines given, when given, and when discontinued.

The extra diet list is revised every Saturday and sent to the cook.

The assistant physician has charge of the dispensary. Medicine is issued in doses in cups, and the supervisor gives it personally, except that the night watch occasionally gives it under written directions from the physician. Very little medicine is given to produce sleep.

The night watch's report for one night was as follows: Every thing quiet except one man restless, and one man laughing at 4 o'clock. No medicine administered to produce sleep.

The report for the present month shows: No sleeping medicine given.

SCHEDULE I.

STATE ASYLUM FOR INSANE EMIGRANTS, WARD'S ISLAND.

Visited by Commissioners Craig and Milhau of the Committee on Insane, October 14, 1884. Escorted through the asylum by Dr. M. R. C. Peck, who has immediate charge of the insane.

The administration building is some distance from the insane asylum. On the day of visitation there were 123 patients in the asylum, seventy men and fifty-three women. The capacity is ninety men and sixty women.

The main structure consists of three buildings connected with corridors and forming three sides of a square. The buildings are of brick, the front building being two stories and mansard roof, and the others only one story. A little to the south are two one-story brick pavilions, which form an L. Between these and the main structure is the engine house which connects the two. There is a cellar with stone floor to all the buildings. There is a night attendant for each department who makes his rounds every hour. The buildings are heated by direct radiation. Croton water and gas is used. Pails of water are on each ward for use in case of fire. Fire extinguishers are also in the building. The cooking is done in a main kitchen and brought to the asylum in cans. The male patients occupy the front and rear building of the main structure, and the female patients occupy the center building and the L.

The rear building is used as a male strong-room, and the east wing

of the L as a female strong-room. In these buildings there are single rooms on one side of the hall and windows on the other. The dining-room is at one end and the closet and bath-room at the other. The most violent patients are taken from the other wards and placed in the strong-rooms, and the number here is constantly changing. In the other buildings the open dormitory is used. The dining-rooms are in center extensions, and the closets and bath-rooms in a corner extension; the floors are all of wood. All restraint is in charge of a head orderly. The iron bedstead is used, with straw tick, two sheets, blankets, white spread and straw pillow. All who are able go out every day, and there is an inclosed airing court for each department. The head orderly administers the medicine according to the orders of the physician. Restraint is only used on the physician's orders, unless a patient becomes very violent, when it is applied and reported to the physician. When ticks get soiled they are not washed, but are placed in the air to dry and are then used again. For dinner the patients had beef, soup, bread, potatoes, and rice.

MALES.

Ward 1.—This ward is for a convalescent working class, and contained eighteen patients and two attendants, including the orderly. Most of the patients were out working. The beds and floor were clean, the room looked neat, and had pictures on the walls. Chairs are used. Crockery and knives and forks are used in the dining-room. In the bath-room is also a wash basin. A bad odor was noticed in the water-closet. The general appearance of the ward was good.

Ward 2.—This hall is for a class next to the convalescents, and contained thirty-two patients and two attendants. Blue spreads were on the beds, and settees were in the room. One soiled bed noticed, and many mattresses had old stains. All patients went out walking, and some worked. Three boys were on this ward: B. H., acute mania, seventeen years old, admitted August 2, 1884; nothing to show his parentage, who his friends were or who accompanied him on the ship. C. E., record examined, and found correct. J. E. L., from Pennsylvania; nothing by which to identify him.

On the upper floor of this building is a dormitory, with beds to accommodate some of the patients on the floor below. Some of the mattresses had old stains on them. Another dormitory on this floor contained beds, but was not used.

A number of new straps were seen in the store-room, which the physician stated had been there two years but were never used; also some that had been used, and a pair of mittens, muff and wristlets.

In the corridor leading to the center building is a sewing-room, in which three or four patients generally work.

The rear building is for violent patients, of whom there were fifteen, and two attendants. One patient wore a muff to prevent his injuring himself. The patients were seen at dinner; three were eating standing, from lack of accommodations. Three were in seclusion, and three beds were made on the floor in the rooms for destructive patients. Two fixed chairs, and settees are in the hall. One patient was taken out of the room in which he had been locked,

and became very noisy; when put back he tried to break down the door, and made a great disturbance. Another, when taken out of his room, ran into the closet and slammed the door; when the orderly tried to take him out, he struck him a bad blow in the eye, raising a large swelling. The orderly then called for help, and the physician assisted him to place the patient back into his room. The rooms lock with spring locks. When assistance is wanted the attendant pulls a bell, which rings in the main building. The patients were comfortably clothed, and the rooms were clean.

FEMALES.

Center pavilion.—On this ward there were twenty-two patients of a disturbed class and two attendants. None were in restraint. A female orderly has charge of the patients in this department, and the patients assist in doing the work. The walls were decorated with pictures. One patient was locked in the bath-room on account of violence. A bad odor was noticed in the water-closet. Only one patient is bathed without change of water. The most excited patients are kept in the corridor leading to the rear building. All were well clothed, and the beds were in good order.

North wing.—This ward is for a convalescent class, and contained eighteen patients and two attendants, including the orderly. Pictures were on the walls, and the room looked clean. The corridor is used as a day-room. A slight odor was noticed in the water-closet. The patients looked well, and the ward was in good order.

East wing.—This wing contains the strong-rooms. This is for a violent class, and contained thirteen patients and two attendants. Two fixed chairs are in the hall, and one room is padded. Most of the patients were in the airing court; none were in restraint, and the ward was in good order. The patients were seen in the yard, which has a nice lawn with benches, and a shed. One patient was very noisy. A sewing-room is in this wing, in which about ten patients do sewing. A small office is also in the wing.

BOOKS.

Case Book.—All admissions were written up to date, and entries are frequently made.

Admission and discharge book examined and found written up.

The registry of admissions contains the following headings: Name, date of admission, total number, number for year, how sent, male, female, age, civil condition, number of children, occupation, degree of education, profession of religion, habits, nativity, residence, insane relations, alleged exciting causes, form of mental disorder, accompanying bodily disorder, date of attack, duration before admission, number of attack, number of admission, age at first attack, time of leaving asylum, time in asylum, result, observations, suicidal, homicidal, etc. This corresponds to the "Long Book."

Census Book.—This book shows the number in the asylum daily.

The books are kept by the orderly, who makes an oral report to the physician daily, but no record is kept except when necessary to make an entry in the case book, which is kept by the physician. The attendants make daily reports which are kept on the ward and handed in once a week.

SCHEDULE J.

NEW YORK CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Females.

(Boat foot of East Seventy-sixth street.)

Visited by Commissioners Craig and Milhau, of the Committee on Insane, October 11, 1884. Escorted through the buildings by the Medical Superintendent, Dr. T. M. Franklin, the out-door matron also accompanying us through the outer buildings.

The institution occupies the northern part of the Island, and consists of the main building, "the lodge," "the retreat," and nine pavilions. The main building is in charge of the house matron, and the other buildings are in charge of the out-door matron.

The main building is built of gray stone, is four stories in height, and is "L" shaped, with a cupola at the angle, which part is called the administration building.

The lodge is situated a short distance to the south, and is a three-story and attic stone structure. Further to the south is the retreat, which is three stories and attic. The pavilions are long one-story frame structures. The lawns slope down to the shores. Dr. Franklin resides in a cottage on the island.

In the main building there are eight wards, four in each wing. At the end of each wing is a fire-escape, also a wooden stairway, and in the center is a circular staircase.

Numerous squads of patients were seen out walking, all comfortably clothed and apparently happy. A merry-go-round is on the lawn for the amusement of the patients, which was built almost entirely by money received by the patients for nick-nacks and fancy work. In this way they also paid for a piano.

The main building is about fifty years old, and the wings are known as the north and south wings. The corridors are 270 feet long.

In the amusement hall the patients have calisthénic exercises every Monday afternoon; dancing school Wednesday afternoon; dancing parties Saturday afternoon; besides dances evenings on some of the wards. Croquet and out-door sports are indulged in during the summer. Dr. Franklin has lately introduced a novel arrangement for the protection of a class of patients who are constantly trying to jump into the river when out walking. A gaudily colored chariot, to which is attached a long rope, painted in bright colors, is used as follows: Each patient has a belt fastened around her waist, which is hidden under a colored sash; to this belt is fastened a small cross-rope from the main rope attached to the chariot. An invalid is then placed in the wagon, the patients take hold of the rope, and the procession starts, the patients feeling that they are doing a service for the invalid, and at the same time they are prevented from jumping into the river, and have the benefit of the open air without any appearance of restraint. The procession was seen by the committee, and the patients appeared to enjoy it.

On the shore, every three hundred feet, are life-lines for use in case of emergency. A large bathing pond, inclosed by walls of masonry,

with an inlet from the river, is used by the patients during summer. A branch of the city fire department is on the island, and also a chemical engine. Besides fire extinguishers and hose, in the main building, lodge and retreat, there is an electric connection with the fire department, so that the institution is well protected in case of fire.

A night physician visits all the wards three or four times every night, but does not prescribe for patients unless in emergency cases, the day physicians preferring to be called. He also has charge of the discipline at night. A written report from him is laid on the superintendent's table every morning. The head attendant on each ward gives the medicine and looks after the general housekeeping. Each attendant is supplied with a printed copy of the rules of the institution, and when she goes out, this, with her keys, is placed in a closet in the office, and called for when she returns. The patients make their beds. The hospital ward is in charge of a trained nurse day and night. All the clerks are work-house men. The night watchman must see every night attendant in the institution, every second hour during the night. Thermometers are on each ward.

On the day of visitation there were 1527 patients in the asylum, the more quiet class (about one-half) being in the pavilions, which have no bars to the windows.

The main building is heated by direct radiation. Gas and Croton water are used. The institution was very much over-crowded. A night attendant is on every hall. All the clothing of the patients is made by them in the institution, besides which they do work for other institutions. A medicine closet is on each ward, but Dr. Franklin stated that as soon as he could get more supervisors he was going to change the system of giving medicine, and have the supervisors call for it at the apothecary shop three times a day.

Three entertainments were given by the patients themselves during the past season, not a sane person being on the stage.

The wards were visited as follows :

MAIN BUILDING.

Ward 5.— This is the receiving ward where patients are kept until classified. It contained twenty-five patients, one night and four day attendants. Here the patients are measured, weighed, history taken and examined. The rooms are on each side of the hall. In the dining-room were long benches and a long board table. Tin dishes were used but no knives or forks, the patients eating with spoons. Most of the patients were out walking. Chairs are used in the day room besides settees. The school troughs are used in the water-closets; filled with six inches of water, which is often run off and fresh water run in. The water-closet, with floor of stone, was in good condition. Bath in good order. At the end of the hall on each side is a small hall with three rooms on one side only, windows on the other. The beds are supplied with straw-ticks, two sheets, blankets, straw pillows and white spreads. Three fixed chairs are in the hall. All the other wards in this building are a duplicate of this. The beds were clean and the ward was in good order. The ward opens into an airing court, Dr.

Franklin stated that he was in favor of these courts for a certain class of patients.

Ward 6.—This ward is for a quiet class and contained seventy-seven patients and four attendants. Crockery is here used, but no knives or forks. The patients were engaged in playing games and reading. The walls of the day room were decorated with pictures, and a piano is in the day room. The bath-room, the floor of which is wood, was in good order. Three or four patients bathe in the same water. The water-closet was in good order, and the ward generally was in good condition.

Ward 7.—This ward is for a suicidal class and contained eighty-one patients and four attendants. On account of the crowded condition, twenty-seven were obliged to sleep on the floor, some in rooms and others in the halls. Some of these patients had filthy habits and had to be changed three times a day. Tin dishes are here used. Pictures and mottoes were on the walls. Some of the patients were engaged in sewing, while others were reading, but none were in restraint. The clothes-room was in neat order and well ventilated. A camisole was found on the hall, but the attendant stated that it had only been used once in about ten months, and that restraint is never used without the order of the physician. The patients were comfortably clothed and the ward was in good order.

Ward 8.—This ward is for an excitable class and contained sixty-two patients and four attendants. None were in restraint, but a camisole was on the ward, which the attendant said had not been used in a month. Thirteen patients slept on the floor from lack of accommodations, and five on account of violence, but the most violent patients are taken to the lodge. Fifty patients were sewing on blankets for the Infants' Hospital at Randall's Island. The patients were all seated in the day room, were well clothed and quiet. The ward was in good order.

Ward 4.—This ward is also for an excited class, and contained sixty-eight patients and four attendants. Four had filthy habits; none were in restraint. The patients were clean and the ward was in good condition.

A water tank is on this ward and on ward eight.

Ward 3.—This ward is for a convalescent class, and contained fifty patients and two attendants. Two patients slept on the floor from lack of accommodations. One patient wore a camisole at night for surgical reasons. The rooms were furnished with tables and chairs, and pictures were on the walls. In the day room of this ward, Protestant religious services are held on Sundays. A number of patients were engaged in sewing, and papers and games were on the tables. Chairs are used on this ward and patients were in good order.

Ward 2.—This is the hospital ward and contained thirty-five patients and four attendants. Some of the patients must be changed as often as ten times a day, and on this day about 100 sheets were sent to the wash. When one patient leaves a room it is purified before another is placed in it. One room is kept vacant for emergencies. In case of an epidemic the only place that could be used is the amusement hall. Flowers and plants were in the rooms, and papers and games were on the tables; pictures were on the walls and the rooms were nicely arranged. The dinner was being prepared, which consisted of mutton broth, mutton, potatoes and bread. The superintendent stated that this was the same for the whole institution. The meat is cut into small pieces and

eaten with a spoon. Some patients were in bed and others were sitting up. Colored bed spreads are here used, and the ward was in good order.

Ward 1.—On this ward there were seventy-eight patients of an intermediate class and four attendants. An attendant stated that only two patients are here bathed in the same water. Twenty-five slept on the floor from lack of accommodations. The patients were seen at dinner. The room was much over-crowded, and three were eating their meal standing at the window-sill, while one was being fed by an attendant. A number were also eating in the day room. Sheets were being made for Bellevue Hospital. A piano was in the day room. Pillow shams were on some of the beds. The rooms were clean and the patients looked comfortable.

A two story stone building was being constructed, the kitchen and laundry to be on the first floor and the apartments for the help on the upper story.

The store-rooms were in good order.

All modern improvements are in the kitchen, the floor is of stone, and fourteen work-house men were here employed.

The laundry is on the same floor, has stone floor, two steam washing machines, rotary wringer, about thirty stationary tubs, and a steam engine.

Dr. Smith, State Commissioner in Lunacy, examines case book and medical papers and books, and reports them in full.

The weekly cost of maintenance, including clothes, officers' salaries, ordinary repairs, etc., is from \$1.60 to \$1.80.

A short distance from the main building is a neat one-story frame chapel for Catholic services. The building has lately been enlarged, mostly by contributions from the attendants.

The amusement hall is a neat one story frame building, furnished with settees, stage and piano. The walls are decorated with pictures. There is also a library with two cases of books, one of which belongs to an Episcopal clergyman, and the other belongs to the asylum.

PAVILIONS.

The nine pavilions contained about one-half of the population. The patients are a quiet class, and no bars are on the windows. One pavilion is for filthy and another for epileptic patients. Aside from this there is no classification. The buildings are frame, and duplicates. The beds are placed on each side of a large room, with settees in the center or passage way. In a center extension is the dining-room, pantry and attendants' room. In a corner extension is the bath and water-closet. Six large stoves heat each building; gas is used. Windows are on each side and ventilators in the ceiling. Ventilating pipes also run from the stoves in some of the pavilions. Upper windows are at each end, which are kept open in the winter. The water is heated in a tank. A fire extinguisher is in each pavilion.

Pavilion K.—Most of the patients in this pavilion work, one part in the morning and the other in the afternoon. There were thirty patients and two attendants. Chairs and settees were supplied. Patients bathe once a week. The attendant stated that occasionally patients object to being bathed in the water in which others have bathed, but the water would not hold out if each was bathed separately.

The school sink is used in the water-closet, and an iron bath tub in the bath-room. The floors are of wood but were in good condition. The pavilion was in good order.

Pavilion G.—This is for a filthy class and contained sixty-three patients and four attendants. The patients sit at one end of the room near the closet. No bad odor was perceptible, and the room had a pleasant appearance, having pictures on the walls. A large number of patients are raised nightly, each several times. About forty sheets are changed on an average each day, rubber sheets are here used. One patient was sick in bed. Two night attendants are employed. The general condition was good. There is an awning at the end of the building under which the patients sit. A number of beds were seen outside of the building, from which the soiled straw was being taken and changed.

Pavilion H.—Here were seventy-one patients and three attendants. The patients were all seated and quiet. They were comfortably clothed, and the ward was in good order.

Pavilion F.—This is for epileptics and contained seventy-five patients and four attendants, besides one night watch and three assistants. Three or four patients were lying on the floor just recovering from an attack of convulsions, and one went into convulsions during our visit. Every alternate bed is removed from the rows, in place of which beds were made on the floor for those for whom it was thought necessary. A reflecting light used at night, is at the end of the room. No other lights are used. There are three fixed chairs which are occasionally used, but none were in restraint at this time. The general condition of the patients and beds was good. Patients are occasionally confined in two small rooms on account of violence. About thirty patients are raised several times at night, and about forty sheets are changed daily. Rubber sheets are used on the beds. Some patients were sewing and others were reading.

Pavilion E.—Here were seventy-two patients and three attendants. All were out walking, except a few who were scrubbing, and washing dishes. About eight make brushes. The ward was in good order.

Pavilion D.—This building contained seventy-two patients and three attendants. All were out walking, and some of the patients were seen in a small grove where there is a summer house and swing. Everything in good order.

Pavilion A.—Here were seventy-four patients and three attendants. Four patients slept on beds made of benches, with mattresses, etc., from lack of accommodations. A number of patients were scrubbing, and the others were in the grove. Games and papers were on the tables. Two patients bathe in the same water.

Pavilion B.—Here were seventy-two patients and two attendants, one short. Fans which were presented by some lady, were lying on each bed. Flowers and plants were in the windows, pictures on the walls, and games on the tables, giving the room a pleasant appearance.

Pavilion C.—Here were seventy-five patients and three attendants. All were sitting outside on settees, except a number that were scrubbing. All in good order.

THE LODGE.

In this building are six wards, two on each floor. Here the most violent class is kept. Two wooden staircases run up from the hall in front, and fire escapes in the rear. All the patients were out walking except one who was sick. There were thirteen patients on each ward and two attendants. There are two rows of rooms, one row in each ward, arranged back to back, with a small opening between running to the top of the building. The rooms are cell-like, and although very clean, some had a cell odor. All the beds are made up on the floor. Small openings are in the back wall of the cells. The redeeming feature is, that the cells, although they must be ill ventilated in the winter, are set off by the pleasant day room, which is inclosed with glass, and is entirely exposed to the sun. The day room is also used as a dining-room, and contained fixed chairs. An iron grating separates the day room or hall from the windows. The building is heated by direct radiation. There is one night attendant for each floor. The water-closets and bath are at the end of the halls; the floors are of wood, and the plumbing is not in very good order. The attendants' rooms are in the attic. The house-keeping was excellent, but the building is hardly fit for use. Three covered beds were in the building, two of which were used at night. A boiler room containing boilers for heating purposes is in this building.

THE RETREAT.

There are two parts to this building, the old and new. The old part is arranged similar to the lodge, with cells backing each other, and two wards on a floor. The new part has only one ward on each floor, and the arrangements are very good. In the "New Retreat" the hall runs through the center of the ward with rooms on each side. There are thirty rooms on each floor, three of which are occupied by the three attendants in charge. The building is heated by indirect radiation, and each room has a hot air and exit flue, as has also the hall. A day room has been allowed on each floor of the new part for the use of the wards in the old part, but these were then occupied as dormitories. The floor in the bath-room is of cement, and the room contains four galvanized iron tubs, and marble slabs are around the wall to a height of about five feet. The floor of the water-closet is of wood, and the room contains ten hoppers. In the wash-room where the floor is of cement, is an iron trough. The clothes-closets are small but neat. Gas is used, and reflectors are at each end of the hall. A fire plug is on each floor. The rooms and patients were clean.

On ward four there were thirty-five patients of a suicidal class. In ward five there were fifty patients. The out-door matron has rooms on this ward.

On ward six there were forty-nine patients. Some of the windows were supplied with inside wire screens, and three beds were on the floor for violent patients. Three patients, one of whom was fastened to a chair, had long sleeves fastened to their dresses. One patient wore a camisole at night. Many of the patients were noisy but not violent. Fire-proof staircases.

In the old part there were two beds in the rooms, and the rooms were larger than those in the lodge. Iron bedsteads used. Screens are in the upper panels of the doors. There are no glass day rooms. The housekeeping was good but the building is old. There were four attendants on each floor, two for each ward. On the first floor were forty-eight patients, and on the second floor fifty patients. The upper floor is made into one ward, and the patients sleep in a large dormitory, which takes in the whole floor except at the end where the bath-room and water-closet are situated. The patients eat in the dormitory, which is also used as a sitting-room. Here were seventy-six patients and three attendants. Five slept on the floor from lack of accommodations. The kitchen for the attendants is in a small room on this floor. The patients were out walking.

The boiler room is on the ground floor of the old part, and contains two boilers for heating purposes.

SCHEDULE K.

NEW YORK CITY ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE — WARD'S ISLAND.

Males.

(Boat foot of East 110th street.)

Visited by Commissioners Craig and Milhan of the Committee on Insane, October 13, 1884. Escorted through the buildings by the Superintendent, Dr. A. E. Macdonald.

On the day of visitation there were 1,495 patients in the asylum, about two-thirds of whom were chronic and the others acute cases.

The institution consists of a main building and six wings, one of which was not occupied. The main building is three stories, mansard roof and basement, and the wings are one story lower, all nearly duplicates. The buildings are of brick with sand stone trimmings. Four inclosed airing courts are attached to the asylum. Besides these buildings there is another called "The Annex" situated some distance from the group and loaned by the commissioners of emigration.

The main building faces to the north, with the wings on each side, one standing back a little from that to which it is attached, the next back still a little further, so that almost three sides of a square are formed.

Dr. Macdonald stated that there had been several deaths among the attendants and much sickness among the officers and patients, owing to the defective plumbing and over-crowding in the asylum.

There is a line of hose on each ward for use in case of fire, and a fire extinguisher on each connecting ward. The buildings were lighted by gas, but they were advertising for bids to furnish electric lights.

The clothing of the patients was good. White cotton shirts are worn in summer, and changed once a week; in winter grey flannel under shirts are worn. No knives or forks are used, but crockery and tin dishes are furnished. Iron bedsteads and straw ticks are used throughout the asylum. There has been no restraint since the 19th of December last, and

the apparatus are kept in the drug store and issued only on prescription, the same as medicine. The buildings are heated by indirect radiation. The wing which was partially destroyed by fire was undergoing repairs and they expected to move into it in a few days, which will partially relieve the over-crowding. Fire-proof staircases are in the buildings. The patients assist in doing the work on the wards. The working class wear a different colored suit from the others. There is a fire escape on the outside of each wing. Besides sixteen night attendants, there are three night watchmen, one for the main building and one for each side. Medical restraint is occasionally resorted to. At the end of the wings, on each ward, there is a visitors' room and separate stair case, so that visitors will not have to go through the wards to see friends. The medical officers take turns in doing night duty. They visit the wards twice a night and the annex once, and also exercise a supervision over the attendants. The attendants wear a blue coat with green collar and cuffs. The diet table continues for two weeks, differing each day and then begins over again. On this occasion the patients had vegetable soup, beef, potatoes, and bread for dinner. Visitors are permitted to call once in two weeks, and the average number is about fifty a day. In the violent wards the patients cannot be separated on account of the overcrowding. There are two supervisors, one for the main group and one for the annex. It was noticed that the superintendent in addressing the patients called them by name, and upon being asked, stated that he knew all the names of patients and made that a special point. There are fourteen assistant physicians, only six of whom receive pay. The salaries are: senior \$1,200, second assistant \$750, third assistant, \$650, fourth assistant, \$500, fifth and sixth assistants, each \$240. The amount asked for last year was \$55,000 in round numbers for this asylum. The commissioners received \$48,000 but have spent only \$41,000 and used the difference for some other institution. All the printing for the department is done in the asylum. There is a large swimming pond inclosed with masonry on the shore, with good bathing accommodations, for the use of the patients in summer.

There are two admission wards, one for the maniacal and the other for the melancholy cases.

Ward. 13.—To this ward patients are promoted from the bad wards after they have improved. Here were twenty-nine patients and two attendants. The hall runs through the center with rooms on each side and a window at each end. The bath, wash-basin and closets are in the same room, with cement floor. The closet is an open trough which is flushed only when the attendant attends to it. There is one iron bathtub, in which three or four are bathed in the same water. Troughs and tin basins are used for washing. The water tanks are filled at night, as the water supply cannot be depended upon. The dining-room contains a long wooden table and benches. Settees are in the hall. The patients were out walking. All the rooms are single with the exception of one dormitory. The clothes-room was in good order but poorly ventilated. Small peepholes in the doors. The beds were clean and the rooms in good order.

Ward 14.—This is the admission ward for the maniacal class, and contained seventy-two patients and five attendants. The ward was greatly over-crowded, as the fair capacity is fifty. The patients are

examined in one of the rooms. There are three dormitories, the rest are single rooms, but some contained two beds. Settees are in the day room and hall. The water-closet and bath were in fair condition. The house-keeping was good and the patients were comfortably clothed.

Ward 19.—This is the admission ward for the melancholy patients, of whom there were seventy, and five attendants. This ward was also much crowded, two beds being placed in some of the rooms. All the patients were out walking, but were seen coming in before we left. All took off their hats and laid them on one of the benches. The patients are counted when they leave the wards and also when they return to see whether any are missing. Some of the rooms have inside guards. A bad odor was noticed in the closets. The beds were clean and the patients looked well.

Ward 18.—This is a promotion ward, and contained twenty-six patients and two attendants. All were out with one exception, but they were seen entering before we left. The ward was nicely decorated with pictures. Games were on the tables in the day-room. Every thing was in good order.

Ward 5.—This is a convalescent ward, and most of the patients work. A blind patient was seen working a bead watch case. The ward is decorated with stencil work done by patients. Mats were at some of the doors. Crockery is used in the dining-room.

Ward 6.—This is the working ward. In one room patients were making brooms and mats. The broom corn is grown on the island. •Dr. Macdonald stated that the goods made cannot be sold on account of a law passed in regard to county institutions. An attendant is in charge of the shops. Kiar, which comes from the West Indies, and bulrushes, which grow on the island, are used in making mats; in another room they were being finished. Mats were being made for the steamer belonging to the department. Rag mats were also made. There were twenty-six patients working on mats, two on brooms, and one blind man was caning chairs. These all looked cheerful, much more so than those not employed. In the tailor shop sixteen patients were employed; but sometimes thirty-five are at work. Here all the repairing is done, and most of the clothes are made for the asylum. In the shoe shop six patients were engaged in making and repairing shoes. They are able to do all the mending and much of the new work. The patients in this shop have to be chosen carefully since they use knives and sharp tools.

Ward 7.—This ward is for a violent class, and contained fifty-six patients and three attendants, one less than the usual number. There were some rooms with beds, and some windows with inside screens. The patients were quite talkative but not violent. The arrangements were good. There are two galvanized iron tubs in the bath-room, and the water was running in the closets. Games were in the day-room. The ward was in good order.

Ward 11.—This is also for a violent class, and contained fifty-eight patients and four attendants. Some of the windows were supplied with inside blinds. The water-closet was in bad condition. The patients were at dinner, and three, named E. (colored), W. and H. became very violent at the sight of Dr. Macdonald. Bread and dishes

were thrown, and a general struggle between these three and the attendants ensued, during which the supervisor was kicked and badly hurt. We were informed that they soon after became quiet.

Ward 10.—Here were twenty-seven patients with general paresis, and two attendants. This ward is on the top floor and has all dormitory rooms. Windows are on one side of the hall. Colored bed spreads are used. The water-closet was in fair condition, with a slight odor. The beds were clean. Games were on the tables.

Ward 9.—This ward is for a quiet class, and contained ninety patients and three attendants. Here also are dormitory rooms and colored bed spreads. The patients were seen at dinner. Tin dishes are used. The patients looked comfortable and the ward was in good order.

Ward 1.—This ward contained fifty-one patients and three attendants. These were chronic melancholia cases. A number of patients were engaged in cleaning the ward. A bad odor was noticed in the water-closet, but the ward generally was in good order.

Ward 2.—This is the hospital ward, and contained seventy patients and five attendants. On the door of each room was a card containing the name or names of the patients occupying it, when admitted to the asylum, from (ward), book, page. Some of the beds had boards along the sides to prevent patients from falling out. Forty patients were in bed, the remainder were sitting up. About seventeen went out walking. In one room were a number of restless patients in bed, in charge of an attendant assisted by patients. The attendant stated that it required some one to be constantly on guard to see that they stayed in bed. The ward was in good order, and games were on the tables for the amusement of the patients.

Ward 3.—This ward is for an epileptic class, and contained fifty-seven patients and four attendants. Some inside wire screens were at the windows. The ward was in good order, and the patients looked comfortable.

Ward 4.—This ward is in the basement and was occupied by sixty-seven working patients and three attendants. The dormitories were here, and blue spreads were on the beds. Air is drawn through a passage between the ceiling of this ward and the floor above, over steam coils in another part of the basement, to heat the building. Board seats are placed in small alcoves in the wall. The dining-room is in a large alcove in the hall. The water-closet was in fair condition, and the beds were clean.

The steam coils are off from this ward. The floor is of cement, and the coils are covered, with a small opening at the bottom through which the air is drawn. The general appearance of the basement was good. A car track runs from the kitchen to the different wings. The kitchen contains all modern improvements, has a stone floor, and one paid cook was employed, assisted by twenty-five patients. Every thing was clean and neat.

In the linen-room a number of patients under the care of an attendant were sorting out the linen for the different wards, after it had been washed. The store-rooms were in good order.

Ward 12.—This ward is for a quiet demented class, and contained sixty patients and three attendants. This ward is in the rear of the center, and was built for private patients. The rooms are large, and

were occupied by from four to six patients each. All were out walking. The ward was in good order.

The chapel is above this ward, and has stained glass windows. Catholic service is held in the morning and Protestant in the afternoon every Sunday. The Catholic altar is at one end and the Protestant at the other, so that by simply reversing the benches the patients face either.

Opening into the chapel and about the same size, is the amusement hall, fitted up with a stage, etc. The ceilings in both rooms are high and the rooms are large. The patients assist in the entertainments.

Ward 21.—In this ward there were seventy-eight working patients and six attendants. It is on the top floor and has no single rooms. One patient was sick in bed; the remainder were out at work. The beds were clean and the ward was in good order.

Ward 22.—This ward is for a filthy and demented class, and contained 112 patients and six attendants. The most filthy are placed in rooms nearest the closet, so that there will not be much difficulty in raising them at night. A number of the beds were filthy, and the mattresses were stained and wet. The patients were being shaved by work-house men, who go from ward to ward for that purpose. There is one night attendant for this ward. A bad odor was noticed in the closet.

Ward 16.—This ward in the basement, is for a working class, and contained fifty-four patients and eight attendants. The attendants in the working wards work with the patients. The hall has a cement floor, and the rooms on each side are raised, with board floors. The hall is used as a dining room and was not in good condition. Some of the steam coils are on this ward, so that the air, after being used by these patients, is drawn over the coils into the reception wards above. This is the old part of the building. Although the rooms and bedding were clean, the ward had a cellar-like appearance.

A large number of patients were seen out walking, lying on the lawn, and at work.

The swimming pond inclosed with masonry, is 240 feet long and thirty wide. At one corner is a shower bath, and on the shore, near by, is a long shed, under which are benches. There is also a bath house at one end, with a stairway leading into the water.

THE ANNEX.

This building is loaned to the asylum by the commissioners of emigration; is built of brick, two stories, mansard roof, and basement. There is one ward on each floor, except the basement, which is used as a dining-room for the whole building. This building is for a quiet class, it is old, and the plumbing defective, and the air in the basement was very stale. Stoves and steam are used in heating. Each floor has a large dormitory. The water-closets on each floor were in bad condition, but the bed and floor were clean. A supervisor has charge of the building. About 120 patients were on each floor, and four attendants. One floor is for a working class. The patients were all out but one. Games were on the tables.

The basement, besides being used as a dining-room, is used as a wash-room, long troughs running along one side. The bath-room is

in a small projection or wing, and contained three iron tubs. Opening into the bath-room is the boiler-room, which contains one boiler. The meals are prepared in the main kitchen and brought to these patients in a wagon. The patients were seen enjoying themselves on the lawn.

BOOKS.

Case Book. Entries appeared made to date. The rule is to make entries in acute cases every day or two, and the chronic cases are written up at least once a month. The medical certificates and commitment papers are copied in the case book.

Daily Medical Census Book. This book is written up every two days, and has the following headings: Name, date admitted, re-admitted, discharged, (recovered, improved, unimproved, not insane, died), total resident, under treatment, sick in bed, in seclusion, under restraint, in seclusion and under restraint, out for exercise, outside at work, inside at work.

Discharge Book. This book has the following headings: Book and page, form of insanity, discharged, (recovered, improved, unimproved, not insane), destination.

Admission Book. Following headings: Date of admission, name, age, ward, social condition, book, page, time and city where from, religion, occupation, birth-place, judge, examining physicians, friend's address.

There is also a book in which entries are made of letters sent by patients, giving name, date, to whom sent, address. Also many other books for the convenience of the institution.

Visitors' Book. This book shows accurately the date of the visit, and the names and addresses of the visitors.

Physician's Day Report Book. This book contains the daily report of the officer of the day, the different members of the staff being officers of the day in succession. There is also a book for report of the officer of the night.

Index Book. Following headings: Name, book, page, date of admission, ward, (blank for died or discharged), address of friend.

Injury Book. When patients are admitted they are examined, and if injuries are found, an entry is made to that effect. There is also a book showing injuries inflicted after admission, giving ward, upon whom, by whom, nature of injury.

Copies of all letters are kept.

When Dr. Macdonald does not think a patient is sufficiently recovered to be discharged, but the friends wish to care for him, they sign the following contract:

‘NEW YORK CITY ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, W. I. }
188 . }

The undersigned, in consideration of the discharge of
hereby acknowledges that such discharge is granted contrary to
the advice of the Medical Superintendent, and assumes all responsibility
of the consequences thereof.

Witness:

_____, M. D.
_____, M. D.”

They also sign a duplicate contract which is pasted in the case book.

The restraint book was produced, showing that the last date of restraint or seclusion was December 18, 1883, being E. B., which was a case of seclusion. The last case of restraint was December 4, 1883, wristlets. The book shows a rapidly diminishing number of patients in restraint or seclusion for the two years preceding December, 1883.

SCHEDULE L.

CITY HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, WARD'S ISLAND.

Female.

Visited by Commissioners Craig and Milhau of the Committee on Insane, October 13, 1884. This institution is a hospital, but the extra room is used for insane women, to relieve the pressure from the New York City Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island. The chief of the hospital, Dr. T. M. Strong, takes exclusive charge of the insane department, but in his absence the committee was escorted through the department by the steward, Thomas E. Sutton.

On the day of visitation there were 147 patients in the institution, divided into two wards, but not classified. Dr. Strong makes rounds every morning, prescribes for the patients, and sends up the medicines. One supervisor is in charge of the entire building.

Ward F. This ward contained sixty-nine patients and four attendants, including an orderly, and one night attendant. It consists of a center hall used as a dining-room, with cross-halls at each end utilized as open dormitories, besides rooms on each side of the center hall. Some of the small rooms from the center hall contain two beds. Beds were also found in the day-room, which is in the angle made by two of the halls. The bedsteads are of iron with straw ticks, sheets, blankets, pillows and white spreads. The beds were clean and the patients comfortably clothed, but the ward was over-crowded. But few of the patients do any work, and a number were sick in bed. One camisole, which is occasionally used, was on the ward, in charge of the orderly, but no one was found in restraint. A line of hose is on the ward, in case of fire. In the bath-room are two iron tubs in good order. The orderly stated that only one patient is bathed without change of water. The wash-room contains two soapstone troughs. The water-closets, the floors of which are wood, were not in good order, and a bad odor was perceptible. For dinner the patients had soup, meat, potatoes and bread.

Ward G. This ward contained 78 patients and four attendants. It was much over-crowded, some of the patients sleeping in the attic. A night attendant has charge at night. No regular reports are made of those patients that go out to walk, but all who are able, are taken out every pleasant day. The main hall is divided into three parts by upright supports or pillars: One for dining-room, the center for sitting-room, and the third, containing beds, for the sick. The attendant stated that the sick are kept here in order that they may be

watched by the attendants. The air was very impure. The whole place is open, and free access is had to all, at all times. Sixteen of these patients slept in the attic. At one end of the main hall are the water-closet, wash and bath-rooms, which were in fair condition. At the other end of the hall are dormitories. The patients were fairly clothed and the beds were clean. The bread is kept in a chest in the hall. There is a line of hose on this floor.

A patient, C. C., stated that she was not insane, and that her sons did not know where she was, and that she could obtain no paper to write to them. The steward was asked to furnish her with writing materials, which he promised to do. She came from Blackwell's Island and had been in the institution about five weeks.

Another patient, E. J. (who the attendant said, appeared to wish to keep her real name a secret), stated that she was not insane and complained of her detention. She said she got on the wrong boat and was taken to Blackwell's Island, but the attendant stated that "work-house" was on her card. She said she had never seen Dr. Smith to speak to him. She appeared to be a refined lady, and the committee requested her transfer to the ward below, which was in better condition, and contained a better class of patients.

The case-book was produced and appeared to be written up.

SCHEDULE M.

BRANCH INSANE ASYLUM, RANDALL'S ISLAND.

Males.

Boat, foot of East One hundred and Twenty-second street.

Visited by Commissioners Craig and Milhau of the Committee on Insane, October 14, 1884. Escorted through the asylum by the Superintendent, Dr. James R. Healey.

The patients are in two pavilions, one of which is entirely occupied by the insane, and in the other one floor is simply occupied at night by forty-five patients; the rest of the building is occupied by idiot boys. The former is called pavilion F, and the latter pavilion D.

On the day of visitation there were 132 patients in the asylum. The medical superintendent has charge of other institutions on the island, and a Mr. Watson acts as special attendant and has, to a certain extent, charge of the insane. The patients are a chronic quiet working-class, about forty-two working actively every day.

Pavilion F is a three-story brick building with a one story extension in the rear, used as a sort of play-room. One night-watchman has charge at night. No restraint is used. The wards are open dormitories. The patients wore grey uniforms. Iron bedsteads are used, with straw ticks, two sheets, blue spreads and straw pillows. The school sink is used in the water closets on each floor, which were in fair order. The bath-tub is on the ground floor, is of an oval shape, about fifteen feet long by ten wide, and about twelve bathe at a time, when the water is changed for another set. The high pressure service

of croton water is used. The patients wash at the bath-tub in the morning, and bathe on Saturdays. The patients were all out of the building. The building is heated by stoves, and the food is prepared in a general kitchen, which supplies all the buildings at this end of the island. The dining-room is on the ground floor.

Crockery and spoons are used. A number of patients were cleaning the play-room, and work-house women were scrubbing the floors of the wards. The superintendent stated that the reason the women do the scrubbing is because the men use too much water on the floors. Fire extinguishers are on each floor, and the attendants sleep in rooms at the end of the dormitory. The beds and wards were clean, and the patients were comfortably clothed and apparently contented.

SCHEDULE N.

BRANCH LUNATIC ASYLUM, HART'S ISLAND.

Females.

Boat, East Twenty-sixth street.

Visited by Commissioners Craig and Milhau of the Committee on Insane, October 16. 1884. Escorted through the buildings by the superintendent, Dr. Andrew Eagen, who also has charge of the hospital on the island.

This institution is entirely distinct from the Lunatic Asylum, and reports to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. Report is made to the Lunatic Asylum when there are vacancies.

The institution consists of six pavilions, three of which were formerly the old barracks.

On the day of visitation there were 500 patients in the asylum. There is a night attendant for each pavilion, who goes on duty at 7. 30 p. m. One night watchman watches on the outside of the buildings, and visits each pavilion once every hour, to see whether the night attendant is awake and on duty. The night attendants and night watchman each report the other's visits, which serves as a check. The night attendants receive a list of filthy patients, and it is their duty to raise each three times a night, whether apparently necessary or not.

The case book was examined, and found written up to date. Entries are made once a month in all cases. The certificates are retained at the Lunatic Asylum at Blackwell's island, as these patients are only transfers. None were in restraint; the last restraint was on September 4, 1884, with camisole. Very few are violent, and no classification is attempted. In the winter the buildings are heated by six stoves in each. Kerosene is used throughout the institution. There is a scarcity of water, but arrangements were being made to sink wells to supply plenty for the whole island. Three of the pavilions are new. The ventilation in these is good, the windows being placed about three feet apart, and each being three feet wide. Besides this, there is ridge ventilation above the stoves.

Pavilion 1. This pavilion contains one ward. It is a one story frame structure, 160 feet long, thirty feet wide, and fifteen feet high, and contained eighty-five patients, one night and four day attendants. The bedsteads are of iron and arranged on each side of the room, and each is supplied with a straw tick, two sheets, blankets, straw pillow and white spread. Rubber sheets used for filthy patients. Iron strap springs are on the bedsteads. In a center projection on the east side is the dining-room, which is also used as a sewing-room, and here fifty-two women were engaged sewing. The patients make all the shirts and sheets, besides doing all the mending for the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island. On the opposite side is another projection in which are the attendants' rooms. The water-closet and bath-room is in a projection at the south-east corner. The school sink is used in all the closets. Since about the 1st of October the patients have been bathed only once in two weeks, and five or six in the same water, on account of the limited supply.

The patients were well clothed, the beds clean, and the ward was in good order, with pictures on the walls.

Pavilion 3. This is a two story frame structure, with brick basement and projection for hospital ward.

The floor is divided into a north and a south hall, one a duplicate of the other, and having connecting doors between. Each hall has a projection at each corner, one for attendants' rooms, another for water-closet and bath-room, and the extension on the west side is used as a dining-room for both wards. One projection of the south hall is used as a hospital for the whole institution.

The North Hall contained forty-six patients and two attendants. At night one attendant has charge of both halls. In one of the projections in this part are small rooms for the more violent patients, the others sleeping in the open dormitory with beds on each side. The water-closet and bath-room were in fair order. The dining-room is also used as a sewing-room, and forty-six patients were engaged in sewing. Even the most incoherent do some sewing. The beds were clean and the patients were comfortably clothed.

In the South Hall there were fifty patients and three attendants. The ward was in good condition, and the patients looked well. In the hospital ward there were twelve beds, eight of which were occupied.

Hall 1, South. On this ward were forty-three patients and two attendants. About thirty patients were sewing in the dining-room; they were somewhat talkative but orderly. The ward was in good order, and the patients well clothed.

Hall 1, North. On this ward were forty-two patients and two attendants, besides a night attendant who does duty on the two wards. Some of these patients were noisy. The ward was in good order.

Pavilion 2. This is a one-story and basement frame structure, a counterpart of Pavilion 1. The patients are on the ground floor only, and the store-rooms and kitchen are in the basement. In the kitchen is one paid cook, assisted by work-house men. The bread is baked at the branch work-house, which is on the island.

There is only one ward in this building, which contained eighty-five patients, one night and four day attendants. One patient was sick in bed. In the dining-room thirty-four patients were engaged in sewing, and a number were at work on the hall. All who are able,

go out to walk every pleasant day. The patients were comfortably clothed, and the ward was in good order.

A two-story stone building, with brick trimmings, was being built, to be used as a kitchen and laundry, which was to be completed by the following January.

Walks were also being made near the shore, to be used as a promenade for the patients.

Pavilion E. This was formerly one of the old barracks, and is simply a rough board structure, one-story high, and contains two wards. The attendants' rooms are at one end.

E South. This ward contained thirty-seven patients and two attendants. One night attendant has charge of the two wards. The windows are about two and a half feet by four, and about six feet apart. In the center of the building is an extension, in which are the water-closet and bath-rooms. The dining tables are in the dormitory. Some of the benches have no backs, but are placed against the foot of the beds, against which the patients lean. The beds and patients were in good order, but the building is unfit for use.

E North is a duplicate of *E South*, and contained the same number of patients.

Pavilion D. This is a duplicate of *E*, and was in the same condition.

D South. On this ward were thirty-seven patients and two attendants, one night attendant doing duty on the two wards. There were no backs to the benches. The water-closet and bath-room were in fair order. The beds were clean, and the patients well clothed.

D North is a duplicate of *D South*, and contained the same number of patients. The dinner consisted of beef stew, bread and butter.

The patients have no amusements except a swing on the grounds. Benches are under the trees on the lawns.

Dr. Eagen, in reply to a question, stated that one of the city commissioners informed him of this intended visit.

SCHEDULE O.

RECEPTION HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE (Bellevue Hospital).

Twenty-sixth street and East river, New York.

Visited by Commissioners Craig and Milhau of the Committee on Insane, October 16, 1884. Escorted through the wards by the physician in charge, Dr. H. V. Wildman.

There is one ward for male and one for female patients. This department is simply for the reception of the insane or those suspected of insanity, where they are kept under observation a few days, until the papers are made out or they are discharged. The city cases go to Ward's and Blackwell's islands, and the State cases go wherever transferred.

In the female ward were ten patients, one night and two day attendants. Two work-house women assist in the labor. The insane

department is in a pavilion, which is divided into two parts by folding doors, one part for the males and the other for the females. Rooms are on each side of the hall. The halls are used as dining rooms. Inside wire screens to the windows. None were in restraint in the female ward.

In the male ward were twelve patients, one night and two day attendants. One violent patient had on straps and wristlets, and two others were fastened to their beds by the same method, one being noisy and violent, and the other epileptic and violent.

SCHEDULE P.

KINGS COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Flatbush, on Clarkson street.

Visited by Commissioners Craig and Milhau of the Committee on Insane, October 17, 1884. Escorted through one part of the building by the superintendent, Dr. John C. Shaw, and through the other part by the first assistant physician.

Since the first of December 1883, the insane asylum and the hospital for incurables have been united, and are now under the same management.

The main building consists of a center, and three wings on each side. The buildings are of brick, four stories and basement, the wings being connected by means of three story and basement corridors, making each wing L shaped. One ward is in each wing, including the corridor, and with the exception of the upper floor where there is no corridor, the wards are about duplicates. In the rear of the center is a two story brick building in which are the kitchen, laundry and engine-room. On each side of this structure, and at the rear of each wing, is a one story frame building used as a dining room, one for each sex. In the rear of these is a three story and cellar old frame building called the lodge, for women only. The whole length of the main structure is 800 feet, under all of which is a sub-cellar. The institution faces north and south, with the women in the west wing and the men in the east wing.

Some distance from the east wing are two two story frame buildings, both for women. Further to the east is the old hospital for incurables, which consists of a main part with an L shaped wing on each sides, the whole forming three sides of a square, with the closed part to the front. Back of this building is a two story brick structure used as a kitchen. This kitchen also supplies the food for the two pavilions. The center of the hospital is used for officers' apartments and offices, one wing for women and the other for men.

In the main asylum the wards are duplicates, the corridor having a hall running through the center with rooms on each side, and in the main part of the wing are two large dormitories, closets and bath-rooms. The asylum has only a few acres of land, and the yards for the patients are small. The patients are classified with reference to their general behavior. In the main group are thirty wards,

the patients in about twenty of the most quiet of which, eat in the detached dining-rooms, while the more violent and feeble eat on the wards. The dining-rooms on the quiet wards are utilized as sleeping-rooms, as the asylum is greatly over-crowded. No restraint is used, but occasionally patients are secluded. The superintendent employs all the assistants except the matron and steward. There is one head attendant for the males and one for the females. Notwithstanding the over-crowded condition of the asylum, none except feeble patients were sleeping on the floor. On the day of visitation there were 1312 patients in the asylum, 525 males and 787 females, with a capacity of only about 900. The buildings are heated by direct radiation, and the only means of ventilation is by the windows.

The buildings are old, and the condition of the whole institution incited disease among the patients and attendants. Iron bedsteads, straw ticks, a few hair mattresses, sheets, blankets, straw pillows and white spreads are used. Thin hair mattresses are being gradually introduced.

A wooden stair-case connects each ward, and an iron stair-case is at each end of the building. The doors on most of the wards are left open so that patients have free access to the yards. No attendant is allowed to lock a patient in a room without orders from the physician. Knives and forks are used on some of the wards only, as the supply is inadequate, and only a few are supplied the asylum at a time. The head attendant on the female side selects the attendants from among the Irish immigrants, under the direction of the superintendent. There were about ten cases of paresis among the females and about 100 cases among the males. There is a thermometer on every ward.

After personal observation and the testimony of the attendants, the committee expressed a strong conviction that the present buildings were unfit for occupation, and their satisfaction that legislation had been obtained favorable to the selection of another site for the erection of new asylum buildings. The commissioners of charities are limited in the purchase to 1,000 acres, and the expenditure of \$100,000, exclusive of the buildings.

MAIN BUILDING.

Female Department.

Three night attendants for the female side.

Ward 3. This ward is for a quiet class, and contained twenty-five patients and two attendants. Pictures were on the walls, and a piano and rocking-chairs were in the hall. In the knitting-room twenty-four patients from the different wards were at work. Some were also seated in the hall-chairs, sewing and knitting. The beds were clean and the patients were neatly clothed. The water-closet and bath-room was in fair order. There is a good water supply in the institution, from the Flatbush water-works.

Ward C. This ward is for a quiet class, and contained twenty-one patients and two attendants. Each patient is supplied with a chair in her room, and a number of windows were furnished with inside blinds. The dormitory is used for epileptics, and ten beds were made on the floor. The plumbing in the water-closet and bath-room was being repaired. The patients looked well and the ward was in good order.

Ward 7. This is a reception ward and contained thirty-six patients and three attendants. The head attendant sleeps on this ward. Rocking-chairs and settees were in the hall. The clothes-room was neatly arranged but not ventilated. About ten patients worked on the hall, six went to the sewing-room, six to the knitting-room, two to the kitchen, one to the laundry, and one to the male dining-room. The clothing for the females and the under-clothing and shirts for the males are made here and the mending of the male department is also done. A number of windows were screened to protect the glass. The patients assist in making up the beds, a number of which were found soiled. The mattresses generally were crowded with straw, which made them hard and uncomfortable; and in some the straw extended through the seams, which were not well sewed. The plumbing in the water-closet and bath-room was defective, and a bad odor was noticed.

Ward 9. This ward is for a noisy and filthy class, and contained twenty-seven patients and two attendants. The air was bad. Inside screens are on all the windows. Some of the patients were noisy and excited, but not violent. A number of beds were soiled. The water closet was in bad condition, and the clothes-room dark. Crockery and spoons are used in the dining room. The patients were comfortably clothed.

Ward 8. This ward is for a quiet chronic class, and contained thirty-five patients and three attendants. The ceiling had been taken down in the water closet and bath room, as it had become saturated with foul odor. A few patients were excitable, and the windows in the rooms occupied by these were screened. Some of the rooms had been neatly furnished by friends of the patients. A number of women were sewing. The ward was clean, and the patients well clothed.

Ward C. This ward is for a demented class, and contained twenty-four patients and two attendants. Some rooms were neatly furnished, and most of the windows were screened. The three night attendants slept on this ward. In the hall were settees, rocking chairs and a piano. The ward generally was in good order. The superintendent stated that they were gradually introducing thin hair mattresses on all the wards.

Ward 4. This ward is for a quiet demented class, and contained thirty patients and two attendants. The walls were decorated with pictures; rocking chairs and settees were in the hall, and some rooms were neatly furnished. A sewing room is on this ward, in which a number of patients were engaged sewing. The beds were clean and the ward was in good order.

Ward 2. This ward is for a feeble class, and contained twenty-seven patients and two attendants. The patients were seen at dinner in the dining room, where knives, forks and crockery are used. The dinner consisted of fish chowder, potatoes, bread, coffee and tapioca pudding. The laundress, seamstress and cook slept on this ward. Chairs were in the hall. There is also a sewing room on the ward. The bath room and water closet were in bad condition, and a bad odor was noticed. The beds were clean and the patients were comfortably clothed.

Ward B. On this ward were thirty-seven patients, mostly epileptics, and two attendants. Some women were of filthy habits.

Rockings chairs and settees were in the hall. The patients were at dinner in the detached dining-room. The clothes-room was orderly and well ventilated, and the bath-room and water-closet were in good order, and everything was neat.

Ward 6. This ward is for a noisy class, and contained forty-three patients and three attendants. Rocking chairs and settees were in the hall, and the ward generally was in good order.

BASEMENT.

The basement is five feet below the surface, and the earth close to the building, without the protection of an area. The walls were in bad condition, the air was close, and the ceiling, which is only about eight feet high, was black from the gas. This was a very unsuitable place for patients.

Ward F. This ward is for a chronic excited class, and contained forty-four patients and three attendants. Inside screens were on the windows in the rooms occupied by the most excited. One room was lined with boards. Rocking chairs and settees were in the hall. The dining-room was in good order, and crockery is used. Many of these patients worked in the laundry. The beds were clean and the patients comfortably clothed. The water-closet was in bad condition.

Ward A. This ward is for a demented class, some of whom were noisy, and contained thirty-one patients and one attendant. The regular number of attendants is two, but one had been discharged, and the place had not yet been filled. The plastering had fallen in many places in the hall and in the rooms. The air was bad and the patients did not look well. Rocking chairs and settees were in the hall.

Ward 1. This ward is for a demented class, and contained thirty-two patients, one of whom was violent, and two attendants. The walls were in a bad condition and damp, and the bath-room and water-closet were also in a bad state. Settees and chairs were in the hall. The beds were clean, and the patients looked quite well.

THE LODGE.

Females.

This was the original asylum, and the building is very old and in bad repair. It is a three-story and basement frame building, heated by direct radiation, and was occupied by old, quiet, demented women. The floors are much worn, and the only ventilation is by the windows. A hall runs through the center, with rooms on each side, and a wooden stairway runs up through the center of the building.

Lodge 1. This floor contained twenty-six patients and two attendants. In the dining-room is a long wooden table and benches. Everything was neat. Inside wire screens were on some of the windows, and some rooms contained two beds. The wash-trough is in the bath-room; the water-closet was in fair order. Settees and chairs were in the hall, and the patients were comfortably clothed.

Lodge 2. This floor contained twenty-three patients and one attendant. The arrangements are the same as on the floor below, and the ward was in good order.

Lodge 3. This floor contained twenty-three patients and one attendant. Same conditions, and ward in good order.

Males.

Ward 3. This ward is for a quiet class, and contained twenty-two patients and two attendants. Some of the rooms were neatly furnished by friends of patients. Pictures were on the walls, a bird was in the hall, a small billiard table was in the sitting-room, all of which gave the ward a cheerful appearance. The patients were all out in the yard. Two worked in the kitchen. The clothes-room is dark, and a bad odor was noticed in the water-closet. The beds were clean.

Ward C. This ward is for a filthy class, and contained twenty-two patients and two attendants. A tailor shop is on the ward, in which six patients were making clothes. Pictures were on the walls and rocking-chairs and settees were in the hall. The clothes-room was in good order and well ventilated. The ceiling in the bath-room and water-closet was taken down for sanitary reasons, and a bad odor was noticed. White table cloths were on the table. The beds were clean.

Ward 7. This is a reception ward, and contained thirty patients and three attendants. The air was bad, but the attendant said it was from a filthy patient who was then being bathed. One patient was in seclusion the result of fighting with the attendant. The clothes-room is dark. White table cloths are used in the dining-room. The beds were clean, and the patients were well clothed.

Ward 9. This ward is for a violent and excited class, and contained twenty-five patients and two attendants. This part had been burned and rebuilt, and was in good order. In the bath-room are two galvanized iron tubs and three wash basins, and the plumbing here and in the water-closet was good. Some of the windows were screened. The ward was in good condition.

Ward 8. This ward, for a quiet class, contained forty-two patients and two attendants. Chairs and settees were in the hall, and some windows were screened. The bath-room and water-closet are the same as in ward 9, and were in good order. The patients looked well. The attendant stated that the regular day for changing sheets was Friday, and this visit was on that day.

Ward D. This ward, for a convalescent class, contained thirty patients and two attendants. Some of the rooms were neatly furnished, and the beds were clean. Settees and chairs were in the hall. The clothes-room is well ventilated and was in good order, and the water-closet and bath-room were in fair condition. The patients looked well.

Ward 4. This ward is for a quiet class, and contained twenty-nine patients and two attendants. The walls were nicely painted, and the ward was in good order. Settees and chairs were in the hall, and chairs were in the rooms. Many of the beds had hair mattresses.

Ward 2. This ward is for a quiet working class, and contained twenty-eight patients and two attendants. About twenty-five worked. Mattresses were being made in one of the rooms, and an attendant was printing in another. The water-closet was in bad condition. The patients were neatly clothed and looked well. The beds were clean.

Ward B. This ward is for a class that labors mostly on the farm,

and contained twenty-eight patients and two attendants, the latter working with the patients. All were at work. The clothes-room is well ventilated, and the bath-room and water-closet were in fair condition.

Ward 6. This ward is for a noisy class and contained forty-two patients and two attendants. Here is a carpenter shop in which one patient was at work. Some were out walking. The clothes-room is dark; the bath-room and water-closet were in good order. Some of the windows had inside screens, and one room lined with boards, was occupied by a violent patient. The beds were clean, and the ward was in good order.

BASEMENT.

Ward A. This ward is for a demented class, and contained seventeen patients and two attendants. This ward has been fitted up, and was in better order than the female wards in the basement. The patients were in the yard. A shoemaker was at work in one of the rooms. White table cloths are used in the dining-room.

Ward 1. This ward is for a chronic demented class, and contained twelve patients and one attendant. Most of the patients were out in the yard. Chairs and settees were in the hall, and the ward was in good order.

The kitchen, laundry and boiler room are in a detached building, the floor of which is of stone. In the kitchen were all modern improvements, and patients were assisting in the work. In the laundry were two washing machines, two steam wringers, and a number of stationary tubs. The ironing-room is on the floor above, and all the ironing is done by hand. The clothes are dried by steam. A number of female patients were at work. In a small shed attached to the kitchen on the outside, is a long line of hose.

The detached-dining rooms were also visited. Thirteen wards were represented in the female branch, with an attendant from each ward. The patients were seen at dinner, where they were quiet and orderly. White table cloths, knives, forks and crockery are used. When the patients are through with their meals they leave the room together and each finds his own ward, and a mistake is seldom made. Some food was left on the plates after the patients had gone, showing that they were well supplied. The buildings are well ventilated.

PAVILIONS.

The two pavilions are two-story frame buildings, with a bridge connecting them from the upper floor. They were intended for twenty patients each, but were occupied by thirty-eight each. It was intended that the patients should sleep on the upper floor and eat and sit on the lower, but on account of the overcrowding, some had to sleep on the lower floor. The buildings are heated by steam, and lighted by gas. Dormitories are on each side of the hall in the upper story, and a water-closet and bath-room is on each floor. The buildings, with a balcony in front of each, were well ventilated and in good order. There is an inclosed airing court for the pavilions. The assistant physician stated that these buildings contained the most comfortable

rooms in the institution. The pavilions receive the food from the kitchen of the old hospital for incurables, which is situated in the rear of the main structure. This building is of brick two stories high, and contains the kitchen, laundry and boiler-room. Only one paid employee works in the kitchen, the rest are patients.

HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES.

There is a center building in which are the offices and officers' quarters, and a wing for each sex. The building is heated by direct radiation and lighted by gas; was much overcrowded, and contained 407 patients; 155 males and 252 females. The dining-rooms for the patients and attendants are in the basement, where the floors are of stone. The male and female attendants dine together, one-half eating before, and the other half after the patients. Some patients used tin cups, but crockery is being gradually introduced. For supper the patients had tea, bread and butter.

There is only one ward on the floor in each wing; the rooms are irregularly arranged, and the halls are dark. Wooden stair-cases are in each wing. The building is in bad repair, and the plumbing throughout defective. The air is close and the only means for ventilation is by the windows.

By Commissioner MILHAU:

Q. Has this overcrowded and bad condition been brought to the notice of the commissioners and board of supervisors?

Assistant physician: A. Yes, sir.

Q. When was their attention first called to it?

A. The attention of former boards of commissioners and supervisors has been called to it.

Males.

Ward 10. This ward is for a filthy class, and contained sixty patients and two attendants. There is one night-attendant for each wing, and also a night-watchman. The rooms are used as dormitories; the clothes-room is dark, and the water-closet and bath are in the same room, with wooden floor. Settees were in the hall which is only eight feet wide, and the patients were crowded together like sheep. This was the case in all the wards. The mending-room is well ventilated.

Ward 11. This ward is for a quiet class, and contained fifty patients and two attendants. The arrangements are the same as in the ward already described with the addition of a day room. The floors are old but were clean. The beds were clean, and the patients fairly clothed.

Ward 12. This ward is for a filthy class, and contained forty-eight patients and three attendants. Two patients, on account of their destructiveness, wore canvas clothing. The epileptics and most filthy patients slept on the floor. Ten filthy men slept on the floor in a room about eighteen feet square and eleven feet high, and the beds almost touched each other. The sheets are not changed during the night, and if a patient soils the bed, it remains so until morning. Rub-

ber sheets are mostly used. Those who are destructive have heavy burlap blankets on their beds. Some were slovenly clothed, and the whole ward looked dilapidated. The water-closet was in a bad condition, a bad odor prevailing.

Females.

Ward 10. This ward is for a quiet chronic class, and contained fifty-four patients and three attendants. About six had filthy habits, and rubber sheets were used on their beds. The patients were packed together on the settees. The clothes-room is dark, and the water-closet and bath-room was in fair order. The beds and patients were clean.

Ward 11. This ward is for a quiet demented class, and contained fifty-six patients and three attendants. A line of hose was observed, and the physician stated that there was one on each floor. The conditions were the same as on ward 10.

Ward 12. This ward is for filthy and epileptic patients, of whom there were fifty-six, with three attendants. The patients were at supper in the basement. In this ward is a dormitory for the most filthy and epileptic, with the beds, of which there were eight, on the floor. The room was much over-crowded, and the air bad. The room used for water-closet and bath was in bad condition. The beds were clean.

BOOKS.

Case Book. All cases are entered as soon as admitted, and within three days after admission, entries are made as to condition. Further entries are made often in acute cases, but not more than once a year in chronic cases. The first entry contains the substance of the physicians' certificates, and whatever history can be obtained. If relatives do not bring patients, they are sent for from the asylum.

Book of Admissions and Discharges. Each month in this book is kept separate.

The Register contains the names of all patients ever admitted, with the date of discharge. The list is made alphabetically.

In the Hand Index Book is kept date of admission and discharge, also ward, alphabetically arranged, with one book for each sex.

Night attendants' reports are written in a book for the information of the physicians. The book is taken to the ward, and entries are made by the attendants.

Night attendants report every hour to the night watchman, and he makes a written report if anything occurs, but not otherwise.

A daily report to the commissioners is made up from the blotter, from which the census is also taken.

The day attendants make daily reports to the physicians. A night attendant is on the reception ward all night, as suicides or cases requiring special attention are generally on this ward. Another night attendant stays on the epileptic ward, and a third goes through the other wards.

SCHEDULE Q.

MONROE COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Visited by Commissioners Craig and Milhau of the Committee on Insane, Sunday, October 5, 1884.

Superintendent, Dr. M. L. Lord; Assistant Physician, Dr. Potter. Escorted through the building by Dr. Lord.

The building is of brick, three stories and ground floor, and is heated with steam by direct radiation. The windows are barred from the inside. A line of hose is on each floor as a protection in case of fire, and there are three stair cases in the building. It is lighted by kerosene, and water is supplied in abundance from the city water works. The patients' rooms are on each side of the halls, and each room has one window. Some of the rooms have inside barred doors, and of other rooms the upper half of the door is iron barred. On the day of visitation there were 244 patients in the asylum; 103 males, and 141 females. As a rule, acute cases are sent to the State Asylums, and only chronic cases retained. The males are kept on the ground and first floors, and the females on the second and third floors. Only one patient was violent, the others were of a quiet class. Most of the bedsteads used are made of iron piping. No knives or forks are used, the patients eating with spoons. The meat is cut into small pieces. For each sex, there is a small yard inclosed by a high board fence. A brick closet is placed between the two yards, and is partitioned off in the center, one side for the males and the other for the females. The washing is done in an old frame building in the yard, and the ironing is done in the basement of the main building. Stationary tubs are used, and the drying is done by steam.

The superintendent stated that about 240 of the patients go out to walk on pleasant days; all are urged to go, but the old and feeble prefer to remain in-doors. Except those that work, the patients are not divided into particular classes. There are two male, and one female night watches who go on duty early in the evening. Earthen vessels are supplied the patients in their rooms. Four covered beds were on the wards, only one of which was in use at night. The wages of the male attendants are from \$25 to \$30, and those of the females are \$16 per month. The per capita cost last year, including officers' salaries, bedding, clothes, lights, etc., was \$1.90⁴/₁₀ per week. About seventy-five patients have employment every day, and they also assist in doing ward work. Cheap chromos and advertising pictures were on the walls in the different wards.

Males.

Ground floor. On this hall were thirty-three patients, many of whom were filthy in their habits, in charge of one attendant, assisted by two or three of the best patients. Rough straw ticks were on the beds, some of which were torn and slightly soiled. Colored bed spreads were used. One man, from choice, wears belt and wristlets. The rooms were in fair order and free from odors. This hall is heated by means of pipes suspended from the ceiling. Most of the patients were in the yard.

First floor. Most of the sixty-three patients on this hall were of a quiet working class, in charge of two attendants. Two beds were in most of the rooms, which were clean and in good order. The dining-room contains long wooden tables and benches and some stools. Heavy wooden settees are in the hall, and no chairs are in the rooms. The bath and water-closet are in the same room, of which the floor is of wood but in good condition. The patients are bathed once a week and oftener if necessary. About four sheets are soiled every night by old and epileptic patients. The patients were clean and well clothed.

Females.

Second floor. On this hall were twenty-eight patients, mostly quiet old ladies who do sewing, and two attendants were in charge. There were a number of dormitories and single rooms. The rooms were in good order, and the patients looked neat. None were in restraint, although a number of belts and wristlets, a pair of muffs and some leather mittens were on the ward. The sewing-room is on this hall, and here all the clothing is mended and the men's shirts are made. Chairs, settees and rocking chairs were on the hall, and a number of illustrated papers were noticed for the use of the patients. The water-closet and bath-room was in good order. The dining-room was neat, no table cloths are used.

On another ward on this floor, were forty-three demented patients, some of whom were filthy, and two attendants were in charge. On this hall are nine windows furnished with wooden inside blinds. The rooms were in good order and clean. The patients were fairly dressed, but some were in their bare feet, and the superintendent stated that they wore no shoes on account of their filthy habits. None were in restraint. The attendant stated that mittens were on the hall, which were used at the discretion of the attendants. If medicine is needed the attendant applies for it to the physician. One patient was taking chloral every night. There is one dark room in which there is a fixed chair, and the attendant stated that this was last used the Wednesday previous, when a patient was placed there for about half an hour. On this hall is the covered bed in use at night. One patient was restless and the bed was in use to make her lie down. Two closet and bath-rooms are on this hall.

Third floor. On this floor there are two wards. On the first, there were forty-three patients, in charge of two attendants. The rooms were in neat order, the patients were well clothed and clean, and none were in restraint. Some wooden bedsteads were on this ward. The dining-room was in good order.

The second ward is connected to the first by means of a hall and no doors separate them. There were thirty-three patients and two attendants on this ward. One patient, on account of violence, had on a pair of wristlets. She also had her shoes fastened with a strap instead of a shoe string, as she destroyed the strings. A slight odor was noticed in the water-closet, which was occasioned by a defect in the work. The patients were well clothed and the rooms were clean.

The engine and boiler-room is on the ground floor, and there are two large boilers. Off from this room are the apartments of the engineer and his family.

In the kitchen is a small range and in a room adjoining, are four steam kettles in which the cooking is done. The floor is of stone and the room was in fair order. Here the bread is kept in a closet. In the kitchen are two dumb waiters which run to the floors above. The superintendent stated that fresh meat is given twice a day, except on Friday, when fish is supplied. On the day of visitation the dinner consisted of beef, soup and potatoes. For supper, cracked wheat, bread, syrup and tea. About thirty-six quarts of milk are used daily. Between 4,000 and 5,000 pounds of beef are used each month.

The store rooms were in good order. The apartments of the help are also on the ground floor. There is no cellar to the building.

BOOKS.

The register of patients, which is made out every year, gives: Date, name, nativity, residence, death, discharge. Each town is taxed separately for its insane. The names of those charged to the county or State are kept in another part of the book. Four State patients were in the asylum, who have been there for several years. Relatives pay board for about twenty patients and most of them pay the same as charged public patients, but a few pay three dollars a week.

If the history of the case can be ascertained when admitted, it is entered in the case book. Further entries are only made when accidents occur, or anything special. No entries are made of commitments, who committed them, or who brought them.

SCHEDULE R.

BROOME COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.

I. S. Cook, Keeper.

Visited July 24, 1884, by the Commissioner in Lunacy, Commissioner Craig of the Committee on Insane, Commissioner Miller of the District, and Dr. Hoyt, Secretary of the Board.

On two sides of the open area or yard running north and south is ranged a group of buildings. On the west side are the buildings of the poor house, consisting of a brick building, which is the north building used for the men, and a frame building which is the south structure used for the women. The group of buildings devoted to the insane is ranged on the east side of this end. The north building is for the women. One of the buildings serves as the dining-room for the insane men and women; the basement being used for the kitchen. The south building next inspected is the building for the men. A little in the rear and east of these three buildings is a fourth building for the filthy and demented cases of the male sex.

A building fronting on the open area is the wash house for the men's clothing. The women's washing is done by them in the basement of the north building. South of the wash house is the hospital for the poor house. The extreme south buildings are the stables.

The south structure for insane women contained on the day of inspection thirty-five patients. On the ground floor are two associate dormitories, each containing six beds. Connected with these on the same floor is a hall with two single rooms on one side and three single rooms on the other, also a bath room. There were two patients in crib without covers. There were three fixed chairs. On the first above the ground floor is a hall with eight rooms on each side, and at one end a dormitory with four beds. Each of these single rooms is closed with a wooden gate and padlock.

The third building on the east side for the insane men contains on the ground floor twelve single rooms and one double room, also dormitory containing two beds but with capacity for six.

The first floor above the ground floor has fifteen single rooms and three rooms, each with three patients. No cribs are here used. In this building is the disturbed ward with four rooms. In one room we noticed a patient, said to be syphilitic, with extremely offensive ulcers. The odor from this man was diffused not only through his own room, but also through the adjoining day-room, in which clean patients were sitting.

The house in the rear and to the east, contains two front rooms or dormitories, each with a capacity for eighteen inmates, and now used for sane paupers of the filthy class. The rear or south dormitories in this building, are used for demented and insane patients of the filthy class. These rooms, front and rear, were exceedingly offensive, so much so that some of the commissioners were compelled to leave them without full examination.

The open vaults for privies on the premises were in a very filthy condition. Some cases of cholera morbus were in the institution on the day of the inspection, one infant approaching collapse, for which Dr. Smith prescribed. The buildings and beds generally seemed to be in a clean condition, but the criticism of the committee, in regard to the disturbed ward in the building for insane men, and of all the dormitories in the building for filthy patients, and of the privies, was one of unqualified condemnation.

On the day of visitation there were thirty-eight male and thirty-five female patients in the institution.

SCHEDULE S.

BLOOMINGDALE ASYLUM.

Visited by Commissioners Craig and Milhau of the Committee on Insane, October 15, 1884. Escorted through the buildings by the superintendent.

This asylum is part of the New York Hospital. The buildings face to the west, are three-story and basement, built of brown stone, and consist of a center or administration building, and north and south wings, which are duplicates. The north wing is for females, and the south wing for males. In the rear of each wing is a three-story building. These were built years ago to accommodate county patients

when there were no other asylums, and are now occupied by violent and filthy patients.

The asylum is beautifully located, overlooking the Hudson river from the front, and the Sound from the rear windows. The grounds are nicely laid out, and contain croquet lawns, groves, walks and hot-houses for the entertainment of the patients.

The bars to the windows are so designed as to obviate, to a certain extent, the prison-like appearance of most institutions for the insane.

On the day of visitation there were 110 male and 135 female patients in the institution. Including private attendants, there was one attendant for about every three patients. The rooms were well ventilated and nicely furnished, somewhat in the style of a first-class hotel. The patients are classified, except where they are violent or filthy, with reference to the good effect their associations will have on them. A point is made not to furnish all the rooms alike, but to have a pleasing variety of furniture.

Between each two male wards is a billiard room for the amusement of the patients. There is also an amusement hall in the upper story of the center building. The music is generally furnished by a paid orchestra, but occasionally the attendants act as musicians.

Besides about forty acres surrounding the asylum, the institution has a farm of 300 acres at White Plains. Four inclosed airing courts are in the rear of the buildings, two for each sex. About twenty female and thirty male patients use the airing courts; the remainder have the liberty of the grounds. Nearly all of the patients are taken out daily.

In the dining-rooms, fancy crockery and silverware are used, except for the more violent, for whom plain crockery is furnished. The head attendant presides at the tables, and the other attendants wait on the patients. Half of the attendants eat before, and the others after the patients. The greatest pains are taken with regard to the diet, both as to quality and quantity.

The superintendent stated: "With regard to attendants, my experience is that it lies at the very root of successful treatment to have good attendants. I do not think good attendants can be secured by paying very high wages alone; it depends on the carefulness of selection, discipline, and their treatment. Very high wages would attract such people as would not be amenable to discipline. You can not govern and discipline attendants by printed regulations; they are useful only as a kind of text."

There is a head and an assistant supervisor for each department, and the head attendant is responsible for his ward. The male supervisor receives \$50 a month, and the female \$40. The head attendants receive from \$25 to \$30 on the male side, and from \$18 to \$20 on the female side. The attendants' wages start as low as \$10, and the increase depends upon their abilities and attention to duty. All attendants salute the medical officers when they pass through the wards. New attendants, besides having printed regulations, are instructed by supervisors, head attendants, and physicians at the time the instruction is applicable.

The superintendent stated that there were about twenty cases of paresis on the male side, and only one on the female side.

No restraint had been used since January previous, except on one man,

where a camisole was used about four hours a day for two weeks, to prevent his mutilating his face. Medical restraint is seldom used to produce sleep.

The superintendent's residence is situated about 300 feet from the center building.

The two buildings used for the violent and filthy patients are barely furnished. The rooms are on one side of the hall and windows on the other. There are no bars to the windows, but heavy inside wire screens. The rooms were well ventilated and clean, and the patients appeared contented. They were quite talkative, but not noisy.

There is a night attendant for each ward.

BOOKS.

The Admission Book contains the beginning of the case on admission, as reported by the accompanying friends or relatives, and the substance of the certificates of the physicians, also names and addresses of persons accompanying the patient, but not the name of the judge. Each case is continued in a clinical journal, containing all important clinical facts of each day, in the form of a report from the assistant physicians to the medical superintendent. The entries relating to each patient are indexed in alphabetical order under the names of the patients, so that the case may be traced from beginning to end. In all acute cases entries are made almost daily. Each chronic case is written up at intervals of less than six months. A space at the beginning of the book is allotted for a brief of each case.

The Registry of Daily Admissions and Discharges has the following headings: Date, name of patient, price, security, residence, by whom admitted, date of discharge, remarks. "Remarks" indicate that the legal certificates have been inspected and approved by one of the trustees. The right page contains, in tabular form, the names of the patients admitted and discharged, with the date of their admission and discharge, and a continued census; also a record of the weekly visits of the visiting committee, with dates of such visits, and the names of the visitors. Independent of the visiting committee, there is a monthly inspecting committee, appointed from the governors of the New York Hospital, who are not members of the asylum committee. The superintendent and Mr. Livingstone stated, that for sixty years the weekly visiting committee have not missed an inspection.

There are two assistant physicians, the first for the females, and the second for the males.

The written reports from the night watchman and the attendants are made permanent records.

Since January, 1884, there have been no cases of seclusion, and only one case of restraint. During the year previous there were no cases of restraint, and only one case of seclusion, and that was at the personal request of the patient.

SCHEDULE T.

THE MARSHALL INFIRMARY, TROY, N. Y.

Dr. Joseph Lomax, Superintendent.

Visited July 9, 1884, by Commissioners Craig and Milhan, and the State Commissioner in Lunacy, Dr. Smith.

On the day of visitation there were thirty-three male and thirty-nine female patients in the institution. The medical certificates were examined and found in proper form, but in many instances the county judge had not dated his approval. The permanent records appeared to be entered correctly as to time, as were also the clinical records, which were written up to date. The restraint record for the month of June showed four patients restrained, two with camisoles and loose sleeves, destructive and interfering with other patients; one with wristlets, disposition to injure his eyes; one in seclusion two hours, to restrain her from interfering with the bath. In May, three were in restraint.

The following is the form of record of restraint:

RECORD OF RESTRAINT.

		MARSHALL INFIRMARY,		}
		188 .		
restrained	o'clock	M.	Why restrained?	
			How restrained?	With muff, wrist-
lets, camisole, anklets, to chair, in hall, in room, to bed, during the				day, night,
o'clock	M.	188 .	Restraint removed	
Signed,		Restrained	days	hours.
attendant,	hall,	is	approved.	
			Med. Supt.	

This form is placed on the ward, filled out by the attendant, and returned to the office. It is used on all the wards except on that for the violent and disturbed patients; there the attendants exercise their discretion. During the half year seven different persons were in restraint, and of these, four were reported each month, for various periods. The reasons for the restraint were surgical, destructiveness, and violence.

The form of day and night report was examined, and found to cover the following: Filthiness, destructiveness, violence and unusual noise, restlessness at night, taking of medicine and refusal of the same. The following notes were taken from these records: July 7, six were noisy, one destructive, four filthy, one fell out of bed and injured his face, five took medicine, not including chloral, two took chloral, one quarrelsome.

There were in the institution on the day of visitation, Dr. Lomax, superintendent, Dr. Martin, assistant, the house-keeper, steward and ten

attendants, one short of the usual complement. Twelve private patients were being taken care of.

On the 19th of last March, over thirty patients were removed by the county authorities from the Infirmary to the Binghamton Asylum, on the score of economy.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Hall 1. This is for the convalescent class, and contained seven patients in charge of one attendant. There were ten beds, two rooms containing three each, one with two, and two single rooms. No beds were on the floor. The general appearance of the patients, rooms and beds was neat.

The bath-room and water-closet are in a side room opening into the hall. A stream of water flows in the urinal at all times. The closet and bath were clean and in good working order.

Hall 2. This hall is for the quiet patients, of whom there were twelve, in charge of one attendant. One was a filthy patient. There were twelve beds in this hall, two rooms with two each, and the remainder in single rooms. The patients were mostly old men, well dressed and neat in appearance. The only complaints made were that they were restrained of their liberty. The rooms and beds were in neat order and clean.

On this hall is the same arrangement of water-closet and bath, they being under the stairs on the other side of the partition. The floors are of wood and much decayed. There was a leakage in the pipes, and the floor around the basin was wet and badly decayed.

The seating capacity was sufficient, there being accommodations for sixteen patients.

Hall 3. This hall is for the demented class, and on this occasion contained fifteen patients in charge of three attendants. Four were filthy patients and two had the delirium tremens. There were eight single rooms and three rooms containing two beds each; one patient slept on the floor. This hall is divided by means of glass doors into two divisions. There are seating accommodations for seventeen patients.

The filthy patients are kept by themselves. The beds of this class are cleaned by washing with a sponge. Canvas ticks are used and the beds are supplied with strong sheets. One of the beds was stained but gave out no particular odor. No rubber sheets were used. Another bed was found in similar condition, the patient, we were informed, had destroyed his tick the night previous. A fixed chair was noticed in this room, which has not been used during the year, and before that only by an epileptic patient.

The floors in this division were in good condition.

The water-closet and bath-room were in good condition, and had cement floors. The patients are bathed on Friday of every week, two in the same water.

The rooms and beds were in good order, and no foul odors were perceptible. One patient complained of being brought to the institution with his face bruised, the injuries having been received while being taken to the institution by his sons. Upon inquiry, the superintend-

ent stated that this was true, and that the sons did not deny having inflicted the injuries.

On the day of visitation the supper consisted of bread and butter, cake and tea.

The building is supplied with hose and buckets on every floor, to be used in case of fire.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Ward 4. This is for the convalescent class, and contained five patients in charge of one attendant. Nine beds were placed four in one room, two in another, and three in single rooms. The patients were well clothed and neat in appearance, and some were engaged in sewing.

The rooms and beds were orderly, but the wood work is very old. The seating accommodations are sufficient. The water-closet and bath-room were in good order and no bad odor was noticed. The patients' clothes were neatly arranged, and kept in closets and drawers. The dining-room on this as well as on all the other halls was in neat order.

Hall 5. This hall is for the violent and disturbed class, and is divided by means of glass doors into two divisions, in one of which the most violent patients are kept. On this hall were twelve patients in charge of two attendants. Six of the patients were filthy in their habits. There were twelve beds on this hall, and seating accommodations for all. One patient was fastened in bed by means of the bed sheet; she was delirious, but the character of the disease had not yet been decided upon by the physicians. One bed was wet, and there was a little odor in the room. The patients generally looked well, and the rooms and beds were neat.

The water-closet and bath were in good order, but the floors were old and much worn.

In the violent division, two beds were on the floor. Two patients were kept from the dining-room during meal times, as they were too much disturbed. Another patient had on a dress with closed sleeves, which was quite soiled.

The attendants throughout the institution eat with the patients.

The water-closet was in good order, with cement floor.

The general appearance of this division was good.

Hall 6. This hall is for the quiet patients, and contained twelve women and one attendant. One was a filthy patient. There were seven beds in one room, three in another, and three in single rooms. The seating capacity was sufficient to accommodate all. The rooms and beds were in neat order, and the patients looked well. The water-closet and bath-room were in good order, and no smell was perceptible.

The chapel and amusement hall contains a platform and a piano, and long wooden benches are placed around the sides. The room is large and neatly arranged.

The washing of the institution is done by hand, in the old fashioned style. The laundry, drying and wash-rooms were in good order. The kitchen contained all the usual appliances, and was neat and well arranged. The bread is baked in the building every other day, and

the same bread is used on the officers' table as on that of the patients; in fact, we were informed that the same food is used on each table.

An old building, a few hundred yards from the main structure, accommodated six old female patients of the convalescent and quiet class. Only the lower floor was occupied, but the upper contained a number of iron bedsteads. This building would accommodate forty or fifty patients. The rooms are well kept, and arranged as if intended for a private family. The kitchen contains modern improvements, and a large heater is in the cellar for use in winter. In the laundry is a cement floor.

SCHEDULE U.

PROVIDENCE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Main street near Humboldt Parkway, Buffalo, N. Y.

Visited October 4, 1884, by Commissioner Milhan, of the Committee on Insane. Escorted through the building by Sister Superior Rosaline.

This asylum is situated about two miles north-east from the city of Buffalo, and is under the charge of the Sisters of Charity of the order of St. Vincent. The building is of brick, and consists of a center, four stories and mansard roof; a north wing, three stories and mansard roof; and a south wing, three stories and attic. The third and fourth floors of the center, and the north wing, are for female, the south wing for male patients. Including the Sister Superior, there are ten Sisters in charge of the inmates. The offices and reception rooms are on the first and second stories, and the Sisters' apartments are in the rear part of the center building. The more quiet of the females occupy dormitories in the center building, which are considered part of the wards on those floors. There are five stairways, two in each wing and one in the center, all of wood. There is hot and cold water in the building, the water, supplied by the city, having been introduced the year previous. Gas was being put in, but at the time of the visit kerosene was in use. The sewage is drained into a ditch on the grounds at some distance from the building, and the accumulations are used in the garden. There are thirty acres of land attached to the asylum, on which are raised all the vegetables. Six cows supply the milk used. The building is heated by indirect radiation, and two large boilers supply the steam for the coils, of which there is one for each room. There is no resident physician, Dr. Wm. Ring visiting only every second day. Very little medicine is given, but when necessary, chloral or bromide is given by the Sister in charge of the ward. A large gong in the main hall is rung three times when the doctor calls, to inform all of his presence. The same gong is rung once before the person in charge of the front door will allow anybody to pass out. The Sisters stated that all the patients go out walking on pleasant days, except those in restraint. The male patients are allowed to smoke and play cards, and the females are furnished with a

piano and chess boards. The center building, is only provided with wire screens before the windows; the wings with bars. No night-watch is kept as the Sisters have never found it necessary.

The building was well ventilated and in good order, but the wards in some instances were barely furnished. All patients are regularly committed except liquor cases, which are received voluntarily, and go out when they please.

On this occasion there were 105 patients; eighty-one females and twenty-four males. Of this number, seventy-five were private patients, and thirty county patients; the bills for the latter are sent in once a year. The clothes-room for each hall is in the main hall. The patients generally were well clothed and tidy in appearance.

The male attendants receive \$13 and the female \$8 per month. Knives and forks are used throughout the asylum. Restraint is placed on the patients at the discretion of the Sister in charge of the hall. None of the male patients engage in any employment, but many of the females assist about the place, and sew and do fancy work. Patients are bathed once a week, and the males shave every Friday. Small holes are bored in the doors of the patients' rooms, so that they can be observed from the hall.

Wooden bedsteads with slats are used throughout the institution. Each is furnished with a straw tick, two sheets, blankets and spread.

Males.

St. Joseph's Hall (first floor). This hall is for a quiet or convalescent class of patients, and liquor cases, and contained five patients. A Sister was in charge, assisted by one male attendant. All of these patients were private, and their rooms, which are all single, were neatly furnished. The water-closet and bath are in the same room and the floors are of wood, which is the case with all in the building. The dining-room, though small, was neat, and the patients were well clothed and appeared contented.

St. Luke's Hall (second floor). This hall is for a quiet and demented class, and contains six patients in charge of a Sister and a male attendant. On the hall and in some of the rooms were rocking-chairs and other chairs, and the rooms, though plainly, were neatly furnished. The floors were clean, and the patients were well clothed. In the dining-room the table was covered with oil-cloth, and chairs were used. The water-closet and bath were in good order.

St. Vincent's Hall, (third floor). This hall is for the most disturbed class, three of whom were violent, and one filthy. Here were thirteen patients in charge of a Sister, assisted by a male and a female attendant. Two patients were in restraint; one in constant restraint with strap and wristlets, day and night for some time, while the other was restrained with a muff at night and strap and wristlets during the day, on account of violence and destructiveness. The rooms were all in good order, and some rocking and other chairs were on the hall for the use of the patients.

The chapel is on the second floor of the center building and is large and well furnished.

Females.

St. Mary's Hall (first floor). On this hall were twelve quiet patients, in charge of a Sister and one female attendant. None were in restraint, but the Sister stated that occasionally a camisole is used. All of these were private patients, neatly clothed, and their rooms were neatly, though plainly furnished, and in good order. Tables and chairs were in the hall.

St. Ann's Hall (second floor). On this hall were nine old and quiet patients, in charge of a Sister, and a small girl who assisted her. The rooms and patients looked neat, and white table cloths were used in the dining-room. The hall was furnished with both common and rocking-chairs, it runs through the center and rooms are arranged on each side.

St. Elizabeth's Hall (third floor). This hall is for the worst class, and contained thirty-one patients, in charge of a Sister, assisted by two female attendants. A number were seen knitting, and the hall was very quiet on the occasion of the visit. Rocking-chairs were in the hall, and the patients appeared comfortable. Two patients slept in each room. The general appearance was good, and no one was in restraint.

St. Martha's Hall (fourth floor). This hall is for a violent and disturbed class, under the charge of a Sister, assisted by a girl. Some of the best patients assist in doing the work of the hall. Two were filthy in their habits and three were in restraint, each with a camisole, one being destructive and the other two violent and continually fighting. The other patients looked quite well, and the rooms were in good order and clean.

The kitchen was in good order, and contained modern improvements. A house-keeper is in charge, assisted by two girls and a number of female patients. The dinner consisted of mutton, beef, cabbage, tomatoes, soup, bread and butter and grapes for dessert. There is always dessert for dinner. Most of the bread is bought.

The laundry is in a detached two story brick building. The washing and ironing is done on the lower floor, and in winter and bad weather the drying is done on the upper floor. All the washing is done in stationary tubs, and many of the patients assist.

BOOKS.

The Register and Case Book contains: Name, date of admission, at whose order sent, age, civil condition, number of children, occupation, education, religion, habits, nativity, insane relation, cause, form, date of attack, duration, number of attacks before admission, age first attack, suicidal, homicidal, general physical condition, bodily disorders, tongue, pulse, eyes, heart, lungs, menstruation, correspond with, telegraph to, brought by, medical certificates and papers.

The entries are made as soon as the certificates are received. The last patient admitted was recorded August 28. The Sister stated that entries are made from time to time in all cases.

The Commissioner in Lunacy examines all certificates at his visits. The asylum makes annual reports to the State Board of Charities.

SCHEDULE V.

To the Trustees of the Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane :

The undersigned, the specially appointed committee of the State Board of Charities, in accordance with section 21 of chapter 280 of the laws of 1879, having visited the said asylum and made personal inspection and due examination of its official records, and on conferring with the superintendent of said asylum, are satisfied that the following named persons are harmless and quiet chronic insane patients in the said asylum, and in the judgment of the committee their health and comfort can be properly provided for by the superintendents of the poor of their respective counties. The said committee therefore, after due examination of said patients and of the case book and records of said asylum, in the presence of the superintendent and physicians of said asylum, and after advising with them and with Dr. Charles S. Hoyt, secretary of said Board and with the State Commissioner in Lunacy, do recommend, and in pursuance of said statute in such cases made and provided, do direct that said patients be discharged and removed to the care of the said superintendents of their respective counties.

The following are the names of said patients, sixteen in number, with the counties from which they came respectively, and the pages on which their respective cases are entered in the case book.

The minutes of said examination will be filed in the office of said "Board" at Albany.

Catherine Gilligan, Albany county, p. 277, vol. 1; Mary O'Hearn, Albany county, p. 326, vol. 1; Catherine White, Albany county, p. 102, vol. 1; Thomas Bellamy, Saratoga county, p. 197, vol. 1; Edward McKown, Columbia county, p. 182, vol. 1; Betsey Shadic, Columbia county, p. 474, vol. 1; John Flynn, Dutchess county, p. 280, vol. 1; Edward McManus, Greene county, p. 478, vol. 1; James L. Van Deusen, Greene county, p. 452, vol. 1; Mary Brown, Onondaga county, p. 298, vol. 2; Frank Muff, Onondaga county, p. 288, vol. 2; Polly Powers, Otsego County, p. 270, vol. 2; Patrick Hogan, Rensselaer county, p. 511, vol. 3; Mary Keating, Rensselaer county, p. 442, vol. 3; Mary Hazer, Westchester county, p. 220, vol. 2; Patrick Kiernan, Westchester county, p. 250, vol. 2.

The two patients from Greene county to be discharged only on the certificate of Dr. Hoyt, secretary of the "Board," that the addition to the poor house in said county has been completed.

See subjoined note signed by Commissioner Milhau.

Dated *September 4, 1884.*

(Signed.)

OSCAR CRAIG,
JOHN J. MILHAU,
S. F. MILLER.

Committee, etc.

N. B.—The said Thomas Bellamy, Mary Brown, Frank Muff and Polly Powers were not examined personally by Commissioner Milhau, but were examined by Commissioners Miller and Craig in the presence of the Commissioner in Lunacy and the secretary of the State Board of Charities, September 4, 1884.

(Signed.)

JOHN J. MILHAU.

EXHIBIT No. 1.

Application of the Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum, Utica,
for appropriations other than usual expenses.

Estimate of cost of building second floor in center building.

Taking down floors, ceilings, joists, etc.....	
Altering gas pipes.....	
Two 10½ inch flanged iron beams, 20 feet long, materials, labor and putting up.....	\$62 50
Two 10½ flanged iron beams, 13 feet long, materials and labor and putting up.....	39 00
Two 8 inch flanged iron beams, 14 feet long, materials, labor and putting up.....	32 50
Two ½ by 12 pine joists, 5,685 feet; materials, carpenter work and labor.....	349 10
Mason work, setting joists in wall.....	
Bridging, materials, carpenter work, labor, nails.....	18 00
Two thousand seven hundred feet one-inch matched under flooring; materials, carpenter work, labor, nails,.....	81 00
Two thousand seven hundred feet, S. M. 1½ narrow maple flooring dressed; materials, carpenter work, labor; with asbestos paper under the floor.....	189 00
Two thousand two hundred and fifty-nine feet oak ceiling and underlining stairways; materials, carpenter work and labor.....	1,083 00
Base plinth, 381 feet; materials, carpenter work and labor.....	150 00
Oiling and finishing in preservative the floors, painting base, etc.....	100 00
Total.....	<u>\$2,104 10</u>

HOSPITAL BUILDING FOR MEN.

Excavation and Mason Work.

Excavating 619 yards of earth for basement, at 30 cts....	\$185 70
468 57-100 perch of stone for foundations and basement walls, mason work, materials and labor, at \$3 per perch,	1,405 71
306 feet of water-table, at 75 cts.....	229 50
Two cut stone door-sills, at \$5.40.....	10 80
586,212 brick for wall and all mason work, labor and materials, at \$14.....	8,206 96
(Includes pressed and molded corner brick and plastering of the flues.)	
53 window sills, at \$1.50.....	74 20
53 window caps, at \$4.....	212 00
816 yards of plastering on walls, mason work and materials, at 22 cts.....	179 52

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

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1,051 yards plastering on ceilings, mason work, lath and all materials, at 28 cts.....	\$294 28
Brick, mason work, labor and materials, partly cement, for floor arches, for bath-rooms and water-closets, 13,340, at \$14.....	188 16
Tiles and tiling for floors.....	284 00
Brick drain and traps to main drain.....	250 00

Carpenter Work.

18 basement windows with frames, sash, casing, at \$5..	90 00
35 windows with frames, sash, carpenter work, etc., at \$15.....	525 00
20 doors and frames, casing, materials, carpenter work, etc., at \$12.....	240 00
Lumber and all materials, carpenter work, labor, etc., for roof.....	672 24
Joists, flooring, carpenter work and all materials.....	1,914 34

Iron and Tin Work.

5,652 lbs. iron for iron window sash, at 4 cts.....	226 08
400 lbs. iron frames for ventilating flues, at 4 cts.....	16 00
440 lbs. iron frames and register faces for warm air flues, at 5 cts.....	22 00
Two flights of iron stair-ways.....	333 00
405 feet of iron cornice put on building, at \$1.40.....	567 00
48.32 squares of tin roofing, at \$6.....	289 92
Material and labor putting in gas pipes and gas fixtures, Water-closet pipes, hoppers and all materials for two water-closets.....	155 00
Bath tubs, fixtures, sinks, etc., for two bath rooms.....	200 00
Materials and labor in putting up apparatus for steam heating and ventilation.....	250 00
Iron girders for arches in water-closets and bath-rooms..	400 00
Main steam and condensed pipes and valves and main pipes and valves for hot and cold water to building...	206 08
	300 00

Painting.

Wood-filling and painting of entire wood-work and roof..	400 00
Total.....	<u>\$18,327 49</u>

CONNECTING CORRIDOR, BASEMENT UNDERNEATH, FOR FRESH AIR FLUE, STEAM WATER PIPES, CONNECTING WITH GENERAL HEATING AND VENTILATING APPARATUS; 70 FEET. SUN AND EXERCISING ROOM ABOVE FOR SICK.

Mason Work.

Excavating 250 yards of earth, at 30 cts.....	\$75 00
347 perch of stone for foundations and basement, mason	

work, labor and materials, at \$3	\$1,041 00
Water table, 140 feet, at 75 cts	105 00
34 window sills, at \$2.10 each	71 40
10 basement window lintels, \$2.10 each	21 00
840 feet of flagging, at 25 cts., materials and laying	210 00
36,000 brick, mason work, labor and materials, at \$14, which includes pressed and moulded corner brick and the plastering of the flues	504 00
434 yards plastering on walls, mason work, labor and ma- terials, at 22 cts.	954 80

Carpenter Work.

900 square feet of double flooring, including joists, under floor and maple hard flooring, carpenter work, labor and all materials, at 24 cts. per square foot	216 00
Ceiling joists under roof, 910 feet, at 5 cts.	45 50
1,269 feet of roofing materials, carpenter work and labor, at 15 cts. per square foot	190 35
10 basement windows with frames, wood-work and iron sash, at \$9	90 00
24 windows, wood-work, sash and iron frames, all com- plete, at \$21.50	516 00
Four doors, casings, hanging, all complete, at \$15	60 00

Iron and Tin Ware.

12.69 squares tin roofing, at \$6	76 14
177 feet of cornice, at \$1	177 00
Stair-ways and landing complete	75 00

 \$4,428 19

 Total \$22,755 68 |

DETAILED ESTIMATES FOR BUILDING AMUSEMENT ROOM.

Mason Work.

Three hundred and sixty-seven yards of excavation for basement and walls at 50 cts.	\$183 50
Three hundred and thirteen perch of stone, mason work, labor and materials for foundation, and basement walls, at \$3.	939 00
Two hundred and one feet of water-table, at 75 cts.	150 75
Three outside doorsills, at \$6	18 00
Twelve basement window sills, \$1.40	16 80
Fourteen upper window sills, at \$2.10	29 40
Two stone caps for pilasters, at \$14	28 00
Three landings, 6 ft., by 4 ft., two steps each, with stone foundation	130 00
Twelve thousand six hundred brick for paving basement,	

mason work, labor, and materials, at \$10.....	\$126 00
Brick cistern in basement, 17 x 7, four feet deep, laid in cement, mason work, labor and materials.....	120 00
One hundred and forty-five thousand five hundred brick, mason work, labor and materials for walls (partly cement), at \$14.....	2,037 00
Fourteen thousand five hundred and twenty brick, mason work, labor and materials for flues, and for supporting the floor (partly cement), at \$14.....	203 28
Three hundred and twelve yards lath and plastering ceiling, mason work, labor and materials, 26 cts.....	81 12
Seven hundred and thirty-eight yards plastering walls and pilasters, mason work, labor and materials, at 24 cts.....	177 12
One hundred and two yards plastering, mason work, labor and materials, ceiling of stage, at 28 cts.....	28 56
Mason work, labor and materials, setting in cement, twenty-six sills and windows and fitting around frames	26 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,294 53
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Carpenter Work.

Twelve basement windows with frames, sash and casing, carpenter work, at \$4.....	\$48 00
Fourteen windows of forty lights, frames, sash and casing, carpenter work, at \$15.....	210 00
Three outside doors, frames, casing, carpenter work, at \$18	54 00
Two inside doors, frames, casing, carpenter work, at \$15	30 00
Lintels for doors and windows.....	14 57
Wood brick.....	8 57
Lining and casing six windows (these windows are on hand),.....	38 00
Lumber and all materials, carpenter work, labor, etc., for roof.....	612 17
One hundred and sixty-three feet of roof gutters.....	18 00
Eighty feet of ventilating gutters.....	40 00
Eighty-three feet capping and ridge ventilation.....	68 57
Eighty-two feet of beams, 8 x 10, for floor rests.....	13 71
Seven thousand feet flooring joists, carpenter work and labor	174 99
Three thousand five hundred and sixty-two square feet under flooring, carpenter work and labor.....	165 14
Three thousand eight hundred and twenty-five square feet of maple flooring, carpenter work and labor.....	493 44
Three thousand five hundred and sixty-two feet spruce for attic floor, carpenter work and labor.....	146 03
Eight thousand and sixty-nine feet of ceiling joists, carpenter work and labor.....	197 14
Three hundred and thirty-six feet of bridging.....	33 94

Materials, carpenter work and labor, furring for wainscoting.....	\$40 00
Three hundred and fifty-four lineal feet of wainscoting, four feet high with capping, molding and base.....	265 00
Making centres and putting up pine beam, 8 x 10 over arch of stage, lumber, carpenter work and materials..	46 75
Two thousand eight hundred and eight feet of wood ceiling, materials, carpenter work and labor at 20 cents..	561 60
Materials and labor, building scaffolding.....	91 43
Chairs or movable seats for six hundred, and finishing and furnishing stage.....	650 00
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	\$4,021 05
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Iron and Tin Work.

Gas pipes fittings, chandeliers, covered stage lights, labor, etc.....	\$225 00
Materials and labor putting up apparatus for steam heating and ventilation with water pipes through the building as a protection against fire.....	560 00
Iron frames for eight warm air and ten ventilating flues	18 00
Eight registers for warm air flues, at \$3.....	24 00
Four thousand and thirty-two feet of tin roof, at \$6 per square.....	243 92
Two copper thimble tubes for conductor pipe through roof.....	3 00
Two hundred feet of four inch conductor pipe and overflow pipe.....	72 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,145,92
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Painting.

Paints and materials, roof, cornices, windows outside and register faces, and oiling and finishing in preservative, the entire woodwork, wainscoting, ceiling, floors, windows, inside doors, stage, etc.,	\$530 00
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	\$9,991 50
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STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, }
 UTICA, N. Y., January 9, 1885. }

Hon. OSCAR CRAIG,

Committee, etc., State Board of Charities.

DEAR SIR—In accordance with the provisions of chapter 951, section 7, laws of 1867, your attention is called to the inclosed estimates for hospital for men in connection with this institution.

Careful estimates were made when the same matter was submitted to your board a year ago and were by your board approved. These estimates have been gone over again and the managers believe that they are as low as the work can be possibly done in the exercise of the greatest economy. The managers will embody this matter in their annual report, and they respectfully ask that your board will incorporate in its report to the legislature, a recommendation that the appropriation be made by the legislature for the purpose mentioned.

The managers also transmit a ground plan and estimates for an amusement room for the entertainment of patients. This is a matter deemed by them of great importance for the treatment and cure of patients. As members of your board have personally inspected the position and character of the present amusement room, the managers deem it unnecessary to say more than that it is in an unsafe position, being in the attic of the center building, requiring an ascent of five stories, which makes it practically inaccessible to the old and feeble, and that it is not a safe location as against the dangers of fire. The proposed room would consist of a one story building with the walls eighteen feet high, above the basement, the main part or auditorium to be 35x80 feet and the stage part and necessary rooms to be 25x40 feet; the building to be placed in the rear part of the quadrangle and in connection with the rear cross-wing, so that it can be reached by both men and women, under cover, and will be accessible to the feeble, sick and old, and will be large enough, as the managers believe, to accommodate the entire household. The managers shall urge an appropriation for this subject upon the legislature and they would ask your board, if they concur in the recommendation of the managers, to approve the project, and recommend to the legislature that an appropriation be made for the purpose.

During the last visit of the asylum committee, Messrs. Craig and Milhau, their attention was called to the condition of the ceiling and joists of the center building. As then suggested, examination was made which shows that the lathes and most of the joists are affected more or less with dry rot and that the whole ceiling, with the joists, floor, etc., are sinking, and for safety will have to be renewed. This floor and ceiling was put up after the fire in 1857, and almost necessarily before the walls were thoroughly dried. A similar condition occurred in the floor above a few years ago which fell causing considerable damage, but fortunately injuring no one. The whole size of the ceiling and floor is 120x13 feet with one projection towards the outer door 16x16 and projections towards the three stairways.

The managers believe it would be better economy in such a part of the building to make the ceiling of wood, putting in such openings as would secure thorough ventilation to the joists and also to the floor. The managers present the estimates for this work and hope that your board will concur in recommending an appropriation to be made, as they deem it unsafe to delay.

At the last visit of your committee, their attention was called to the sinking of the northwest end of the front wing, men's department. Careful examination by a competent architect discloses the fact that nearly the half of that wing has sunk and toppled from a vertical line northward, or to the front, about four inches and is steadily sinking. The doors in that part of the building have had to be planed off three

times since the visit of your committee. The condition of this wing excites serious apprehension on the part of the managers and they shall communicate the facts to the legislature in a supplementary report to their annual report as soon as the architect has made out and submitted his report. The managers would respectfully ask that your board would refer to this matter in your annual report and recommend that such measures be taken as may be necessary to secure the safety of the building.

Very respectfully yours,
P. V. ROGERS,
Chairman Business Committee, Board of Managers.

EXHIBIT No. 2.

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL,
POUGHKEEPSIE, October 4, 1884. }

Messrs. CRAIG and MILHAU, of *State Board of Charities*:

GENTLEMEN — At the regular quarterly meeting held September 20, 1884, the board of managers resolved to request from the Legislature appropriations for "renewals, repairs and betterments" as follows:

One drop-flue boiler and connections.....	\$4,000 00
Steam-heating apparatus, additions and modifications....	6,000 00
Outside and inside painting, etc.....	2,500 00
Extension of sewer at the river.....	1,500 00
Extension of water-pipe.....	500 00
New ice-house.....	1,500 00
Furniture for the wards.....	600 00
Plumbing in defective water-closets.....	2,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$18,600 00</u>

Respectfully submitted,
JOS. M. CLEAVELAND,
Superintendent.

EXHIBIT No. 3.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

WILLARD ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,
WILLARD, SENECA LAKE, January 2, 1884. }

Hon. OSCAR CRAIG:

MY DEAR SIR: — In answer to your request for the reasons that have led us to suggest additional and special provision for filthy and infirm patients in this asylum, I submit the following:

We have four hundred and sixty four (464) patients, who from advanced *dementia* or physical infirmity, or by reason of such causes combined are filthy in their habits and ignore, or are unable to attend to their natural wants. Of these patients, two hundred and twenty are extreme cases and require frequent bathing and changes of clothing, and a daily renewal of the bedding. Forty-two of this class of male patients on one department (three wards) in the main building have received during the past seven days, five hundred and thirty-two (532) separate baths and a total number of two thousand nine hundred and ninety-six (2996) separate pieces of clothing and bedding.

The care and attendance given these poor creatures from six A. M. to nine P. M. is as thorough and perfect as it well can be; but to give equally as good care for the remaining hours of the night, with our present structural arrangements, would add largely to our pay-roll and as a consequence would increase our cost of maintenance. We have in operation a trial service of night attendants instituted several months ago. Two persons perform such a service on the third department of the "north wing." This department contains 100 male patients, and is divided into three wards. Two persons are required, as one would be unable to raise patients from their beds in a proper manner. Their duties consist in a continuous round of examination of beds, and of raising patients whose wants require it. When a patient is found wet or soiled, they cleanse him with a sponge and warm water and dry him; then replace all soiled with fresh and clean bedding. They attend to the wants of the feeble, sick and epileptic. The direct results attained by this service, have been a reduction in the number of patients with dirty habits, from forty-two to twenty-nine. The average number of times patients have been relieved and cleaned nightly has been ninety-four; using an average of 142 sheets and shirts to replace those soiled. The results that cannot be numerically stated relate to the added comfort of patients and the improved sanitary condition and cleanliness of the wards.

A structure best adapted for the proper care of the class of insane described, is a one story building containing large dormitories and day-rooms; and infirmary wards for helpless and bed-ridden patients.

It should be one story for the reason that such patients are moved up and down stairs with difficulty, and they should be placed where open air and sunshine are easily accessible. A second story could not well be used for any other classification of the insane without seriously interfering with the essentials of construction in the lower story. The dormitories should be large and be kept comfortably warm. A dormitory for 100 patients with a day-room for a like number could be effectually and economically administered. Four night attendants and five day attendants would be a sufficient force. A like number of demented patients on small, partitioned wards now require *thirteen* day attendants. The day-room, abandoned at night and the dormitory during the day, would admit of effectual ventilation and cleansing. The respective rooms might be warmed while in use; open grate fires would add a means of ventilation as well as to the cheerful appearance of the rooms. There should be a common dining-room and the patients should receive the care of all the day attendants during their meals. Ample bath-rooms and water-closets should be placed in convenient relation to both day-room and dormitory. An infirmary ward

should be annexed or attached to each scheme described; and should be large enough to accommodate at least ten patients. A plan comprising the above essentials is prepared and has been presented to your board.

It has been proposed that cheap wooden pavilions be built for the class of patients in question, and for the purpose of extending the asylums for the chronic insane; but such a step would defeat the very object for which such a building should be constructed. It should be built with a view to permanency. The appliances, accessories and care necessary to render a structure for this class of insane convenient for administration and comfortable, would appear unwisely expended on a building that had as its only recommendation, its cheapness; with the uncertain probability of its frequent renewal.

Very respectfully yours,

P. M. WISE.
Superintendent.

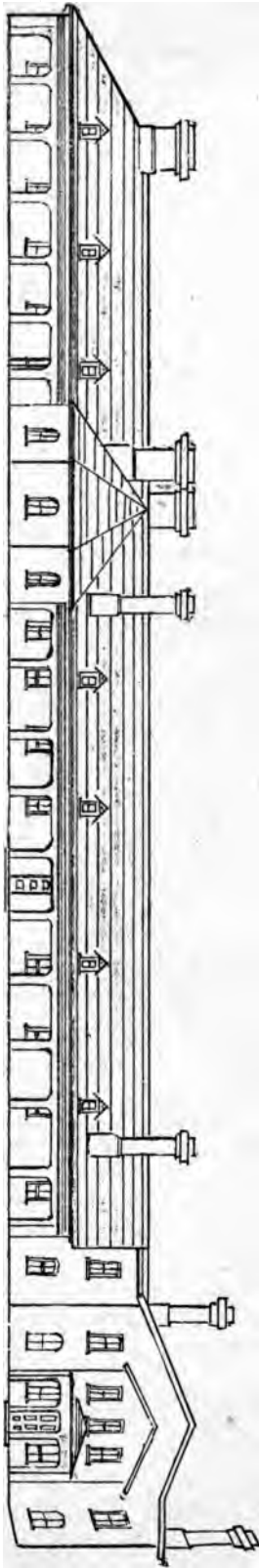
ESTIMATES FOR AMOUNT AND COST OF MATERIAL WITH LABOR, FOR
TWO DORMITORIES TO ACCOMMODATE 200 PATIENTS.

139,920 rough hemlock in work.....	\$25 00 per M.
17,140 rough white oak in work.....	45 00 per M.
50,776 matched hemlock in work.....	30 00 per M.
71,936 matched 1½ oak in work.....	60 00 per M.
37,200 matched ¾ pine in work.....	45 00 per M.
8,000 pine in work.....	50 00 per M.
2x76 windows at.....	14 00
2x18 doors at.....	15 00
693,600 brick, mortar and work at.....	13 00 per M.
1,756 perch stone in work at.....	3 00
108 stone window sills at.....	2 00 each
390 sq. slate laid at.....	7 00
4,222 yards of roofing felt at.....	10 per yd.
8,000 lbs. nails at.....	3 00 per C.
4,714 yards plastering at.....	25 per yd.
3,296 lbs. bolts and washers at.....	7 00 per C.
3,888 lbs. sash weights at.....	2 00 per C.
5,996 yds. excavation at.....	20 per yd.
Painting.....	1,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$36,372 00</u>

Estimates for refectory building as per plan, \$13,800.

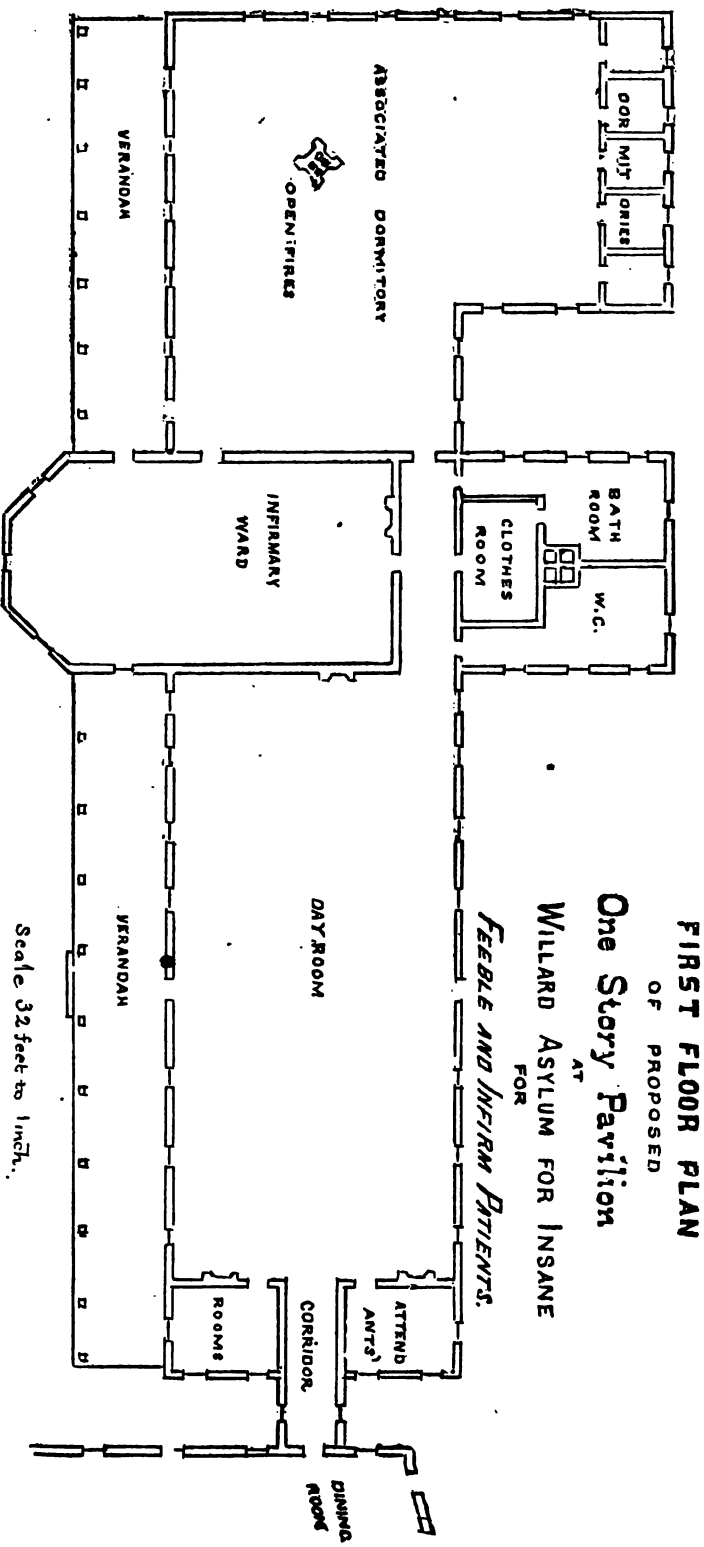
ESTIMATE FOR LUMBER SHEDS, AND STORAGE HOUSE FOR PLAS-
TERERS' MATERIAL, GARDEN AND LAWN TOOLS, ETC., ETC.

52,50 rafters at.....	\$25 00 per M.
1,798 roof boards at.....	30 00 per M.
4300 tight fence at.....	30 00 per M.
400 posts 8x8 at.....	25 00 per M.
480 rails at.....	25 00
420 plates at.....	25 00



ELEVATION.
•
OF PROPOSED
•
ONE STORY PAVILION
AT
WILLARD ASYLUM FOR INSANE.





FIRST FLOOR PLAN

OF PROPOSED

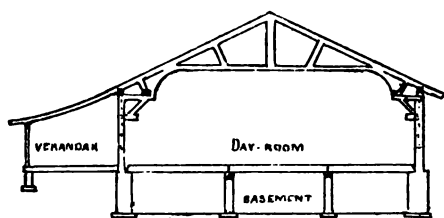
One Story Pavilion

AT
WILLARD ASYLUM FOR INSANE
FOR

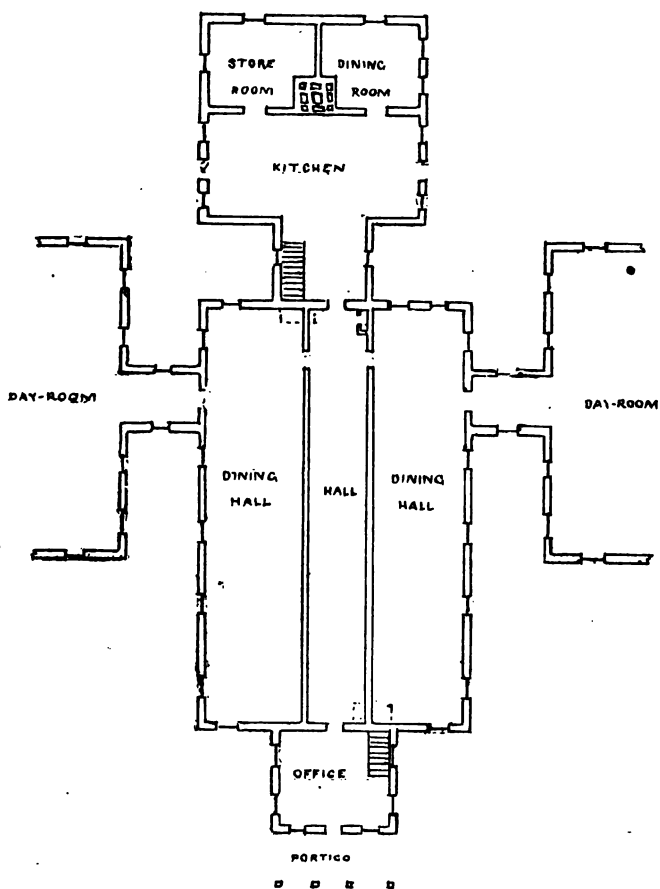
FEEBLE AND INFIRM PATIENTS.

Scale 32 feet to 1 inch.





CROSS-SECTION OF DAY-ROOM - 32 FEET TO 1 INCH.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN OF REFECTORY BUILDING,
OF PROPOSED ONE STORY PAVILION
AT
WILLARD ASYLUM FOR INSANE.



50 sq. slate at.....	\$7 50 per sq.
1,0 yds. roofing felt at.....	10 per yd.
4,500 ft. flooring at.....	30 00 per M.
Trimnings for gates and doors, and for nails....	
Total.....	<u>\$800 00</u>

Estimate for proposed changes in present bakery to increase dining-room and kitchen accommodation is \$856. All old material used in re-construction.

ESTIMATES OF MATERIAL AND LABOR FOR PROPOSED BAKERY.

50 M. brick ; 64 perch stone ; 426 yards plastering ; 2,358 sq. feet tiles ; 11 bbls. Portland cement ; 5,000 feet matched hemlock ; 4,800 feet matched pine ; 12,000 feet rough hemlock ; 85 feet metal cornice (to match other cornice) ; 10 windows , 10 window sills ; 3 doors ; 600 yds. roofing felt ; 52 sq. slate ; 800 lbs. nails ; labor, \$400.	
Total.....	\$3,334 00
Estimated cost of supporting ovens on brick arches.....	500 00
Lowest proposition for ovens.....	900 00
For changing roof over soiled clothes-room.....	200 00
Total.....	<u>\$4,934 00</u>

EXHIBIT No. 4.

ESTIMATE FOR PROPOSED BUILDINGS FOR BINGHAMTON ASYLUM FOR CHRONIC INSANE.

One-story brick building, total length 572 feet, to accommodate 175 inmates.

Total cost \$41,430.08.

Per capita, \$236.74.

Two-story brick building in accordance with the drawings submitted to accommodate 130 inmates is 30,546.73 or \$234.96 per capita. Total length of building, 218 feet.

No detailed estimate for the one story building to accommodate 175 patients having been submitted, the following detailed statement for the one-story building to accommodate 200 inmates which is the same price per capita, \$236.74, is herewith submitted.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE COST OF A TWO-STORY DETACHED BUILDING FOR CHRONIC INSANE, BINGHAMTON, TO BE BUILT OF BRICK, TO ACCOMMODATE 130 INMATES.

Nine hundred yards excavating, at 25 cts.....	\$225 00
Seven hundred and ninety perch of stone, at \$3.....	2,370 00
Five hundred and sixty thousand brick, at \$13.....	7,280 00

One hundred and ninety-six window sills, at \$2.50.....	\$490 00
Fourteen doorsills, at \$8.....	112 00
Six stone pier caps, at \$3.....	18 00
Sixty two thousand feet floor timbers, at \$18.....	1,116 00
Thirty-five thousand feet roof timbers, at \$21.....	735 00
Eighteen thousand feet roof boarding, at \$20.....	360 00
Eight thousand feet partition studding, at \$18.....	144 00
Sixteen thousand six hundred feet partition sheathing, at \$21.....	348 60
Twenty-four thousand feet flooring, at \$60.....	1,440 00
Four thousand nine hundred yards plastering, at 30 cts.	1,470 00
One hundred and sixty squares of slate, at \$7.....	1,120 00
One hundred and ninety-eight windows complete, at \$9	1,782 00
One hundred and twenty-nine doors, at \$10.....	1,290 00
Nine hundred feet cornice, 75 cts.....	675 00
Iron anchors.....	120 00
Dumb waiters.....	125 00
Putting up closets.....	221 00
Outside stairs for fire escapes.....	160 00
Ridge ventilator.....	150 00
One hundred feet of tin leader.....	15 00
Painting.....	1,825 00
Plumbing.....	1,520 00
Steam-heating and ventilating, without boilers.....	3,100 00
Two stair cases, at \$75.....	150 00
Veranda.....	810 00
Contingencies....	500 00
Architect and superintendent's commission, 3 per cent	875 13
	<hr/>
	\$30,546 73
	<hr/>

The estimate for a two-story building in accordance with the drawings submitted, to accommodate 130 inmates, is \$30,546.73 or \$234.96 per capita.

DETAILED ESTIMATE FOR A ONE-STORY DETACHED BUILDING TO ACCOMMODATE 175 INMATES, FOR BINGHAMTON ASYLUM FOR CHRONIC INSANE — TOTAL LENGTH, 572 FEET.

One thousand and fifty yards excavation at 25 cts.....	\$262 50
Five hundred and eighty-seven thousand five hundred and sixty-three bricks, at \$13.....	7,638 32
One thousand four hundred and sixty perches stone work, at \$3.....	4,380 00
One hundred and eighty-nine window sills, at \$2.50....	472 50
Sixteen door sills, at \$8.....	128 00
Seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-three yards plastering, at 30 cts.	2,388 90
Ninety-six thousand two hundred and fifty feet of floor joist, at \$18.....	1,732 50
Eighty-seven thousand five hundred feet roof timber at \$21.....	1,837 50

Three hundred and fifty-nine squares of slating at \$7...	\$2,513 00
Forty thousand two hundred and fifty feet roof boards, at \$18.....	724 50
Forty-one thousand one hundred and twenty-five feet flooring, at \$60.....	2,467 50
Iron work for roof.....	437 50
Eleven thousand eight hundred and twelve feet partition lumber, at \$18.....	212 62
One hundred and eighty-nine windows and casings complete, at \$10.....	1,890 00
One hundred and twelve doors complete, \$10	1,120 00
One thousand seven hundred and fifty feet of cornice at seven and one-half cts.....	131 25
Staircase	87 50
Dumb waiter.....	65 62
Veranda.....	4,156 25
Ridge ventilation.....	525 00
Painting inside and outside.....	2,406 25
Plumbing.....	1,487 50
Steam heating, without boilers.....	2,625 00
Fitting up closets, pantries, etc.....	323 75
Seven iron columns, at \$30.....	210 00
	<hr/>
Architect's commission, 3 per cent on \$40,223.40	\$40,223 46
	1,206 70
Total.....	<hr/>
	\$41,430 16

Cost per capita, \$236.74.

ESTIMATES FOR NEW BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED FOR THE BINGHAMTON ASYLUM FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE, AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Vegetable cellar 30x80x10 feet high, constructed of stone masonry, wood structure over the same, one story high, with slate roof, arranged for granaries and store rooms.	\$2,100 00
Horse barn and carriage house.....	3,500 00
Building a boiler house and laundry foundations constructed of stone masonry, and moving four boilers, now located under a portion of the building now occupied by patients; walls of the superstructure to be of brick and to have slate roof.....	6,000 00
For the erection of a new gas-house and putting in a plant for the manufacture of light necessary for the artificial illumination of the asylum buildings.....	8,000 00
Building smoke house.....	250 00
Two boilers for heating new building.....	3,000 00

Farm and Garden Use.

One lumber wagon.....	100 00
Two sets farm harness.....	100 00

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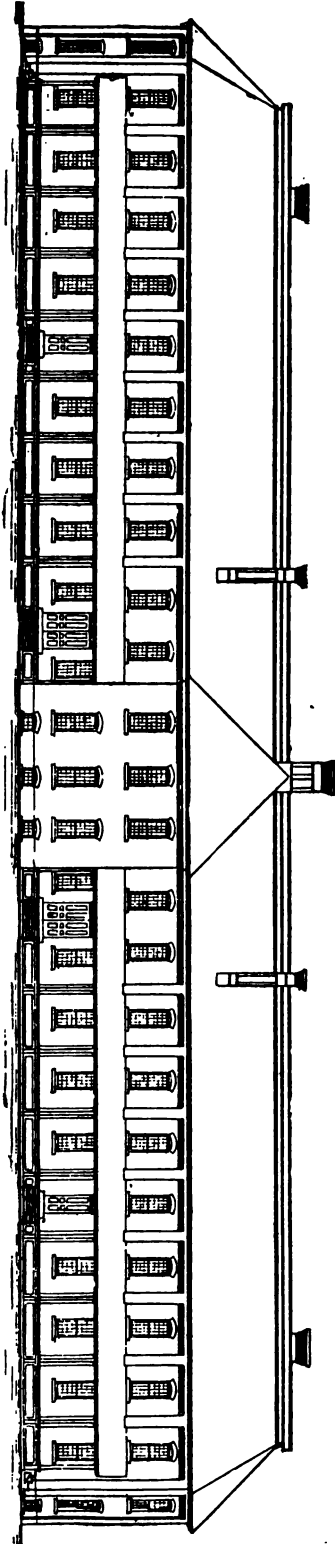
One mowing machine.....	\$80 00
One grain reaper.....	100 00
Apple and pear trees.....	200 00
Small fruits.....	150 00
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	\$730 00
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Laundry Machinery.

Two wooden washing machines (all set up).....	\$400 00
One mangle.....	600 00
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	\$1,000 00
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Miscellaneous.

One safe or vault.....	\$500 00
General furnishing in main building and small building now occupied.....	2,000 00
Furnishing cottage building (for which appropriation for building is desired).....	6,000 00
For paving sub-basement airduct of eastern extension and detached building with brick.....	1,000 00
Medical books and surgical instruments.....	450 00
Carpenter's tools.....	100 00
Plumbing and steam-fitting tools.....	100 00
One engine to be used in laundry and to be connected with cisterns for fire purposes.....	500 00
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Total.....	\$35,230 00
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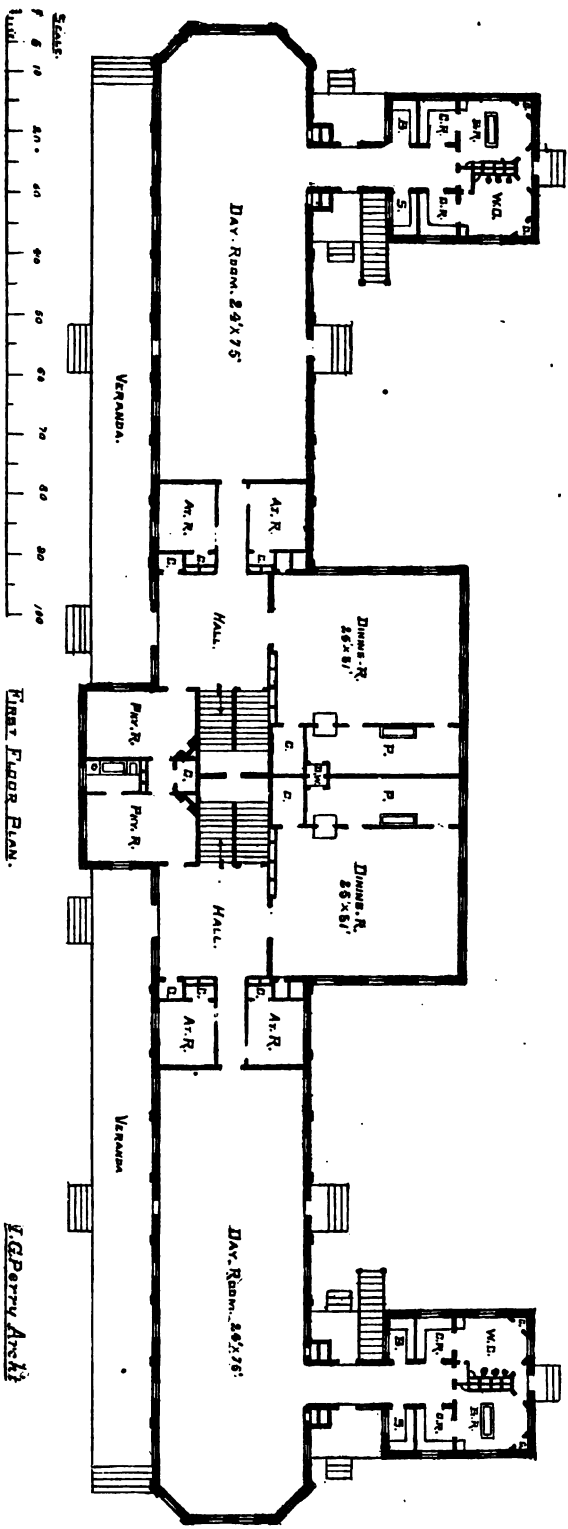


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FRONT ELEVATION
TWO STORY DETACHED BUILDING
FOR LUNATIC PATIENTS
BIRMINGHAM ASYLUM FOR CHRONIC INSANE
BIRMINGHAM N.Y.

W. PERRY ARCHT.
BIRMINGHAM N.Y.





TWO STORY DETACHED BUILDING

FOR 130 PATIENTS

BINGHAMTON ASYLUM FOR CHRONIC INSANE

TOTAL LENGTH 252'-0"

J. G. PERRY ARCHT.





FRONT ELEVATION
BUILDING FOR 175 T
ASYLUM FOR CHR
INGHAMTON N.Y.





REPORT

OF THE

STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE BLIND.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities.

The Standing Committee on the Blind respectfully submits the following report:

THE NEW YORK STATE INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BATAVIA.

Visited June 10, and October 14, 1884.

Superintendent, ARTHUR G. CLEMENT.

As stated by your committee in its report of 1883, the New York State Institution for the Blind was closed Oct. 21, 1883, because of cases of malignant diphtheria among the pupils. An examination of the premises proved that the disease was the result of defective drainage. The water in the well was impure, the drains imperfect, and poisonous gases escaped into the rooms. Five of the six pupils attacked with diphtheria died. Upon the development of the fatal character of the disease, the school was promptly closed. The condition of the well and the imperfect sanitary arrangements were pointed out by the executive committee of the State Board of Charities, in the special report of 1877, relating to the affairs of this institution.

Repairs to the drains within the institution were made under the direction of the trustees, as advised by the State Board of Health, and were completed at an expense of \$6,300, by Feb. 1, 1884, on which date the school was reopened for the reception of pupils. During the past summer the drains outside of the building were all taken up, and relaid with vitrified tile to the open pool in the lot, in which ashes as well as sewage were deposited. This pool drained into a walled pool, thence into an open ditch that terminated in a pond twelve feet in width. The condition of this uncovered pond, within a short distance of the institution, was at the time of inspection such as eventually to render a near residence unhealthful. Nov. 20th, your committee received from the institution the following information: "The nuisance in the form of stagnant water where the sewage empties has been removed. We think we have solved the sewage question for the institution."

The water in the well has been examined and condemned as unfit for drinking or cooking purposes, but it is used for scrubbing and washing. Good water is now brought in barrels from the lower part of the grounds, and will probably, in time, be forced through pipes to the

institution. Necessary repairs to the buildings during the past year have been made, the most conspicuous and pleasing of which are the good stone steps placed at the entrance. The new laundry is now occupied and the rooms formerly in use are vacant.

Oct. 14, 1884, 144 pupils were registered of whom seventy-four were girls, and eight were adults admitted to learn the trade of broom making.

In 1884, \$6,317.16 were appropriated by the Legislature for replumbing, \$3,000 for improvement in sewerage, \$1,300 for additional water supply, and \$30,000 for ordinary repairs and maintenance.

The superintendent, matron and staff of instructors were the same as last year. The three departments of the graded school were then fully reported, since which time there has been no material change in them, yet a very general improvement was manifest.

More attention than formerly is given to out-door exercises, and it is said that in suitable weather, pupils are required to go out daily on the grounds to walk three-quarters of an hour each. There is no gymnasium. Increased attention is given to teaching by Kindergarten methods.

With the exception of the outside drainage the institution was in good condition. The dormitories were well ordered. New study or work tables, placed in each, add much to the comfort of those who study or work in their sleeping apartments.

The proportion of the congressional fund allotted to this institution was received in books or maps, and nearly all of the books were in point print.

Fifteen of the pupils were in the broom class, eight at work and twenty in the training class. There has been no change in the rules and regulations. Your committee, therefore, repeats the suggestion made in its report of 1883, that "section 11 of an Act to define the Objects of the Institution, and to Provide for its Management, passed April 24, 1867, be amended so that the instructors and other subordinate officers shall be appointed by the trustees on the nomination of the superintendent."

THE NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, NEW YORK.

Visited June 3, and October 27, 1884.

Superintendent, WM. B. WAIT.

Since the report of the Committee on the Blind in 1883, there has been no material change to note either in the supervision and management, or in the general arrangements for the welfare of the inmates of the New York Institution for the Blind. Great advantage accrues to the pupils of this institution, because, from the character of its foundation, desirable methods can be adopted without delay, and necessary appropriations are not long withheld. The superintendent is held responsible for the good administration of its affairs, and to him is delegated the requisite authority to conduct the work as was intended by its philanthropic founders, by providing the best known aids to the unseeing pupil, whose educational progress is in proportion to his natural ability.

As the most important features in the conduct of the institution

have been frequently reported by your committee, the present brief mention of facts and methods must necessarily be somewhat a repetition of former statements.

October 27, 1884, twenty-eight of the 227 resident pupils were from New Jersey, and 199 from the State of New York, for whose support and instruction while in the institution, the Legislature of 1884 appropriated \$50,000, or at the rate of \$250 per annum for each.

The buildings are wisely planned and well constructed, and the school is so governed as practically to provide separate departments for boys and girls, outside of the class and dining-rooms. This separation is said to be more rigidly enforced, as its vast importance becomes year by year more evident.

Boys are instructed in mattress making, piano tuning and cane seating. The making of mattresses is custom work, and instruction therein, although limited, is conducted in a business way, and nearly or quite pays expenses. Goods are called for and returned. It is said that good work is done and that, as satisfaction is given, the custom is regular. In the class work-rooms for girls, the making of Smyrna mats has been introduced this year, while an American flag, Turkish rugs and a crazy quilt of cambric, made last term, prove that the unseeing are not restricted to any one handicraft. In these work-rooms your committee was informed that although the pupils are instructed to do a variety of fancy work, the industry that affords the most useful and continued employment to the individual is not neglected, as it is said that instruction is given to all in the use of the needle and the sewing machine. Bead work is taught for the purpose of educating the sense of touch, and everything is taught in the class work-rooms that the pupils can or will learn to do. The classification is such as the best interests of the pupils require, and association with the unworthy is prevented. It is stated that each applicant for admission to the school is seen and examined by the superintendent, whose decision has not, as yet, in any case been reversed.

Education continues, as heretofore, in the three departments of literature, music and handicraft. The younger pupils are instructed by Kindergarten methods. Object teaching affords a perfect illustration where words fail to convey the proper meaning. All study music, and in this department great success has been attained.

Forty pupils do more or less tutoring daily, in which practical work they are drilled by competent teachers and the future instructor is prepared for the work by being under instruction while teaching others.

The moral training and lessons in behavior are continued as heretofore, and merit commendation.

On each day of inspection, the institution in all its parts seemed in a good, orderly and healthful condition.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, your committee desires to state that, in its opinion, the best interests of the blind would be advanced by their instruction in a greater variety of trades.

Respectfully submitted,

SARAH M. CARPENTER,

Committee on Blind.

December 17, 1884.



REPORT

OF THE

STANDING COMMITTEE ON REFORMATORIES.



REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities :

The six institutions, which it is the especial duty of your committee on reformatories to visit and inspect annually, have all been visited during the year covered by this report, and as is the custom of this Board, without previous notice. Viz.:

(1.) The State Reformatory at Elmira. Visited by Commissioner Stewart, October 22, and by Commissioner Devereux, November 13, 1884.

(2.) The House of Refuge on Randall's Island, New York. Visited by Commissioner Stewart, January 5, 1885.

(3.) The Western House of Refuge at Rochester. Visited by Commissioners Stewart and Craig, August 18, 1884.

(4.) The New York Juvenile Asylum. Visited by your full committee on June 13, 1884, and by Commissioner Stewart of your committee, and Commissioner Milhau, January 7, 1885.

(5.) The Catholic Protectory at Westchester, New York. Visited by Commissioner Stewart, January 10, 1885.

(6.) The Catholic Protectory at Buffalo. Visited by Commissioner Stewart, August 17, 1884.

Your committee desires here to express its profound grief at the loss, by death, of Commissioner Devereux, who had for some years visited the different reformatories of the State with his colleagues. The death of Mr. Devereux and the serious illness of another commissioner have embarrassed your committee, and caused its visits to several of the institutions above referred to, to fall within another calendar year, although technically within the year covered by the report of the State Board of Charities to the Legislature.

(1.) STATE REFORMATORY, AT ELMIRA.

Visited by Commissioner Stewart, October 22, and by Commissioner Devereux, November 13, 1884.

The halls, grounds and shops of the prison were carefully inspected and found to be in perfect order. The men were seen at work, in the shops, and at dinner, and appeared in good health and contented. None were in the hospital.

For further information on the subject of this institution, your committee begs leave to refer to its last year's report, which was both lengthy and detailed.

Since the visits above referred to, and on December, 1884, the

work shops were burned. This has caused great inconvenience to the officers of the institution, and is harmful to the prisoners. The approval of your committee has been asked to certain plans and specifications for the erection of new shops. These have been submitted, and are now before the board. Your committee believes that the buildings are suitable for the purposes for which they are intended, and that if completed within the specifications, they will be reasonable in cost; and therefore recommends the board to approve the application of the State Reformatory for an appropriation for these buildings in the amount asked for, \$21,904.24.

There is also a need in the institution for additional hospital accommodation. Plans and specifications in due form have been presented to your committee for alterations to the attic of one of the pavilions, which will be inexpensive and will give suitable accommodation for present needs. Your committee recommends that the board approve the application of the State Reformatory for \$975, for additional hospital accommodation, in the usual form adopted by the board.

At the time of your committee's visit, the institution was greatly crowded. It accommodates comfortably 500 prisoners and on October 22 last, contained 596. To meet this pressure from the outside, it will be necessary either to enlarge the reformatory, which your committee opposes on the ground that it already provides for as many men as can be reached by the personal and paternal influences of any superintendent, or else provision must be made for the over-plus, by a slight modification of the prison system of the State, which will admit the most incorrigible of the class now sent to Elmira or elsewhere. This your committee believes would be the wiser course, and to this end an interview has been sought with the Superintendent of State Prisons, to ascertain his views on the subject, and to endeavor to obtain his co-operation. It is with regret that your committee is obliged to present its report to the board without having been able to see the superintendent, who is absent from the capitol. Believing that this subject is of great importance to the State, your committee asks leave, if need be, to present a supplemental report at a future day, on the subject of the enlargement of the State Reformatory at Elmira.

In this connection, it is thought that a statement made by the superintendent of the Reformatory to your committee on the occasion of one of the visits above referred to, will prove of value and throw light on the subject. It has been submitted to him for correction, and is here inserted.

"The first great necessity here is for more rooms or cells. We have now 596 men, with accommodations intended for about 500. We could take care of 600 men, and perhaps a few more, by doubling two or more in a cell, which is always objectionable—and objectionable even as we do it, with the very greatest care in selecting the men that are to room together. There are only fifty-six rooms that are susceptible of being doubled, and when you get two men in some rooms, they become cells instead of rooms.

"Having stated the necessity, now the question recurs whether a prison should contain more than about 500 prisoners. I hold that about 500 is the true maximum for a reformatory prison, thoroughly worked as a reformatory prison must be to acquire practical results. It is possible to

extend this 100 or 150 or 300 men; I could take care of perhaps more men than one who had not been accustomed all his life to the remembering and manipulation of men of this class; but the true maximum is 500. The question is whether we should extend this and probably detract from the practical results to be wrought, or whether the State will undertake to build another — which seems to be unnecessary, because there are cells enough now for the prison population — or re-organize one of the other prisons, not to make it a duplicate of this, but by withdrawing from that prison the worst men, who are apparently the most incorrigible, and leaving there the better class, enabling softening of the discipline and the introduction of training in trades, etc., — whether the State should not do that, and thus save the expense of an additional reformatory or the enlargement of this, and take an initiatory step for the improvement of the prison system. That is what I would advocate. We have the power of weeding out the most incorrigible cases and sending them to prison, but we are reluctant to transfer now.

“For me to recommend the re-organization of the prison system of the State to meet my particular views and my hobby, seems hardly proper when we have a superintendent of prisons, and others, who are in charge of these institutions, and yet I venture to say, from the standpoint I do occupy, that that is the thing for the State to do. Take the Auburn prison, perhaps, and modify the discipline, then we could remove a pretty large proportion of our third grade men and perhaps let up our discipline somewhat, which is now necessarily very close, mainly because there are comparatively a few men who necessitate it. That is the question that ought to be considered this year by the government, whether we will enlarge this reformatory or build another, or undertake such a re-organization of our prison system, as will enable the transfer of the apparently incorrigible from this establishment to another more suitable for them.”

“Q. How do you account for the increase in population since last year?”

“A. There has been a steady annual increase in population of the reformatory from the day of its inception, which is partially attributable to the habit of the courts. When we first opened, they did not know about the reformatory, they were accustomed to sending prisoners to the State prisons, and this being a new thing, they did not quite understand it; and there is a natural hesitation to do a new thing; but now we have become known, and one judge after another initiated the practice of sending prisoners here. The educational work here, and some results that have been made apparent, have been brought to the notice of the public, so that the relatives and friends of young men, not habitually criminal, have brought their influence to bear upon the courts to have them sent here. The increase has not been especially noticeable this last year. Last year we had 507, and now we have an increase of about ninety. Then the stringency in monetary affairs and the difficulty in getting work has also some thing to do with the increase. It is observed in a condition of depression that the criminal population of our prisons increase. It is the condition of helpful industrial activity that gives us a minimum of crime.

“We shall probably present to the Legislature, in our report this year, the necessity for more room or the removal of some of our prison-

ers; and precisely what the managers will recommend, I am sure I do not know. I have stated the three alternatives, and it seems to me there are only three.

"The following contracts are now existing: We have a contract that has two years to run, for the manufacture of hollow ware, where the men have fifty-six cents a day, and work eight hours. On that contract 205 men are employed. On the shoe contract, also two years to run, there are 125 men employed, at the same price and the same number of hours. On the broom contract there are about fifty men employed, and that expires on the first of December next. Then there are about sixty men employed on public account, at the manufacture of brushes; and the balance of the prison population are engaged at farm and domestic work, repairs, etc. That shows the present engagement of the prison population in its industries. We have over 100 men practically now — on the first of December — for whose employment we must look out. We have been in correspondence with the Attorney-General, who has decided that we may go on for reformative ends, and employ these prisoners on public account, which is what I have always wanted. I class the 'piece plan' as a public account plan; it is so classed in Germany, but in this country it is classed as contract.

"The first necessity is as I have already stated, if things are left as they are, to have an enlargement.

"The next thing we want is the hospital, which we asked for last year, and you recommended, but which we did not get. We propose to have that on the upper floor of the north-west pavilion, and I think \$5,000 or \$6,000 would fix it up. If the prison is to be enlarged soon, possibly a smaller expenditure might be made for a tentative hospital arrangement.

"Prisoners must labor at mechanical work, and the argument for that need not be given. Then the only question is how shall they be employed; whether by the contract system, on public account plan, or by some other plan. We have canvassed that very thoroughly — at the National Prison Association meetings — and it was brought up at Saratoga; the piece system was favored for reformation. The public account plan is impracticable because it requires such a large outlay of capital. It would require, for general manufacturing business, employing 3,000 prisoners, in the State of New York, \$3,000,000, and whatever the arguments of people in favor of the public account plan, that fact precludes it for the State of New York. They have never been satisfied with the attempts to employ prisoners on the public account plan in this State. The plan is in operation in Cleveland in the House of Correction; I operated it for years in a Detroit House of Correction with very satisfactory results. In some prisons it is successful and in others it is not.

"Now, there comes in this intermediary plan, which is known as the 'piece price plan,' which is simply the introduction into prison, for the employment of prisoners, the system that is in operation now in most all the great factories in the country. The operative takes his dinner-pail in the morning, goes to the factory of his employer, and uses his employer's tools, or his own, and works upon the material of his employer — works by the piece. Now, we propose that the operative shall remain here; that the manufacturer shall bring in his ma-

terial and tools, and our men shall work for him precisely as the citizen works for him in his factory, he paying *us* for the labor instead of the prisoner. There is a fundamental difference. As was stated in an English journal, any system of industry by which the laborer sells his time, has in it an element of slavery; whereas, a system of industry where a man controls his own time and is paid for what he does, more or less, by the piece or process, leaves him free to do or not to do, as may please him. That fundamental difference will relieve us of some of the objectionable elements of the contract system. We are paid for the work actually performed by the prisoner; we take him into a kind of co-partnership, instead of his laboring under compulsion, as must be under the contract system, unless the contractor pays him for over-work, which usually exerts a pernicious influence, which leads to a system of bribery. Instead of that, we take the prisoner into our partnership, and say: 'When you have earned your keep, then the rest belongs to you; we will work together.'

"What I should propose to do here, if we adopted the piece system, would be to put every prisoner, when he comes into the prison, on a basis analogous to that in which he was born. He comes here naked and hungry and has no resources; we treat him as a pauper and charge him for what he needs until he can earn it; and when he has earned enough to pay back that and pay the current cost of his keep, then he earns for himself. Under our system of indeterminate sentence, we would disburse his money for him, as a father would for a son; we are his guardians and he is our ward. Under that system we are able to develop his ability to earn voluntarily; that is under the motives that usually operate upon the citizen outside. If he is indolent and shiftless, he fails to earn, and the consequences are a diminution; and if that should be carried out so far as to produce disorder in the prison community, then we would bring to bear upon him some sort of compulsion.

"The moment a man gets some thing to his credit, you may institute a system of fines. Suppose he cuts up a pair of shoes or destroys a tool in anger; those things are now treated from the stand-point of prison discipline; then we would say, 'all right, we charge it to you, you pay for it,' as long as he has any thing to his credit, and he will soon learn the natural consequences of carelessness, idleness and extravagance. I think this is a very essential feature in reformatory work in prisons."

(2) HOUSE OF REFUGE, RANDALL'S ISLAND.

Visited by Commissioner Stewart, January 5, 1885.

Capacity (inmates), 942; Census Dec. 31, 1884; officers, teachers and employes, all paid, 72; inmates, boys, 652; girls, 109, total, 761.

All the inmates of the House of Refuge are committed by magistrates; none are intrusted.

Your committee at its visit last year made a very thorough inspection and subsequently a very full report upon the condition of this institution, and in it attention was invited to a few points and recommendations made as follows:

The first was "That the cells in general use be removed and open dor-

mitories constructed; or as an alternative that the iron doors and stone masonry be taken out and the cells thus made alcoves; that a few cells only for either sex be retained, as at present for the more difficult cases."

Since this recommendation was made, no change has been effected in the sleeping accommodations for the inmates. As a rule, both boys and girls, many of them of tender years and innocent of all crime, still occupy cells, the doors of which are locked by the keeper at night and unlocked in the morning. Your committee desires emphatically to reiterate its recommendation of last year in relation to this first point.

The second recommendation made was, that suitable play-rooms be provided for the inmates of either sex, separate from the bath-rooms.

In relation to this point your committee is able to report that some progress has been made, as shown by the report of the superintendent for 1884, in which he says:

"I recommend the erection of proper play-rooms for use in inclement weather, and the remodelling of the present bath-rooms to secure better facilities for washing of face and hands * * *."

It is to be hoped that this recommendation of the superintendent, added to the recommendation of the State Board of Charities, will accomplish the desired result during the current year.

The third recommendation was, that the closets should be renovated and connected with the buildings by covered passages.

In relation to this recommendation, your committee is able again to report progress, as the superintendent in his report says: "I recommend for the consideration of the board, the construction of new water-closets for the male and female departments."

Your committee hopes that these closets when constructed (as they should be immediately), will be properly heated and connected with the buildings, that they may be accessible in stormy weather.

The fourth recommendation was, "that the administration of corporal punishment should be only by the superintendent, or by the matron, or in their presence and under their direction, and that the number of such punishments, can and should be greatly reduced."

Your committee made a very careful inquiry into the whole subject of corporal punishment, and examined the records of the same, which are well and carefully kept in both departments of the institution, in book form under printed headings, and have been so kept for several years. In the book of records of punishments in the boys' department there are ruled lines for records of punishment by the superintendent, first assistant superintendent, second assistant superintendent, principal and vice-principal. Thus it will be seen that five officers divide between them the administration of corporal punishment to the boys. The records show, however, that as a matter of fact, it is the first assistant superintendent who mainly administers it. The entries show an encouraging diminution in the number of corporal punishments. For example: in December of 1881, the record shows, in round numbers, 300 punishments of boys, and in the corresponding month of 1882, 1883 and 1884, 210, 120 and 120. Your committee feels that the possible minimum has not yet been reached as the figures for this month would seem to show, and repeats its recommendation, that the administration of corporal punishment should be left entirely

to the superintendent or matron, or in their presence and under their direction.

The fifth recommendation in the last report of this committee to your board was, that a system of rewards be inaugurated, calculated to stimulate the ambition of the children.

In relation to this point, your committee obtained no new information, except that at the end of the year the records of the children are "levelled up" and all begin the new year with the encouragement which a clear record should give them. This your committee thinks is a wise and kindly rule.

The sixth recommendation of your committee last year was, "that the contract system for the boys be abolished and a comprehensive system of trades be substituted therefor."

Your committee desires again to reiterate this recommendation. From the present chaotic condition of the contract system in this State, your committee hopes that an enlightened plan may soon be evolved, which will allow this recommendation to be carried out in the Houses of Refuge and kindred institutions in this State.

Your committee visited the institution in the afternoon and proceeded to the school-rooms, where at that hour all the children were engaged in study. The principal of the school explained the system of education, which seems to be identical with the one obtaining in the common schools in this State. The instruction consists chiefly of reading, writing, arithmetic, map drawing, geography and singing. Many of the inmates seem to have attained a very creditable degree of proficiency in these studies. Toward the end of the evening some very good vocal music was given by 300 boys of one of the divisions.

The children looked healthy and neat, eyes bright and heads clean, with rare exceptions. The halls and dormitories were carefully inspected and found in very good order. The beds with clean and abundant covering.

(3) WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE, ROCHESTER.

Visited by Commissioners Stewart and Craig, August 18, 1884.

Capacity, 820; officers and employes (all paid), 54. Inmates: Boys, 403; girls, 89; total, 492.

Your committee made a very thorough examination of the grounds and buildings of the institution, and found them in a condition of order and cleanliness which left nothing to be desired. In many, if not in every respect, the Western House of Refuge is better appointed and equipped, and a more comfortable home for juvenile delinquents, than any of the other four institutions of its class in the State.

The officers complain that the recent investigations by the legislature and its own board of managers, have prejudiced the public mind against the institution, and greatly reduced the number of commitments, so that now there is much room to spare.

Your committee feels that some very good results have followed the recent investigations of the Western House of Refuge, and that the administration of corporal punishment, the abuse of which had been charged, is now guarded by safe and necessary checks.

The inmates were healthy, well clothed, well fed and housed, and

appeared to be contented. The hours allotted to work, study and rest are reasonable.

Your committee was informed that legislative appropriations would be asked for sundry buildings and purposes other than ordinary, but as no plans or specifications covering these have been submitted to the committee or to the State Board of Charities for approval, it has no report to make thereupon.

In conclusion, your committee desires to commend the Western House of Refuge and its management, to the confidence of the people of this State, and is of the opinion that magistrates in the several counties constituting the district of the House of Refuge need have no hesitation in committing children to its care.

The stenographer's notes which were taken at the institution are inserted in full below, as it is believed that a perusal of them will serve to relieve the public mind. The notes are in the language of the stenographer, but as to statements of facts, they are substantially correct.

(Stenographer's Notes.)

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE, ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST 18, 1884.

In the absence of the Superintendent, Levi S. Fulton, Assistant Superintendent S. P. Moulthrop escorted the committee through the building.

The grounds belonging to the institution contain forty-two acres, thirteen and one-half of which are surrounded by walls twenty-two feet in height, within which are the buildings of the institution. The male is divided from the female department by means of a high wall, and the door leading from one yard to the other is always locked. The buildings and grounds were in excellent condition. The farm supplies the whole institution with vegetables the year round. The buildings are well protected in case of fire, and staircases lead from different corridors to the fire escapes. The boys occupy the center building, and the girls occupy two detached buildings within the walls. A third building is on the grounds, but this has not yet been put to use on account of lack of funds to put in the steam fixtures.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

On the day of visitation, there were 432 boys in the institution, divided into two divisions, the smaller boys composing the first and the larger the second division. Gray uniforms are worn, which were in good condition. The boys generally appeared clean and healthy, and everything would go to show that they are well taken care of.

The yard is in excellent condition, and has a covering of six inches of cinders well packed, which makes a level and even floor. Here the boys are allowed to play ball, (occasionally with outside clubs), mar-

bles, etc. The space is very large, which gives the boys plenty of room for all kinds of sports.

The rooms and halls in the building are scrubbed and cleaned by the inmates, and neatness was everywhere apparent. Even the washing for the male department, including the washing of the officers, is done by the boys, and the samples shown were very creditable.

The first room visited was the chapel. This is a large room, nicely fitted up, and the arrangements are such that Protestant and Catholic services are held in the same room at different hours of the day. By drawing aside a curtain on the altar, the arrangements are completed for Catholic service. The boys occupy the auditorium, while the gallery is exclusively for the girls.

There are two large dormitories in the building, one for each division. In each, on the sides, are three tiers of small rooms or cells, each having a window leading into the open air. Each room contained an iron bedstead supplied with a straw mattress, two sheets, blanket and colored spread. Each boy is also supplied with a wooden chair in his room. The doors are of iron grating, thus affording good ventilation and light. At the end of each tier is a brake which locks or unlocks the whole row of rooms at once. The dormitories are arranged so that one is at right angles with the end of the other. They are not crowded, as there are accommodations for 600 in the two rooms. What are called "dark cells" were examined and found to be the ordinary cell with the door and window boarded up, but the board over the window had holes bored through it at intervals for light and ventilation. These boards have now been removed. There are six of these dark cells, and only one has been used since last December, and this was when one boy tried to escape. He was placed in one of these cells from Tuesday until Thursday, when he was taken to Buffalo where he was indicted for burglary; this was in May. In the center of these dormitories are three circular steam heaters; these make the rooms comfortable in winter.

The assistant superintendent was here interrogated by Commissioner Craig as follows:

Q. "Please explain your system of corporal punishment? A. All cases of corporal punishment must be reported in writing on the book provided for that purpose, and an investigation made of those charges, and the punishment, if any, inflicted by the superintendent, or since the 15th of June, by the assistant superintendent.

Q. Since the investigation by the legislative committee, were there any corporal punishments inflicted by any one except the superintendent or in his presence? A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. How long have you been assistant superintendent? A. Since January 5, 1884.

Q. What means have you taken to ascertain? A. I have been through the institution, in each department, from one to four times a day.

Q. At stated hours? A. No, sir; at irregular hours — sometimes even more than that.

Q. Is there any opportunity given the boys to make complaints to you or the superintendent without having it known to the overseer?

A. Yes, sir; the boys can make complaints to me at any time, wherever I am, that is understood among the boys; complaints are made

not in regard to punishment particularly; a boy will say his allowance of bread was smaller than another boy's, or he will complain about his work or abuses by other boys.

Q. When was the by-law amended? A. It was the third Tuesday, in June — about the 15th.

Q. Giving you the right to inflict punishment? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Before that amendment, had you, since January 3, 1884, inflicted corporal punishment yourself? A. I had, in the presence and by the direction of the superintendent — or by his direction and not in his presence."

By Commissioner STEWART:

Q. "What are your duties as assistant superintendent; is there a by-law? A. I think there is none except to assist the superintendent under his direction; my duties, though, I could state to you; I am here in the morning at six o'clock, remain here during the day, visit each part of the institution, and when an officer is disabled I look after his duties.

Q. How many school hours and how many play hours have the boys? A. School hours, two and one-half in the afternoon, and an hour and a quarter in the evening. Play hours — they have about an hour and five minutes; on Saturdays they are in the yard from half-past two until seven.

Q. What are the work hours? A. The work hours are from seven o'clock in the morning until twelve, and from one until half-past two."

The school rooms are nicely fitted up with the combination desks and settees. The rooms are light and well ventilated.

In the laundry are four washing machines, one circular wringer, all operated by steam, and all other necessities. Five boys were here employed under the care of an assistant. The floor is of stone, and the general appearance was neat. In an adjoining room is a large steam ironing-machine for ironing towels, sheets, etc.

The wash and bath-room is very large. Here the boys are compelled to assemble before every meal and wash. The floor is of stone and at one end is a stone tub twenty feet long by fifteen wide. Around the sides of the tub near the top is a perforated iron pipe. These perforations are about a foot apart, and the water is turned on when the boys come in to wash, which they do by leaning over the sides of the tub. Soap is placed in wire-racks around the tub for the use of the boys. A perforated steam-pipe passes around the bottom to warm the water. Towels and looking-glasses are hung on the walls at short intervals, and combs are supplied. The boys are bathed every Saturday, and 125 are bathed at once, when they are through another 125 get into the tub without a change of water. Benches are placed along the sides of the room. This is the wash-room for the second division, consisting of 260 of the older boys. Some were noticed without shoes, and we were informed that it was optional with them to wear them or not, and some preferred not to. The boys here form in line and march to the dining-room, a drum and fife corps being in the center of the line.

We proceeded to the dining-room and saw the boys assemble, which was very well done. They formed a row on each side of the

center aisle and from there took their seats at the tables, at the snapping of the officer's fingers. At a given signal the names of the absentees were reported by the boys next to the vacant chair. Prayer is offered before meals. The tables are arranged in two rows and are covered with white table-cloths. On this occasion these were soiled on many of the tables. The dinner consisted of soup, meat, bread and water. Each boy is allowed a pint of milk a day. Crockery and glasses are used on all the tables. Boys are detailed to wait on the tables, and the eating is not commenced until all are served. The room is large, neatly arranged, light and well ventilated.

In the dining-room for the first division or smaller boys were the same arrangements. The table-cloths here were also soiled, and it was noticed that the food was unequally divided, some having much and others little. This, we are informed, was the fault of the waiters, and was remedied. The assistant superintendent stated that the boys could call for more food and it was always given them. This room was not as crowded as the other. In this division there were 174 boys. The snapping of the fingers is used as a means of command. The assistant superintendent was quite familiar with the boys and was able to call most of them by name.

The assistant superintendent here stated that since the by-laws were amended no boy has been punished on the bare skin.

The superintendent here arrived and accompanied us.

The next place visited was the hospital, which is about twenty-five feet square and contained eleven iron cots. Three patients were in bed and a number were sitting in chairs. The patients are supplied with books and games to amuse themselves. The room was in good order, light and well ventilated. The medicine case is in a small room opening into the hospital and is nicely kept.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

The female department is under the charge of the matron, Mrs. M. K. Boyd, who, with the superintendent, escorted us through the buildings.

The girls are in two detached buildings connected by means of a covered passage; one is for the larger and the other for the smaller girls. On the day of visitation there were only eighty-nine girls in the institution, although the buildings can easily accommodate 175. A wooden fence divides the yard so that the two buildings each have a separate playground.

The building for the smaller girls was first examined. In this division there were twenty-five girls. The house-keeping was excellent in every respect, which fully showed efficiency of the matron.

The kitchen was supplied with the usual appliances, was neat and in good order. Some of the girls were here at work.

In the dining-room was observed the neatness of every thing. The tablecloths were clean, and the general appearance excellent.

The wash room was well kept. Five marble top basins were in the room, and towels were on racks above them. Looking glasses were also supplied.

There are two bath rooms in this building, in each of which were eight small rooms partitioned off one from the other. These are sup-

plied with a stationary bath tub. Each girl has her own towel, and the water is changed for each.

The play room is about thirty by thirty-five feet and is light and airy. Benches are arranged along the sides, and on two tables were a number of dumb-bells for the use of the girls. The girls were well dressed and appeared happy.

When the neat condition of the bath tubs was spoken of, the superintendent stated that he intends to lay a proposition before the building committee to have thirty-two individual bath rooms built off from the shops in the male department, and if this were accomplished all the boys could have private baths in separate water in one day. He also stated that this would more than likely be arranged by next fall.

The sewing room contains one machine and a number of chairs for the use of those employed in the room. The room was clean and well ventilated.

The matron was here questioned as follows :

By Commissioner STEWART :

Q. "How many girls are old enough to work? A. All except our smallest girl, and occasionally we make her useful by letting her act as waitress.

Q. How about sewing? A. They are all taught sewing.

Q. Have you any trades or industries taught here? A. No; we have the work of the house to do and the sewing of the male department, except the making of the coats and pants. The shirts are made and the mending is done here. They have knit under clothing, but that is not done here.

Q. Is there enough to keep all the girls busy? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many hours of schooling do the girls have? A. About three—every girl studies. The youngest girl is seven, and a few here are eighteen or nineteen. They come when they are fifteen and stay three or four years.

Q. Do you exercise any supervision over the girls after they leave? A. There is no systematized method; only by voluntary correspondence. It is not very hard to get good positions for them."

The school room is very nicely arranged, and is light and well ventilated.

The associate dormitory is used in this building. This room is very pleasant and tastefully arranged. Iron cots are used, each with a wire spring mattress, feather pillows and good bed clothing. Every two girls have a bureau between them for their clothes, and each has her own towel, tooth brush and comb. A looking glass is supplied for every two bureaus, and a chair stands at the side of each bed. One of the officers sleeps in a room opening into the dormitory, the door of this room being always left open. A bed for an officer also stands at one end of the dormitory, but the matron stated that it was difficult to get any one to sleep in it.

The wash room contains seventeen marble top basins, looking glasses, etc., and all was in neat order. The water closets are in a small room opening into the dormitory, and were found to be in good condition, no smell being perceptible. In this room is also a slop sink.

The matron stated that she preferred the single rooms for the girls,

unless there could be a good watch placed over them, and then she would prefer the associate dormitories. She does not visit the dormitory in the night, but trusts the person in charge to see after the girls.

The superintendent stated that for the larger girls and boys he would prefer the single rooms, and for the smaller ones the open dormitories.

Only one wing in this building is occupied. In the unoccupied wing the same arrangements were noted. Only about sixty girls have been admitted in the last two years, and only about six since last June.

The assembly room is used for Sunday school, lectures, etc. It is very neatly furnished and well suited for the purpose.

In the yard a number of girls were seen playing croquet, while others were lying on the grass under the trees, all seeming to be content and happy.

We now proceeded to the building for the larger girls.

The dining-room is arranged as in the other building and was in excellent order.

In the laundry, stationary tubs are used and the washing is done by the larger girls by hand. No steam is here used. The floor is of stone, and the room was neat.

The play room for bad weather is in the basement, has a stone floor, is large and well fitted for use in bad weather.

The kitchen contains all the modern improvements and was in good order. A number of girls were here at work.

In the wash room are seven marble-top basins and every thing was in neat order. The water-closets are in good order and no bad odor was perceptible.

In the sewing room were three machines, and a number of girls were sewing by hand, under the charge of one of the officers. In an adjoining room were two more machines. Here clothing is kept.

The school-room is arranged as that in the other building, and was neat and well ventilated.

In this building the girls sleep in neat private rooms, each furnished with an iron cot and plenty of bedclothes, bureau, stationary wash basin with marble top, well trapped. A looking glass is also in each room, and on the wall are a number of hooks on which to hang clothes. There are 100 of these rooms in the building, but only sixty-four are occupied. As in the other building, all the girls have their separate towel, brush and comb.

In the infirmary one girl was sick in bed. The room contains five bedsteads, is light, clean and well ventilated. Opening into the room is the bath-room and water-closet, which were in excellent condition.

The matron stated that the girls are taught house-keeping.

The bath-rooms and water-closets are here arranged as in the other building.

There is also an assembly room in this building, which is used as a Sunday school, and also as a lecture room and occasionally for private theatricals. The room is very pleasant and well adapted to its use.

The ironing-room is large, and a number of girls were engaged in ironing by hand. In this room the towels, sheets, etc., are packed away in neat closets.

The matron was questioned by Commissioner Stewart as follows :

Q. "What corporal punishment do you have, and who administers it?"

A. I am the only person in this department. I punish with a strap. I do not average one case a week. Sometimes it goes along two or three months without a case. Since last winter I make entries in a book of all the punishments."

The book was shown, which was neatly kept, but the cause of punishment is not shown in the entry.

WORK SHOPS.

The work shops, which are in detached buildings, were next visited. In the tailor shop eighteen boys were at work making new clothes for the institution and also mending old clothes, under the charge of an overseer. No contract work is now done in this department.

In the shoe shop the boys are working on an old contract. The contract was originally for five years, and has still a year and one-half to run. The department is divided into two floors; on one is done the rough work and on the other the finishing.

In the first branch or department there were 125 boys at work. The institution here furnishes an overseer who has charge of the floor, and the contractors furnish three men and four women to instruct the boys. The upper is cut out at one end of the room and is then sent along to the next bench, etc., etc., until the shoe is turned out at the other end of the room in rough. From here it is sent to the next floor where it is finished. In this department there were sixty-five boys employed. Here also is an overseer furnished by the institution, while the contractors supply their men to instruct. A large number of machines are in use in the two departments, and the boys turn out about 300 pairs of shoes a day. Each boy has his task to perform, and when this is finished, is allowed to go out and play. This is the case in all the shops.

There are two departments for caning chair seats, one for rough and the other for fine work. In the first, sixty-eight boys were employed, and in the second, seventy-five. The smaller boys are placed in these departments. The institution is paid by the piece for this work, and the boys are not kept busy all the time, as the demand is not large. The boys not employed in the work shops are employed around the buildings and on the farm.

The boiler-house is a detached building, and contains six large boilers, which supply all the steam for heating, cooking, washing, etc. The bake-house is in the same building, and contains one large oven. Here all the bread is baked for the institution. The bread baked for the officers' table is not made of the same flour as that baked for the children.

The committee now returned to the office with the superintendent and the following questions were asked :

Q. "What opportunities do the boys have for communicating with you in case they have any grievances? A. Every officer is instructed that when a boy comes in to see the superintendent he has to grant that permission without asking him his reasons.

Q. How does the passage of the constitutional amendment in relation to contract labor in prisons affect the working of this institution?

A. I think it has prevented our contracting this work that we had on

tailoring. We did have both the shops where they were caning chairs for tailor shops. Our bills ran from \$1,000 to \$1,100 a month that we received for the labor.

Q. Why is it that contractors are more afraid to take a contract by the piece than by the day? A. Because they fear future legislation.

Q. Has the effect of the passage of this act reduced the number of boys employed on contract? A. Yes, sir; they were legislating on the contract subject and nobody dared take the tailor contract.

Q. Were you in favor of the existing plan of contract by the day? A. I was; and I would like to have it back under proper restrictions. The boys are under our supervision. We have a man in charge of the discipline, and no contractor's man has the right to punish them; it is his business only to instruct the boys; it is our man's business to see that they keep to work. Every man furnished by the contractor is subject to the approval of the superintendent; I have just as much control of the men as though I employ them myself.

Q. Who punishes now? A. The assistant superintendent and the superintendent, or it is done under the superintendent's direction and in his presence by some one else; I can direct anybody that I think best. There is a record kept of those punishments. I think eight blows is the severest punishment ever given.

Q. How many punishments do you average a day? A. Of those punishments we do not average one a day."

(A copy of the amended by-laws and the punishment-book were shown. The latter was nicely and minutely written up.)

The attendants are brought together once a month or once in two or three months, at which time new instructions are given, questions are answered, suggestions made, etc.

The superintendent stated that appropriations are needed for the following purposes: For technological training, more than was asked for last year. Heating new building. Building new hospital, and other miscellaneous things. The superintendent stated the following as reasons for the needs of the hospital.

"Last year we had the German measles; we had over eighty boys in bed at one time. We had to take up the desks in the three school-rooms and put the beds in those rooms. We just got over that and placed the desks back and commenced our school, when the other measles broke out, and we again had to tear out the desks and use the rooms. If we had a hospital we would not have that trouble. The new building is intended for fifty patients."

(4) THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

Visited by the full Committee on Reformatories, June 13, 1884, and by Commissioners Stewart and Milhau, January 7, 1885.

Capacity (inmates), 810. Census December 31st, 1884. Officers and help 60, (all paid). Inmates: boys, 630; girls, 161. Total, 791.

The first visit to this institution by your committee during the period covered by this report was on Friday, June 13, 1884.

The general improvement since the previous visit on November 1, 1883, was very encouraging. The two play grounds were in good

order and new floors had been laid in the yard closets. The halls and dormitories were in a neat and orderly condition, as were also the two dining rooms. In the latter the table-cloths and floors were clean and presented an inviting appearance. The dinner served on this occasion consisted of a bowl of chocolate of poor quality and a slice of bread; and it was noticed when the children had finished their meal many had eaten only the slice of bread and had not touched the chocolate. It may fairly be argued that there is no accounting for tastes and that all should have liked the chocolate; but your committee thinks that the dinner provided (the principal meal of the day), was not a hearty and sufficient one.

Your committee met, on this day, the president of the board of managers, a member of the legislature of this State, and several distinguished visitors. Friday is the day on which the managers regularly visit the institution. After the inspection of your committee, the children were assembled in the new and handsome hall, where they gave a very creditable entertainment, the singing in chorus being particularly fine. After they were dismissed your committee had an interview with the president of the board of managers, (the other visitors being present by invitation), on the subject of the criticisms contained in the last report of this committee to the board. Your committee both hopes and believes that the frank interchange of views at this time has resulted in a better understanding, and will do good.

The next visit to the Juvenile Asylum was made on Wednesday, January 7, 1885. At this visit still further improvement was noticed by your committee. Certain very necessary and important changes for the better were being made in the closets; the beds in the dormitories were all provided with pillows; and the dining rooms presented a neat and clean appearance. The dinner served consisted of beef, beets, bread and butter. It was observed with some surprise that no water or other fluid was served at this meal, and on following the children into the yard after the meal was over, few, if any, were noticed going to the hydrants.

The halls and class rooms were being scrubbed at the time of the visit, Wednesday being a half holiday. The afternoon is devoted to that purpose, and the teachers are at liberty to go to the city.

The main points which your committee thinks require the attention of the managers, are two:

1. The overcrowded condition of the dormitories.

Your committee is strongly of the opinion that the capacity of the dormitories is far exceeded, the beds, as formerly, in many cases actually touching one another. This cannot be beneficial either to the health or good morals of the inmates. To remedy this evil, two courses are open; either to enlarge the institution, (which plan your committee does not approve, feeling that it already provides a home for as many, if not more children, as can be governed by a personal and paternal relation), or to relieve the pressure from within, by refusing for a time to admit any more inmates, and as discharges are made, by removing vacant beds from the dormitories until a reduction of at least one hundred from the present census is made. This course your committee deems the wiser and safer one, and strongly urges it upon the attention of the managers of the institution.

2. The second reform, which your committee would desire to see

instituted, relates to the matter of corporal punishment. This may undoubtedly be both wise and necessary for the government of children of this class, but its administration should be surrounded with every precaution, not only for the good of the inmates, but for the protection of the officers themselves. To this end, a record of punishments should be kept in book form, with regular entries, showing the name of the child punished, the name of the complainant, the nature of the offense committed, the name of the officer administering the punishment, the kind of punishment and the date of the same. These facts at least should be entered after each punishment. The practice now, as stated to your committee, is to make a memorandum of the punishment. Your committee was unable to see any of these memoranda. In the monthly report of the superintendent to the board of managers, he states the total number of punishments for the month of December, 1884, as 227, administered at the Asylum and the House of Reception by not less than ten different officers. Your committee feels that the administration of corporal punishment, if invested with more dignity would greatly reduce the number of cases where it might be necessary, and to this end recommends strongly that its administration should be limited by the managers to the superintendent of either house, or under his direction and in his presence.

In conclusion, your committee again expresses its gratification at the very marked improvement which has been made in the institution during the year covered by this report.

HOUSE OF RECEPTION OF THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM,
THIRTEENTH STREET, NEW YORK.

Visited by Commissioner Stewart, January 8, 1885.

Capacity (inmates), ninety-six standing beds and twenty-seven in reserve; total, 123. Census: Officers, eight; paid help, six. Inmates: Boys, eighty-nine.

This is a four-story and basement brick building with a frontage of about fifty feet. On the day of visitation there were eighty-nine boys in the institution. No girls are received except in cases of emergency, for which purpose a room containing six beds is provided.

Your committee made a careful inspection of the building and the inmates, and was pleased to note its condition. The plumbing was in good order, the walls, in many cases, freshly and attractively painted, and the floors and dormitories scrupulously clean. The dinner served consisted of beef, turnips, bread, and a bowl of water. It was of good quality and in sufficient quantity. The superintendent stated that the average period of detention in this house, awaiting a vacancy at the asylum, was from six to eight weeks.

The boys looked well and clean as a rule. Only two were in the hospital; one with an old fracture and the other with a cold.

From inquiries which your committee made, it feels justified in recommending to the board of managers the employment of a night watchman, to guard against fire and to secure good behavior in the dormitories where disturbances are sometimes of occurrence, and which cannot now be well guarded against.

(5) THE NEW YORK CATHOLIC PROTECTORY, WESTCHESTER.

Visited by Commissioner Stewart, January 10, 1885.

Capacity (inmates), 2,115. Census December 31, 1884: Officers and help (all paid), 210. Inmates: Boys, 1,342; girls, 691; total, 2,033.

Your committee visited the male department in the morning; and, in company with the Brother Rector in charge, proceeded to the work shops of the Senior Division, where all the boys of a suitable age were seen at work at their different trades — printing, electrotyping, shoe-making, stocking knitting, tailoring, silk weaving, chair caning, etc. These industries presented much the same appearance as last year, the only notable change being in the silk weaving department, to which industry has been added satin weaving. Some thirty looms were in the shop, all in operation.

The yards and closets were next visited, and the great improvement in their appearance was noted with much pleasure. Both yards have been covered, during the past year, with well laid asphalt pavement. The yard closets have all been provided with doors and other conveniences, and were in a good and sanitary condition.

Another pleasing feature was noticed while in the yard of the Senior Division. Before going to dinner, the boys were here formed in ranks and marched to the wash-room, where new slate troughs have been provided during the year covered by this report. Each boy was supplied with a towel and soap, and all washed in running water from individual spouts, after which they again assembled in the yard and were marched into the dining-room, where, after grace being spoken, they sat down to a dinner of corned beef hash, potatoes, bread, coffee, and oranges for dessert. Your committee tasted the food, which was of excellent quality, sufficient in quantity, and evenly distributed from large tins on each table. Although no table-cloths were used, the tables and room looked clean and inviting.

The school rooms and dormitories were next inspected. The former are old and rather dark, but were neat and in good order. The floors in the dormitories were clean, the mattresses raised for airing, and fresh linen had just been distributed for Sunday.

The closets adjoining the dormitories have been completely renovated, and were not only clean and free from odor, but, for institution purposes, handsomely fitted up.

Your committee also visited the bath-rooms, and was pleased to observe the great improvement everywhere apparent. The tubs were in good condition, and at this time filled with clean, warm water in which the boys were to be bathed, Saturday being the regular bathing day. The rooms were warm, the floors clean and in good order.

The boys throughout the institution appeared to be contented; were clean and healthy looking. No sore heads and but few sore eyes were noticed. There have been but fifteen deaths in the institution during the past year, and on the occasion of this visit the eighty beds in the hospital were all vacant, and only a few boys were confined to the building. This, of itself, speaks well for the care and attention given.

All the inmates had recently been provided with new warm caps, but the general appearance of the clothes, while not ragged, was

shabby. It is to be hoped that as opportunity offers, new suits will be more frequently furnished.

In relation to the question of corporal punishment, the rector stated that it was of infrequent necessity, and administered in the class-rooms and shops by the brothers there in charge, but very seldom by the rector himself, and no records are made of the same. Your committee suggested the advisability of keeping a record of all corporal punishment, in book form, and has reason to hope that these suggestions will be carried out.

Your committee thinks it but proper to state that on the occasion of a former visit, at which time the building and grounds were found in an unsatisfactory condition and criticised in its report to this Board, there was an insufficient supply of water, owing to a previous drought; the supply, as stated by the rector at this visit, on some occasions being barely sufficient for drinking purposes. This has now been remedied by the sinking, during the past summer, of a large artesian well, which furnishes an abundant supply of good water.

In conclusion, your committee desires to express its gratification at the very marked improvement made since its last visit, in the condition of the building and grounds generally. The criticisms made in a previous report have been received in the same kindly spirit in which they were made, and in every case acted upon.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Since the last report of your committee, there has been a change in the Mother Superior.

This department was examined with great pleasure, and found to be in its usual excellent order.

The larger girls were seen at work sewing, and the smaller at play, all presenting a neat, healthy and attractive appearance.

In this department there were also 109 small boys, ranging in age from two and one-half to nine years. On attaining the latter age, if there is a vacancy, they are transferred to the male department. These boys were seen in their play-room, where they sang a national air very creditably. They were neatly and comfortably clothed, and looked healthy and contented.

In the hospital were only four girls, none of whom were ill enough to be in bed. Dr. Perroy is the visiting physician to both departments, performing a daily service.

It would be difficult to imagine more excellent house-keeping than that of the sisters of charity in charge of this department. It leaves nothing to be desired, and should be sought as a model of what an institution of this class ought to be.

(6) CATHOLIC PROTECTORY, BUFFALO.

Visited by Commissioner Stewart, August 17, 1884.

Capacity; inmates, 100. Census December 31, 1884; officers and sisters, 18; paid employes in factory, etc., 20. Inmates: Boys committed, 53; boys intrusted, 41; total, 94. Total population, 132.

This is a small institution under the charge of a brother rector and

sisters of the order of St. Joseph. The inmates are chiefly small boys from Erie and adjoining counties. They are given a good common school education, besides being instructed in trades similar to those taught at the New York Catholic Protectory.

On this occasion they were employed as follows: Chair making, 34; seat caning, 30; type setting, 15; electrotyping, 3; shoe making, 3.

All were well clothed, looked clean, bright and healthy, and none were in the hospital. The commitments are indeterminate, the ages ranging from seven to fourteen years. The average period spent in the institution is about two years.

Your committee saw the children at work and in school, and was pleased with the proficiency shown in their studies and in singing, which latter was remarkably good:

The building is old and in poor repair, but was scrupulously clean. The dormitories were in good order, the bed clothing and floors clean.

A number of needed improvements have been made in the condition of the play-grounds and closets.

The board of managers meets quarterly, sitting as a court for the discharge of the boys.

All of which reports are respectfully submitted by,

WM. R. STEWART.

Dated *January 15*, 1885.

For the committee.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON POOR HOUSES.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities :

The committee on poor-houses respectfully submit the following :

Since the last report of your committee, made two years ago, there has been a marked improvement in the condition of most of the poor-houses of the State. Much credit is due to a majority of the superintendents of the poor, and to the keepers of the poor-houses as a class, for the zeal with which they have sought to learn and put in practice the best methods of administration. The annual State Conventions of the superintendents and keepers, have enabled each officer attending them, to avail himself of the knowledge and improved methods of the wisest and most experienced administrators having charge of institutions for the care of the poor. It is to be hoped that these annual conventions will be maintained, and that the attendance may be more general in the future, for it is not unfair to presume that those officers who are not interested in these meetings, are just the ones most needing the knowledge and enthusiasm the convention is calculated to impart.

During the past two years, the official visitations of the poor-houses by the members and officers of this Board, have been more frequent than before, and in nearly every instance, the local officers have shown the fullest sympathy with every suggestion of improvement. It will be remembered, that in compliance with a recommendation of this committee in its last report, the Board immediately instructed its secretary to visit as often as once in every three months, any county retaining the care of any of its chronic insane, in order to consult with the superintendent as to the transfer to a State institution, of any inmate that might be found under restraint, or that was violent or filthy, or might require such medical treatment, or such watchful care of paid attendants as the county asylum did not afford. The secretary has carried out these instructions with admirable tact and wisdom. Most of his recommendations for transfer have been gladly followed by the county officials, and only in a single instance, has his recommendation required a direct order of this Board to secure compliance. These more frequent visits have largely added to the labors of the secretary, but they have greatly improved the condition of the insane in the county institutions, and have led to a more watchful care and marked improvement in every department of administration. It is natural that the Board should desire to relieve an over-worked and popular officer, but your committee can but sug-

gest that the secretary should be relieved by employing a proper assistant in this work, when necessary, rather than by foregoing any part of these visitations that have secured, and are securing, so many benefits. Hence your committee trust, that the modification of the rule of visitation lately made by the Board, leaving the number of visits discretionary with the secretary, may be considered only temporary, and that we shall return and adhere to the original plan of quarterly visits and reports.

There are now fifteen counties exempted from the operation of the Willard Asylum Act, each having a separate county asylum for the chronic insane. Several of these have each over 100 patients, with a full complement of paid attendants, in convenient buildings, where proper classification is secured, and affording comfortable and humane care for their inmates. Although few transfers have to be made from these larger county asylums, yet the unannounced visits of the secretary are very desirable, even in the best of these institutions, and check any tendency to carelessness or neglect on the part of employes. But a majority of the county asylums have each accommodations for less than seventy-five patients, with not more than two wards for either sex. In these, a close classification is impracticable, and a single violent patient will keep a whole ward excited and disturbed. Here the frequent visits of an officer of this Board, with authority to recommend transfers, is necessary to the good order of these institutions, and the comfort of their inmates. Still more necessary are these frequent inspections, in counties where only a few insane are kept in some part of the poor-house building, with few, if any, paid attendants, for here only the most quiet and harmless cases can be properly cared for. We have dwelt thus somewhat at length upon the importance of frequent official visitation, and necessary transfers, because we believe them united, to be the real cause of the great improvement in the condition of the chronic insane under county care, which the quarterly reports of the secretary have borne testimony to, and which our personal visits have confirmed, and we know no better way to hold the improvement attained, than to continue the policy that secured it.

But there is an obstacle to these necessary transfers, not unanticipated, but referred to in our last report, that must be met and removed during the coming year. Further accommodations must be provided in State institutions for the chronic insane, to receive the violent and disturbed cases from the county asylums, and like cases that are being continually returned, (or that ought to be returned), to the county authorities from the hospitals for the acute insane. Willard Asylum has now 1,800 patients, and is practically full. Binghamton Asylum has 600 patients in wards that were estimated to have accommodations for 450, and is crowded. Neither of these institutions has refused to receive patients that have been sent it, but it is evident that they can do so for only a few months longer.

It is not thought advisable to materially enlarge the Willard Asylum, as its population is already as large as can, under all contingencies, be economically and safely managed by a single administrative head. But a cheap group of detached buildings, like those at Willard, should at once be built at Binghamton, which will increase the economical administration of that institution, and afford the accommodations

now imperatively demanded, and will probably meet our wants for some time to come. A single group of detached buildings, similar to those at Willard, such as we now recommend for Binghamton, will have accommodations for 300 patients. The buildings will be of brick, plain and substantial, comfortable and pleasant, and with a perfect adaptation to their use, that will make them more satisfactory to a sound taste, than costlier structures. It is believed that with the present price of labor and materials, such a group can be built at a cost not exceeding \$225 per patient. Surely this sum will not be considered unreasonable, when we remember that some of our hospital asylums have cost more than sixteen times as much per patient. We think the State Board of Charities should urge upon the Legislature the necessity of an early consideration of this subject, and we do not doubt that the superintendents of the poor of the several counties will gladly second your recommendation. For we are satisfied that the superintendents of the poor believe, that with further State accommodations, and a continuance by this Board, of the policy of frequent visitations and necessary transfers, they can give the remaining insane in the counties, comfortable and reasonable care, but without these aids, and relief from the worst cases, they can make county care satisfactory neither to themselves nor to a humane public opinion.

Another important change in poor-house population has occurred through quarterly visits of the secretary, in the removal, upon his recommendation, of feeble-minded girls and young women to the Custodial Institution at Newark. Great credit is due the secretary for undertaking this work in connection with, and in addition to, his duty of looking after the wants of the insane, under the instruction of the Board. His action in securing the removal of these feeble-minded persons was at once approved and indorsed by the Board, and by resolution was made a part of his duties in the future. Its importance can hardly be overestimated. These unfortunate persons, by reason of their mental weakness, must always need protection and support somewhere. In the State Custodial Institution they find safe protection and kind care. In the counties they have the poor-house as a home and refuge, with temporary employment in hop fields, or intermittent service in families when poor help is in demand. The difference in cost to the public, between the two systems of support, is immense. The State system supports a certain definite number of these persons respectably and safely, turning their labor to as much account as possible within the institution. The county system supports the same persons, and an indefinite, unnumbered progeny, as weak-minded, defenceless and dependent as themselves. This is hereditary pauperism of the worst type, as it rests on the fact of mental weakness, that leaves no hope of breaking the succession.

The State Board of Charities memorialized the last Legislature upon this subject, enforcing its recommendations by illustrative cases that proved that the extent of the danger was not overrated. Your committee are of the opinion that the Board should present the subject to the attention of the present Legislature, and keep the situation and needs of this class of dependents before our law makers and the public.

The institution at Newark is known as the Custodial Branch of the New York State Idiot Asylum at Syracuse, and is under the control of the same board of managers. It is now substantially full, hav-

ing had an average of one hundred and forty inmates, mostly between the ages of fifteen and forty. But there are probably one hundred and fifty of the same class in the several poor-houses, or vibrating between the poor-house and temporary service, that need the shelter of a custodial institution. The building occupied by the Custodial Branch is rented by the State at a cost of \$1,000 per annum, with the privilege of purchasing if desired. It is a large brick structure, built originally for an academy, at a cost, we should think, of not less than forty thousand dollars. It is reasonably well adapted to its present use, and we learned from the superintendent that the building, with four acres of land, could be bought for thirteen thousand dollars. Your committee think the State should purchase the property, thus giving permanent location to the cheapest of all our State charitable institutions, and to one of the most important. The State owning the property, additional accommodations could be furnished, by throwing out wings and additions to the main building, so as to place all of this class of dependents under one management. But whatever plan is adopted, nothing should long delay the furnishing of a safe custodial home for all these weak-minded, irresponsible dependents, whose protection is demanded by the strongest considerations of economy, as well as of humanity.

Your committee must again call attention to the disregard, in a few instances, of the law prohibiting the retention in a poor-house, of any child between the ages of two and sixteen years. There were in the poor-houses, by the last reports, sixty-eight children between these ages. These were kept on various plausible excuses. The superintendents should remember that the law makes no exceptions and allows no excuses, nor does the natural law on which the statute rests, know any intermission or relaxation. It inexorably teaches that no dependent child, capable of instruction, can suffer the effects of a poor-house education without damage to the State.

Since the last report of your committee, new poor-house buildings have been erected in the counties of Allegany and Greene, and important repairs have been made in the buildings of other counties. It is understood that the authorities of Schoharie and Ulster have under consideration the erection of new poor-houses for their respective counties. They are very much needed, and it is not to be presumed that the benevolent people of these rich counties will postpone a work so absolutely necessary.

In our visitation of county institutions, we have often been impressed by the fact, that the most expensive buildings were not always the best. The essential requisites of a good poor-house building are, good ventilation, thorough drainage, perfect separation of the sexes, a good and economical system of heating, abundant supply of water, and a convenient arrangement for household work. These are not costly requirements, yet any well-kept poor-house having them, cannot be subject to much criticism, but without them, the most expensive structure will be unsatisfactory. Any county can secure these advantages at a reasonable cost, in plain, substantial buildings, by selecting a proper site and adopting the best plans. The adoption of the right plans is of so much consequence to those purposing building, that your committee feel it their duty to say that the President and Secretary of the State Board of Charities, who have given the proper

construction of poor-house buildings much study, hold themselves ready, without charge, to advise as to the best plans, with the authorities of any county applying to them.

All the poor-houses of the State have been visited once during the last two years, as the law requires, while those retaining any insane have been visited several times each year, both by the officers and members of the board.

Our official relations with the superintendents and keepers have continued generally pleasant and helpful, and we have no wish, in this work, but to cordially co-operate with them, in securing the best means to humanely and properly care for all classes of the dependent poor, at the least expense to the public.

Respectfully submitted,

S. F. MILLER,

SARAH M. CARPENTER,

Committee.



REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME.



REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities :

The committee appointed to visit the Soldiers and Sailors' Home, at Bath, and, in their discretion to investigate the charges against the trustees and officers of the same, submits the following report :

Soon after the appointment of your committee, which was made at the request of the president of said trustees, an investigation was commenced by said trustees ; and your committee thought proper not to move in the matter pending said investigation by the local board.

The subsequent publication of the minutes of said investigation, together with the preliminary report of the committee to which said charges were referred by the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New York, left nothing for this committee to investigate.

Your committee, however, on December 9, together visited the Soldiers and Sailors' Home, without previous notice. They were immediately taken by the superintendent on a tour of inspection of the wards of the hospital, and other wards of the Home.

Members of the committee inquired of individuals on the wards if they had any complaints to make, and the invariable answer was in the negative. The chairman finally requested the superintendent to send to his office such of the inmates as the committee might select, which request was cheerfully granted. Accompanied by the orderly sergeant of each company, the chairman then selected one or more from each floor or ward of that company, who, were all directed to the office. These selected representatives of all the companies were then interviewed in the office of the superintendent, who, with all the officers and employes, was absent. Each man was first examined separately and then all were examined together ; and each answered promptly and decidedly on both examinations, that he had no complaint to make and no ground of complaint. Their affidavit was then taken, subscribed by each of them and verified December 9, 1884, which is hereto annexed marked Schedule "A."

This affidavit is in itself a sufficient refutation of the charges relating to cruelty.

We find that the food and clothing of the inmates of the Soldiers and Sailors' Home is excellent in quality and sufficient in quantity.

We find that the hospital accommodations are good, and the patients therein are well cared for and made as comfortable as possible.

In conclusion we call attention to two defects, for which neither the officers nor the trustees are responsible, viz.:

(1.) There are no day-rooms. The inmates are compelled to sit in associate dormitories when the weather, as on the day of our visit, is too inclement to remain out-doors.

(2.) There are no industries except those relating to the care of the grounds, buildings, rooms and general interior economy.

We are of opinion that both defects should be remedied.

Respectfully submitted,

OSCAR CRAIG,

JOHN J. MILHAU,

EDWARD W. FOSTER,

Committee.

Dated *December* 16, 1884.

SCHEDULE A.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

COUNTY OF STEUBEN,
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME. } ss:

Leonard H. Littlejohn and Henry Miller of ward one, company A; Charles Smith of ward or floor two, and Hamilton Cowan of same ward, both of said company A, and James Delahant of ward or floor two of said company A, and Meredith Macanally of the third floor of same; John Lamb of the same, and Patrick Keenan of the first floor in company B, and James Thompson and Lewis Radliff of the same, and Martin Weiss of the third floor or ward of same company B, and George C. Wise, of the first floor or ward of company C; James J. Creighton of ward or floor two of same company, and James Armstrong of the third floor or ward of said company C, — being first severally duly sworn, each for himself says, I have been examined separately and afterward in company with the other affiants above named, and I have each time declared, and I do now state and declare, that I have no complaints to make of any treatment which I or any other inmate of the Soldiers and Sailors' Home of the State of New York has ever received at the hands of the superintendent or officers of the same; that my food has been good in quality and nutritious, and sufficient in amount; my clothing has been comfortable and good in quality; that I have not been compelled to work when I should not have been, and that I believe it would be better for me and for each inmate of said institution, if there was more work to be done.

Each for himself says, he is completely satisfied and knows of no reason for complaint.

And each says he was selected for this examination by the person before whom this affidavit is made.

LEONARD H. LITTLEJOHN,

HENRY ^{his} X MILLER,
mark

Witnesses to each signature and particularly the mark of Henry Miller, Charles Smith, Meredith Macanally, John Lamb, Patrick Keenan, James Radliff and James Armstrong.

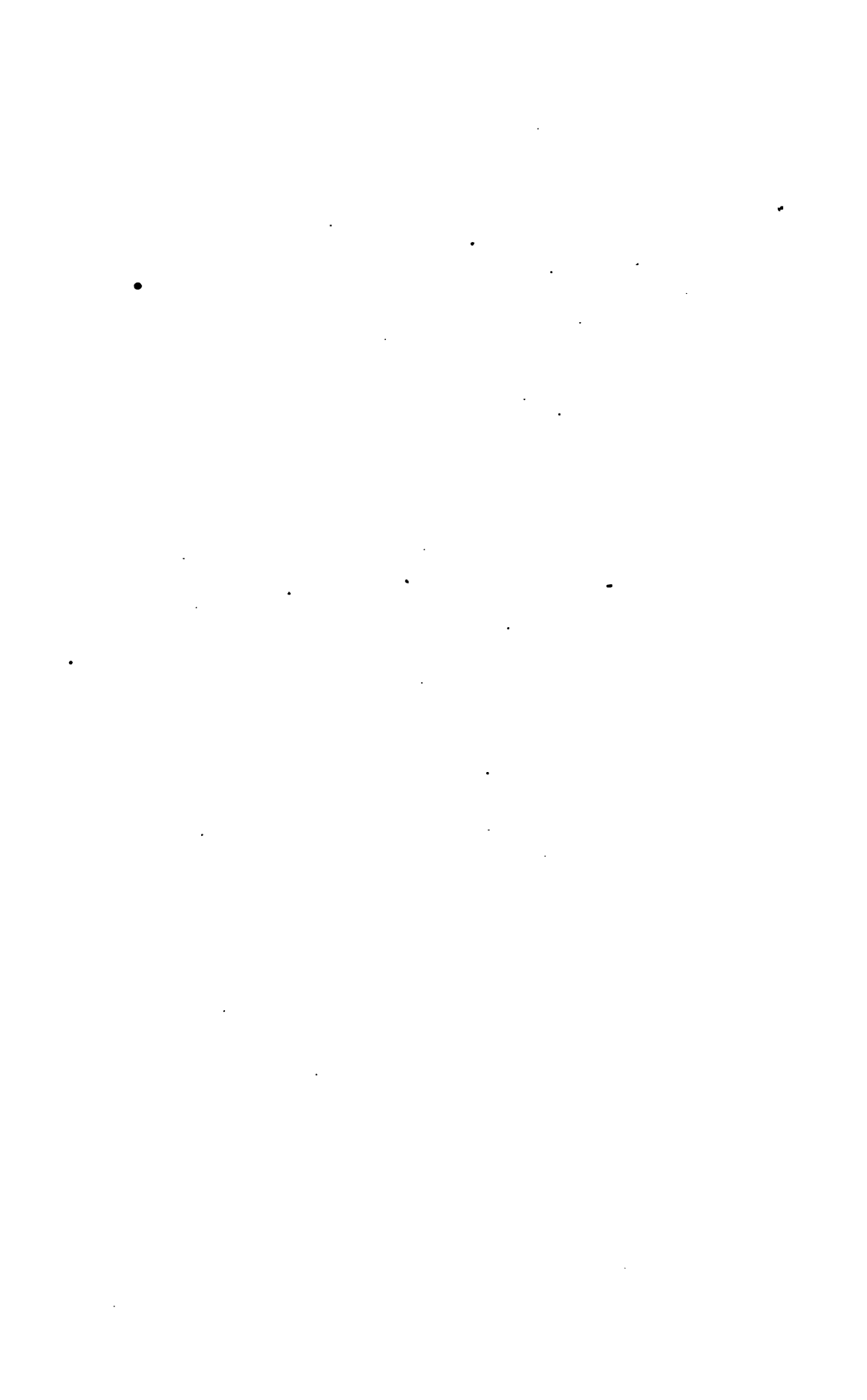
OSCAR CRAIG,
E. W. FOSTER,
JOHN-J. MILHAU.

CHARLES ^{his} X SMITH,
HAMILTON ^{mark} COWAN,
JAMES DELAHANT,
MEREDITH ^{his} X MACANALLY,
JOHN ^{his} X LAMB,
PATRICK ^{mark} X KEENAN,
JAMES THOMAS,
LEWIS ^{his} X RADLIFF,
MARTIN ^{mark} WEISS,
G. C. WISE,
JAMES J. CREIGHTON,
JAMES ^{his} X ARMSTRONG,
^{mark}

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this }
ninth day of December, A. D., 1884. }

OSCAR CRAIG,

State Commissioner of the State Board of Charities.

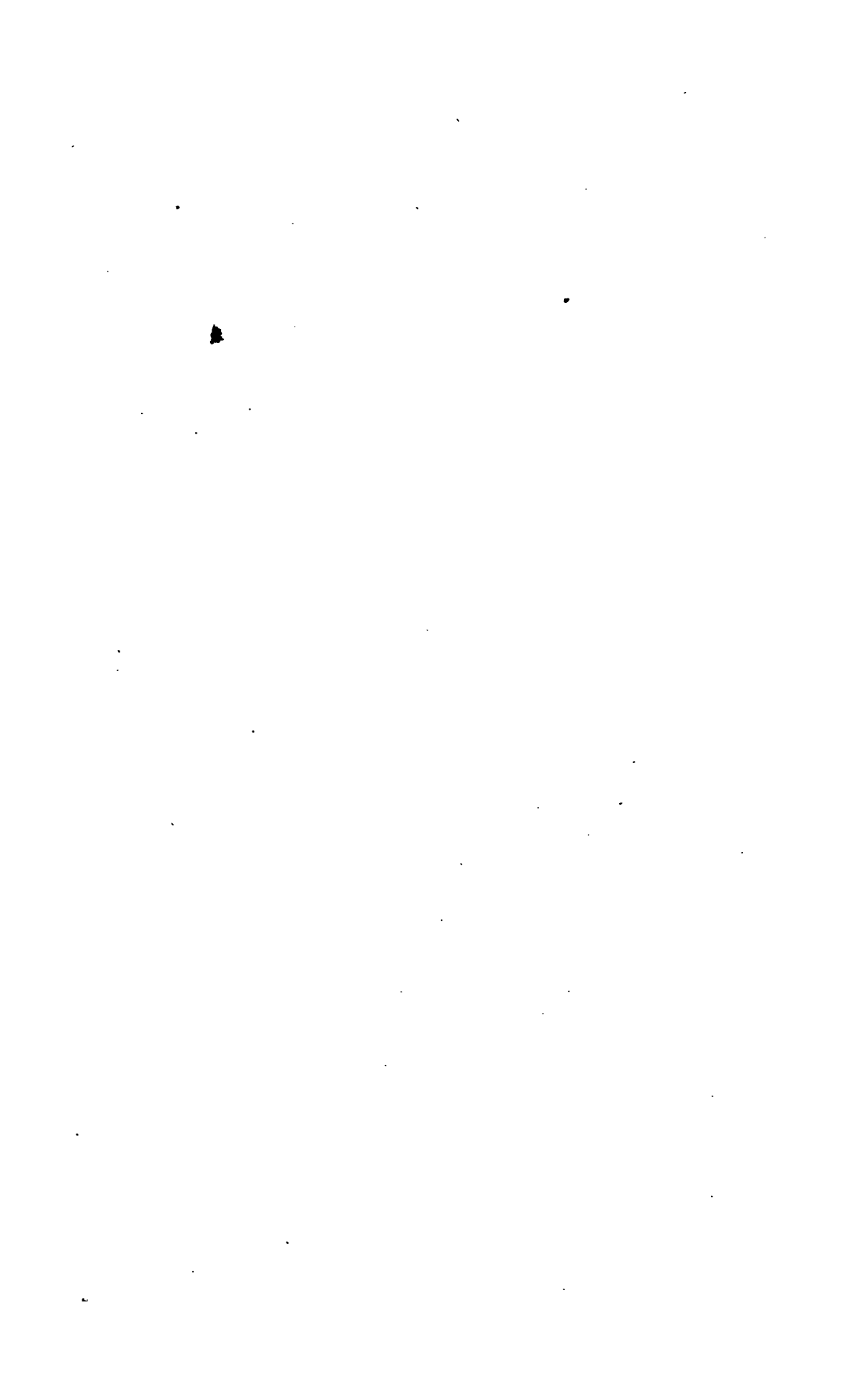


REPORT

ON THE

PUBLIC CHARITIES OF NEW YORK CITY,

OTHER THAN INSANE ASYLUMS AND PRISONS.



REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities :

We have the honor respectfully to present to you the following report :

There were under the charge of the Department of Public Charities and Correction of New York city, on the 31st of December, 1884, the following institutions, whose capacity and census appear in the following table, furnished to your committee by the Department :

INSTITUTIONS.	Officers and Employees.		Work-house Help.		Inmates.		Total Inmates.	Total Capacity.
	Officers.	Employees.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Central Office, Out-Door Poor Dept., Steamboats, etc....	62	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bellevue Hospital.....	5	99	41	88	410	206	616	668
99th Street Hospital.....	6	3	....	4	18	3	21	25
Charity Hospital.....	6	69	....	100	523	354	877	900
Hospital for Nervous Diseases.	....	3	....	....	37	....	37	....
Penitentiary.....	70	....	....	3	894	192	1,086	823
Alms House.....	4	18	56	86	685	725	1,410	1,310
Asylum for Indigent Blind..	....	4	....	....	44	41	85	....
Incurable Hospital.....	....	3	....	....	52	53	105	108
Work House.....	27	4	3	15	856	582	1,438	1,078
Lunatic Asylum.....	17	136	32	30	....	1,504	1,504	1,250
Homœopathic Hospital.....	39	....	16	49	293	118	411	425
Branch Lunatic Asylum.....	....	....	....	....	....	149	149	150
Inebriate Asylum.....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2
N. Y. City Asylum for the Insane.....	19	125	27	13	1,509	....	1,509	1,345
Randall's Island Hospital...	2	68	43	64	163	118	280	228
Branch Charity Hospital.....	....	....	....	....	75	50	125	138
Branch Insane Asylum.....	....	....	....	....	130	....	130	132
Idiot Asylum.....	....	....	....	....	150	103	253	261
Epileptic Asylum.....	....	....	....	....	....	30	30	25
Infant's Hospital.....	1	25	22	42	120	231	351	443
Branch Work House.....	14	6	....	....	255	18	273	320
Branch Lunatic Asylum....	4	41	46	....	....	495	495	500
Hart's Island Hospital.....	2	13	31	....	125	138	263	260
City Prisons.....	62	....	....	....	433	113	546	814
	340	617	317	494	6,773	5,223	11,996	11,204

Summary.—Officers and employes, 957 ; inmates and work-house help, 12,807 ; total, 13,764.

In the above table furnished us, we have inserted the statistics for the insane asylums and prisons, but have not visited these institutions, as the Committee on Insane has inspected and reported upon them; and the prisons are not subject to the visitations of the State Board of Charities.

It will be seen from the foregoing table that the three commissioners of Charities and Correction in the city of New York, are responsible for the care and well being of nearly 14,000 persons of all sorts and conditions, in thirty different institutions scattered throughout the city of New York, and on islands, one of which, Hart's Island, is about twenty miles from New York. This is an enormous task for them. Besides the necessary visits to the institutions, they are charged with the countless details of office management; purchase all supplies, employ and discharge attendants, etc. This is a great deal of work to expect any three men, however earnest and unremitting in their efforts, to accomplish.

We are of the opinion that the commissioners are faithful and energetic in the discharge of their duties, and state, as the result of our visits to the public institutions of New York city, our opinion that the large dependent class of poor and sick, who are mainly in the Island institutions, are well cared for in buildings which, as a rule, are clean and healthy.

The increase of population and the prevailing depression in business, have combined to crowd the wards of many of these institutions to overflowing. Relief from this pressure is especially needed at the alms-house and work-house.

From previous reports to this Board, we believe that the condition of the department has materially improved in every respect since the last report by members of the Board.

The commissioners have been prompt and courteous in furnishing every facility for conducting our investigations, and in giving desired information.

The civil service rules, which have recently been adopted by the department, will undoubtedly result in securing the services of a higher grade of attendants in the different institutions under its care, but we feel that it is too soon to express our opinion as to the results which have already followed the introduction of this system, from which, however, we hope good may follow.

There remain a few matters to which prompt attention should be given, but we are unwilling here particularly to refer to them, since we are assured by the commissioners that they will receive their prompt attention; and we have elsewhere in our reports of visits alluded to them at length.

Considering the number of dependents, and the means at the disposal of the commissioners, we find the care and management of the institutions admirable and efficient.

All of which, and the following reports of visits to the public institutions of New York city, is respectfully submitted.

WM. R. STEWART,
JOHN J. MILHAU.

Commissioners.

Dated *January 15, 1885.*

REPORTS OF VISITS.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, FOOT OF EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.

Visited by Commissioners Stewart and Milhau, November 6, 1884.

Capacity (inmates), 668. Census December 31, 1884: Officers 5; employes, 99. Work-house help, males, 41; females, 88. Inmates, males, 410; females, 206. Total, 616.

This institution is one of the most frequently visited and described of any under the charge of the Department of Public Charities and Correction.

The main building is very old and presents a rather worn and in some places dilapidated appearance; but the wards are kept scrupulously clean and are quite pleasant and comfortable.

A thorough inspection of the building was made from top to bottom, and it was found generally in good order, the beds being neat and clean and the patients apparently comfortable, well fed and well cared for. The hospital receives both medical and surgical cases, and has a large ambulance service.

The basement of the building is not in as good order as the floors above. The cellar was dark and damp, and there was some evidence of its being neglected.

In a low basement, partially underground, are confined in cells, cases of delirium tremens and alcoholism. These are dark, damp and unsuitable for the proper treatment of any patients, and their use should be discontinued and other and better provisions made for this class, above ground. There is a set of these cells in both wings, one for the reception of males, and the other of females. Our criticism applies equally to both. The nurses in charge of these cells have been long in the employment of the institution, and, we believe, they do their best to care properly for the patients committed to their charge.

The grounds about the hospital, and the exterior of the building itself, show evidences of neglect. Greater care should undoubtedly be taken to keep them in good order. Old boots, bottles, etc., were noticed about the grounds, and the front of the main building lacked many blinds, while some in place were in bad repair.

On the hospital grounds are four pavilions, the Sturges pavilion, the pavilion for the insane, the pavilion for erysipelas cases, and the Marquand pavilion, the latter erected by private charity, and recently completed for the reception and care of women and children. The Sturges pavilion has just been renovated. All are modern, pleasant structures, and have been fully described in previous reports to this Board, with the exception of the Marquand pavilion, which is a handsome structure provided with every convenience for the treatment and comfort of its inmates.

The small pavilion for the insane, with a capacity in the different divisions for nine men and nine women, has proved a most important acquisition to the institution and the public. It is open for the reception of persons of either sex whose sanity is doubted but whose insanity is not certain. They remain here for a short time under daily observation, which frequently results in the discharge of patients who might, without this wise provision, be committed to an asylum. This

pavilion, with a capacity of only eighteen, received and discharged during the past year nearly eighteen hundred cases, the average population having been twenty-four, or an excess of twenty-five per cent over the accommodations, and frequently twice as many patients are received and cared for at one time as there are proper accommodations for. In view of this, and the fact that they should not be crowded, the construction of an additional pavilion for this class of patients is recommended.

The kitchen is in a detached building and is greatly out of repair; the flagging of the floor is broken and sunken and should be relaid.

Since the last report upon this institution was made to your honorable Board, a new, large and convenient stable has been added to the out buildings adjoining the hospital. This supplies a great need.

The bulk-head on the river front is in a dilapidated and unsafe condition, and the officers of the institution stated that they had applied to the dock department to put the same in good order, so far without success. We will take occasion to call the attention of the proper department to this need.

The location of this institution, fronting as it does on the river, with its consequent exposure to light and air, is a favorable one; but the main building is a very old structure and has been used for more than half a century as a hospital, and is only rendered safe and tenable by unremitting care and constant renovation. The growing needs of the city, and the improvement in hospital construction, demand that this building should soon give place to more modern structures for the reception and care of the sick and wounded.

In conclusion we recommend :

1. The abandonment and disuse of the cells for alcohol cases in the basement.
2. Greater care for the condition of the grounds and exterior of the building.
3. The construction of an additional building for the reception of the insane.
4. Relaying the floor of the kitchen.
5. The construction of a new bulk-head.

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL, 223 EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.

Visited by Commissioners Stewart and Milhau, November 6, 1884.

Capacity, estimated, 20 : officer, 1 : employees, 5 : inmates, female, 1.

The building of this institution is of brick two stories in height, and was formerly an engine-house; now converted into a hospital. It is attended by physicians from Bellevue hospital, with which institution it is connected by telephone. There is a matron, two trained nurses, one for day and one for night, and three waiting-women who act as help.

The front room on the first story is used as a reception-room, back of which are the kitchen and dining-room. Two wards are on the floor above. On the day of visitation the institution contained but one patient.

The so-called fever ward in a rear building has not been used as such for two years.

The institution was in good order, rooms, beds and bedding neat and clean.

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL, NINETY-NINTH STREET.

Visited by Commissioner Stewart, December 31, 1884.

Capacity (inmates), 25. Census December, 31, 1884: Officers, six; employes, three. Work-house help, females, four. Inmates, males, 18; females, 3. Total, 21.

This is a three-story frame building used for surgical cases in emergencies. There is a resident physician in attendance, a superintendent, and some work-house help. The hospital has two ambulances, and in the yard adjoining, a tent, in which are about eight beds used for surgical cases or for contagious disease.

At the time of the visit, the building was being painted inside and had just been painted outside. Some six or eight cases, chiefly fractures, were in the wards. These wards were generally clean while the beds were dirty.

The institution needs greater cleanliness in the wards.

CHARITY HOSPITAL, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Visited by Commissioners Stewart and Milhau, November 29, 1884.

Capacity, (inmates), 900. Census, December 31, 1884: Officers, six; employes, sixty-nine. Work-house help, females, 100. Inmates, males, 523; females, 354. Total, 877.

Hospital for Nervous Diseases, adjoining Charity Hospital.

Capacity (inmates); employes, 3. Inmates, males, 37.

This institution is commandingly situated near the foot of Blackwell's Island and enjoys the advantages of abundant light and pure air. It receives mainly the class of chronic pauper patients, both medical and surgical, and has a separate maternity department.

A thorough inspection of the building was made from cellar to attic, which was found in a clean and orderly condition, the cellar being noticeably so. The wards are uniformly well lighted, clean and pleasant; the beds with sufficient clothing and in good order.

This institution enjoys the advantage of the services of a corps of forty-five trained female nurses, educated in a school which has recently been established as an adjunct to the institution.

The maternity wards are in separate frame pavilions of old construction. These buildings are in sufficient number to be successively used, renovated and disinfected, to guard against fever.

The commissioners were satisfied with their inspection of this institution and have no recommendations to suggest. It seems to have no special needs.

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, WARD'S ISLAND.

Visited by Commissioner Stewart, January 3, 1885.

Capacity (inmates), 425. Census, December 31, 1884: Officers, 39. Work-house help, males, 16; females, 49. Inmates, males, 293; females, 118. Total, 411.

This institution was intended, and for some time, used as an inebriate asylum. Its interior arrangement is peculiar and in some respects unsuitable for hospital purposes. The wards were generally clean, but the beds were in a neglected condition, the spreads, sheets, ticks, etc., being more or less soiled. The chief of staff stated that he was unable to obtain from the commissioners of charities and correction a sufficient supply, and that he considered the condition of the beds as no fault of his. All the bed clothing in the institution, except one day's supply, was on the beds.

One of the female wards occupies a portion of what was evidently originally intended for a large chapel. The chapel now occupies about half of the floor space and the ward the other half, a partition about ten feet high dividing them, covered by a truss roof. This inclosure is occupied by a flock of sparrows who make their nests on the roof timbers and live in the building. They may amuse the patients, but they soil the beds and the chapel seats and should be gotten rid of as a nuisance. This it is claimed it is impossible to do.

A singular feature of the appearance of the wards, was that the male wards were better kept and cleaner than the female wards. This is probably owing to the superior character of the male orderlies who appear to be intelligent, competent men, and who have held their places generally for some years.

There are no trained female nurses in the institution, and the nurses in the female wards seem of a low grade of intelligence. In explanation of this the statement was made, that the salary paid the nurses in this hospital is lower by two dollars a month than that paid in the other hospitals of the department. There appears to be no good reason why nurses performing the same duties in different hospitals should not all receive the same pay, and your committee has called the attention of the city commissioners to this matter.

Two of the wards of the female department are occupied by chronic insane women sent from the lunatic asylum. They are out of place in this institution, and every effort should be made to procure them admission to an asylum for the insane; or, failing this, they should be removed from the hospital building and temporarily cared for in a separate structure. Their presence in the wards of this hospital has been frequently commented upon in the reports of the State Board of Charities, but no effort appears to have been made to dispose of them comfortably elsewhere. They appear to be of the harmless class, and though somewhat overcrowded in these wards, seem quite comfortable and quiet.

The plumbing throughout the building is old and in bad repair, and in one of the closets adjoining the ward, a noticeable escape of sewer gas was dangerous to the health of the inmates.

The usual system of work-house help was also found in the institution, sixteen men and fifty-six women performing the menial labor. These occupy portions of the cellar allotted to them. The women's sleeping quarters in the cellar is the most disgusting and inhuman domicile that has been discovered in going the rounds of the public institutions of New York city. In two long sections of the cellar, insufficiently lighted and badly ventilated, incumbered by steam and other pipes, in dirty beds close together, the fifty-six work-house women sleep; and at the time of the visit they were seated on

their beds. It was a Saturday afternoon. The wooden floors were broken and out of repair, and a closet, the only one in use by these women, projected from the wall into one of these sleeping places. One of the women when asked if the rats gave them trouble, replied, that to sleep there they had to get used to rats, because they ran all over them at night. The chief of staff stated that they killed many rats every day, and kept two dogs for the purpose. This place is a reproach to the department. No one is in charge of these work-house women at night, at which time the door is locked upon them. Occasionally in going his rounds the watchman may look in to see if they are in order. The want of system and the neglect shown in the care of these poor creatures is inexcusable.

In the cellar are also two padded cells for use in cases of alcoholism, etc. One of these had recently been in use. It was found that in many places the wooden partitions appear, the padding being worn or torn off, and the cells are quite unsafe for use.

This institution appeared to be more neglected by the department of Public Charities and Correction than any in its charge.

It needs :

1. Trained nurses.
2. An ample supply of bedding and linen.
3. New plumbing.
4. To be rid of the chronic insane women.
5. Decent sleeping accommodations for the work-house help.
6. Well padded cells.

RANDALL'S ISLAND HOSPITALS, ETC.

Visited by Commissioners Stewart and Milhau, November 22, 1884.

Capacity (inmates), 801. Census December 31, 1884 : Officers, one; paid employes, twenty-five. Work-house help: Males, 22; females, 42.

Infant's Hospital. Inmates : Males, 120 ; Females, 231. Total 351.

Idiot Asylum. Inmates : Males, 150 ; Females, 103. Total, 253.

Epileptic Hospital. Inmates : Females, 30.

Branch Charity Hospital. Inmates : Males, 75; Females, 50. Total, 125.

Insane Pavilion. Inmates : Males, 131.

Grand total (inmates), 890.

All the institutions above mentioned are under the charge of a physician who is called chief of staff. The most important of the buildings under his charge is the Infant Hospital, which is quite an imposing structure built of brick and brown stone. Trained nurses have charge of its wards, which were cheerful and clean, bright with growing plants, singing birds and wall decorations. The building is extremely well kept and cared for, and is one of the most pleasant to visit of those under the charge of the commissioners.

In an adjacent pavilion there were confined 131 insane men of the harmless class. They occupy a large covered building one story high, well lighted and ventilated, for an exercise room, and sleep in an adjoining three story structure. They were quiet and apparently in

good condition, but the buildings seemed to be overcrowded and are old and poor looking, though neat.

In addition to these buildings, there are a number of others in which are confined incurable idiots of both sexes, epileptics, etc. These persons were sad looking, but their treatment was kind, and they appeared to be well cared for and contented.

The general discipline of the island appeared to be good. The grounds were well kept, and the buildings, while old fashioned, presented a neat and home-like appearance.

ALMS-HOUSE, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Visited by Commissioner Stewart, December 29, 1884.

Capacity (inmates) 1,310. Census, December 31, 1884: Officers, four; employes, 18. Work-house help: Males, 56; females, 86. Inmates: Males, 685; females, 725. Total, 1,410.

Blind Department. Capacity (inmates) . . . Employes four. Inmates: Males, 44; females, 41. Total, 85.

Incurable Department. Capacity, . . . Employes, three. Inmates: Males 52; females, 53. Total, 105.

Grand total, 1,600.

This is one of the largest institutions in the charge of the Department of Public Charities and Correction. Its warden has been for many years in office, and the excellence of his management and discipline is everywhere apparent. The inmates are chiefly aged paupers who remain in the institution until they die. It provides them with a neat and comfortable home.

On examination many of the beds they were found invariably clean and in good order.

A striking feature of the census on the day of visitation was that of the inmates, 1301 were of foreign birth and only 102 native born. These figures speak for themselves, and should emphasize the necessity of renewed efforts to stay the tide of foreign pauper immigration to this country.

The alms-house seems to be well managed under great disadvantages, for some two hundred of the inmates, for lack of beds, are obliged to sleep upon the floor, and the work is mainly performed by workhouse men and women. Considering these facts its condition is highly commendable.

WORK-HOUSE, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Visited by Commissioner Stewart, December 29, 1884.

Capacity (inmates) 1,078. Census December 31, 1884: Officers, 27; employes, 4. Work-house help, males, 3; females 15. Inmates; Males 556; females, 582. Total, 1,435.

This is the prison to which is committed, for short terms, the class of offenders from New York city who may be included under the terms "drunk and disorderly." Its population is continually shifting, many being discharged and many received every day. The construction of the building is that of a prison. The men and women occupy separate

wings and sleep on bunks, of which there are usually two or four in a cell.

A thorough inspection of the building was made and it was found in very good order; the bunks and cells clean.

The men are employed in detached shops, in the repair of the building, and in breaking stone which is used by the department for making new roads. All are obliged to do something. The women scrub the floors of both wings and all the cells, mend the clothes of the inmates, etc.

The only punishment in use is the dark cell.

Under the system adopted by the department, a large proportion of the work-house prisoners are received there, and then assigned to work in the different institutions in the department. The superintendents of these institutions have the right to discharge work-house people sent to them at the expiration of their sentences. This system undoubtedly results in a saving to the tax-payers of the city, and is of use in furnishing steady employment to the prisoners, which they might not get in the work-house. But these transferred prisoners should receive from the department greater care and attention than they have been given in the past; for, generally speaking, they are neglected and badly accommodated everywhere in the department except in the work-house.

HART'S ISLAND.

Visited by Commissioners Stewart and Milhau, December 4, 1884.

Hart's Island is situated on the Sound at a distance of about twenty miles from the city. During war times it was occupied for military purposes, and the buildings then erected are now in use; and from their size and shape, and their disposition about the island, it presents in parts somewhat the appearance of a military post. The island is extremely neat and orderly, and has been for many years under the management of the same warden.

Upon the island are situated:

(1.) The branch work-house. Capacity (inmates) 320. Census, December 31, 1884: Officers 14; employes 6. Inmates: Males, 255; females, 18. Total, 273.

The work-house prisoners occupy several of the old small buildings referred to above. The buildings are neat and clean, and the bunks in very good order, as also were the closets, dining-rooms, etc. The inmates are occupied in the erection of new buildings and repairing those already in use, gardening, and in general improvements about the island.

There is also on the island,

(2.) A branch hospital. Capacity (inmates) 260. Census, December 31, 1884: Officers, 2; employes, 13. Work-house help: Males, 31. Inmates: Males, 125; females, 138. Total 263.

The male wards are at the north end of the island near the branch work-house. Each ward occupied its own building. These are chiefly old pine wood structures. They present a home-like, pleasant appearance, and are kept scrupulously clean, both within and without.

The female wards are located at the south end of the island, and like

the male wards, occupy each an old frame building. Here too, was found the same rule of order and cleanliness. The patients seemed comfortable and well cared for.

Adjacent to the female wards just mentioned, is,

(3.) A branch lunatic asylum. Capacity (inmates) 500. Census, December 31, 1884. Officers, four; Employes, 41. Work-house help: Males, 46; Patients, females, 495. Total, 495.

These patients occupy several new pavilions which were also visited. As these pavilions and their inmates have been particularly described in the report to this Board by its committee on the insane, no comments are necessary. For the use of these pavilions, a central kitchen and laundry of stone is now being erected and is almost completed by work-house labor.

DISTURBED AND VIOLENT INSANE

IN

County Asylums and Poor-Houses.



REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities :

In compliance with the resolution of the Board of January 8, 1884, on motion of Commissioner Miller, directing me to visit the asylums of the counties exempt by the Board from the Willard Asylum Act, and the poor-houses and alms-houses of the other counties of the State having the custody and care of insane, for the purpose of examining and inquiring into their condition, and securing the removal of any disturbed and troublesome cases to the Willard and Binghamton State Asylums, and to communicate the results of such visits and examinations to the Board, I beg respectfully to report:

My time since then has been largely devoted to this work, and during the year I have visited all of the county asylums, poor-houses and alms-houses of the State one or more times, and have carefully examined the insane in these institutions. The condition of the buildings, the means for warming, ventilation and bathing, the clothing and diet for the insane, and the various methods for their supervision and oversight have also been fully examined and noted. In making these visits I have frequently been accompanied by the commissioners in their respective districts, and the State Commissioner in Lunacy has also often accompanied me, and united with me in recommendations as to removals and other matters pertaining to the treatment and care of the insane. The attendance of the superintendents and visiting physicians, whenever practicable, has likewise been secured in these visits, and many of the improvements effected during the year, it will be seen, have been largely due to their interest and activity in the matter.

The condition of the insane in each of the county asylums, poor-houses and alms-houses of the State at the time of my visits will now be noticed :

ALBANY COUNTY.

The Albany City Alms-House, which receives paupers, not only from the city, but also from the various towns of the county, was visited July 11, 1884. The insane department, a separate two story and basement brick building, then contained thirty-three inmates, viz., sixteen men and seventeen women. The county has over 250 chronic insane at the Willard and Binghamton State asylums, and it retains only the quiet and harmless class, the accommodations being for about forty such patients. It employs one male and one female attendant,

the latter as matron. The insane under care, at the time of my visit, were mostly cases of long standing, and a large proportion of them have been treated in State asylums. A number of the men were at work upon the farm, and the domestic work of the institution is mainly performed by the women. There were no cases in restraint, and only one causing trouble, viz., Frederick Benesicker, a State pauper. This man was violent, noisy and filthy, and I provided for his removal to the Binghamton State Asylum, where he was transferred July 19, 1884.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county was visited December 30, 1884. It consists of three detached frame cottages, the central one for the keeper and his family, the left for males and the right for females. The buildings are warmed by steam, have good bathing arrangements, with an abundant water supply, and proper facilities for classification and separation of the sexes. They were completed and occupied early in this year, since which the old buildings have been removed, and the grounds graded and well underdrained. The institution throughout was a model of cleanliness and good order, and apparent systematic management. The number of inmates was sixty-eight, about equally divided between the sexes, most of whom were aged and infirm. There were three women classed as insane, two of whom were middle aged, quiet and orderly chronic cases, and one, whose disease appeared of recent date. The last, twenty-six years old and unmarried, had been an inmate only a few months, and was said to be retained at the request of relatives. As she seemed to offer hopes of recovery under proper treatment, I communicated with the superintendent, advising her removal to the Buffalo State Insane Asylum. Among the other inmates were the following feeble-minded young women, viz., Sally Countryman, twenty-six years of age, admitted about eight years ago, being *enceinte*. She soon after gave birth to a child in the poor-house, since deceased. She is clean in her person, and performs considerable labor, but requires to be constantly overlooked.

Margaret Doyle, aged twenty-four years, an inmate about ten years. She was admitted *enceinte*, and her child, born in the institution, is provided for in a family. Her labor is of little value, since she is crippled in one of her hips. She is said to be kept under close supervision.

Sarah Whitney, thirty years old, and an inmate about nine years. She is of robust constitution, and is employed mainly in the wash-house. She is watched with great care, and, it is said, has thus far been protected. As she is of very feeble intellect, she is quite likely to fall, at the first opportunity that may occur.

Lenora Hanley, twenty-five years of age, admitted about two years ago, being *enceinte*. In a short time she gave birth to a child which has been provided for in a family. She works in the kitchen and is of considerable service, but is regarded as unsafe to trust at large.

Mary Winslow, a fully developed and quite attractive girl, sixteen years old, an inmate about two months, her mother being also in the institution. For some time prior to her admission, she had been at service, and is said to have been *enceinte*, giving birth to a still born

child. She had attended school and acquired a moderate education, but is of too feeble intellect for self protection.

A careful oversight seemed to be extended over these feeble-minded young women, by the keeper and his wife, and thus far they have succeeded in protecting them. They are, however, a source of constant watchfulness and care, and any relaxation of the efforts in their behalf would probably result in their further debasement and fall. I therefore communicated with the superintendent, advising him to take proceedings to secure their removal to the Newark Custodial Asylum when room offers.

The farm connected with the poor-house is under good cultivation, and is said to have been very productive this year. The institution has a large quantity and variety of vegetables raised upon the premises, which are well stored. The other supplies appeared to be abundant and proper.

BROOME COUNTY.

Visited January 24, 1884, accompanied by Superintendent Payne. The insane then numbered seventy-two, viz.: Thirty-five men and thirty-seven women. Of these, two men and three women were in the poor-house, and thirty-three men and thirty-four women in the asylum buildings. We went through the asylum buildings, and saw all of the patients. The men were generally quiet and orderly and none were in any form of restraint. A considerable number were in the front sitting-room, engaged in reading or indulging in games. There were two male attendants. The women's wards were very neat and clean. About one-third of the women were in the front rooms of the first and second stories, and several were engaged in sewing, knitting etc. The others occupied the side day hall, or were in their rooms. None were confined or in any manner restrained. The day was cold and inclement, but the rooms and halls were warm and comfortable. The removal of the high board fences, as contemplated by the superintendent, has not been effected, owing to the winter setting in before the work could be accomplished. The materials for the new fences which are to be of ordinary pickets, are ready, and the change, it was said, will be made as soon as the weather permits. The hospital building is being remodeled by raising the ceiling to twelve feet, putting in larger windows, and adapting it to better ventilation. The foundations of a single story building, 24 by 32 feet, for adult male idiots and extremely demented insane, are laid, and it will be put up as soon as the season admits. It will contain six single rooms, with a day-room, and an attendants' room. There seemed no necessity to advise the removal of any insane.

Visited March 18, 1884, accompanied by Superintendent Payne. Since my last visit there have been admitted two men and one woman, all of whom are chronic cases coming direct from families. The number in the asylum department was seventy, viz.: Thirty-five men and thirty-five women, and there were two men and three women classed as insane, in the poor-house, thus making a total of seventy-five. During my visit, the insane were given their supper, consisting of an abundance of good milk, bread and sauce, and tea for those who desired it. Every patient, both male and female, was at the tables.

1. The first of these is the fact that the Government has not yet decided whether it will accept the offer of the United States to purchase the Hawaiian Islands.

2. The second is the fact that the Government has not yet decided whether it will accept the offer of the United States to purchase the Hawaiian Islands.

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17. The seventeenth is the fact that the Government has not yet decided whether it will accept the offer of the United States to purchase the Hawaiian Islands.

18. The eighteenth is the fact that the Government has not yet decided whether it will accept the offer of the United States to purchase the Hawaiian Islands.

19. The nineteenth is the fact that the Government has not yet decided whether it will accept the offer of the United States to purchase the Hawaiian Islands.

20. The twentieth is the fact that the Government has not yet decided whether it will accept the offer of the United States to purchase the Hawaiian Islands.

21. The twenty-first is the fact that the Government has not yet decided whether it will accept the offer of the United States to purchase the Hawaiian Islands.

The number of insane was seventy-five, the same as last reported, viz.: In the asylum buildings, men thirty-four; women thirty-six; in the poor-house, men two, women three. My visit was at an early hour, and the insane were observed at their breakfast. This consisted of fresh beef, boiled potatoes, bread and butter and tea, or coffee for those that preferred it. The patients were all at the tables except three, and the meal was well served and partaken of in a quiet and orderly manner. There was one temporarily violent woman, in the restraint of a leather muff; the others were at liberty and well-behaved. Two additional attendants have recently been employed, thus making three male and three female attendants. The rooms and halls were in good order and the patients comfortably clothed and clean. The institution has a large supply of vegetables raised upon the farm, and well stored for the use of the inmates.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

Visited February 6, 1884, accompanied by Dr. King, attending physician. The number of insane then in the care of the county was fifty-four, as follows: In the asylum cottages, twenty-five men and twenty-two women; in the poor-house department, two men and five women. Since January first, one woman — Susan Tesker — a violent, noisy and filthy patient, has been transferred to the Willard Asylum. The cases under care were generally mild and harmless, comfortably clothed and clean, and free from restraint. During the past year, the steam heating arrangements have been remodeled, and are now said to be adequate to warm the buildings properly in the coldest weather. They were warm and comfortable at the time of my visit, though the day was cold and inclement. The dinner, served during my stay, consisted of fried fresh pork, boiled potatoes, turnips and cabbage, and bread and tea. The employes are, one male and one female attendant, and a female cook. Until within a few days, there had been two female attendants, and Superintendent Truby, who was present, assured me that another female attendant would be employed as soon as one suitable could be secured. I did not deem it necessary to advise any removals.

Visited June 10, 1884. Since my last visit February 6, 1884, there had been admitted one man and one woman, both chronic cases from families. One of the men in the poor-house department had recovered so as to go to his home, and one, 75 years old, had died. This left 54 insane under care, viz.: In the cottages 26 men and 23 women, and in the poor-house five women. An additional female attendant has been employed since my last visit. The interior walls of the cottage have recently been cleaned and painted, and the ceilings whitened. At the time of my arrival, the insane were nearly all out of doors, the men at work, and the women enjoying a walk in company with one of the attendants. It was said that twelve of the men are good farm hands, and that nearly all of them do more or less work. The dinner, served during my visit, consisted of boiled and fried salt pork, boiled potatoes, bread and butter and tea. All the insane were at the tables except one, a woman temporarily sick. No cases were in restraint, and the institution was clean and in good order.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

The Cayuga County Poor-House was visited September 26, 1884, accompanied by Superintendent Olmstead. Its inmates then numbered 85, about two-thirds of whom were males. Most of these were aged, infirm and feeble persons, of whom 17,—ten males and seven females—were in the hospital department. These were generally suffering with chronic diseases, and offered little or no hopes of recovery. The number of insane was 20, viz.: Nine men and 11 women. All were quiet and harmless chronic cases, several of them of long standing. They occupy a rear wing, and have separate tables for each sex. Of the men, five are classed as fair out-door workers, and three of the women as good domestic laborers. There were no cases in restraint or seclusion, and it seemed unnecessary to recommend any removals. The county has about 100 insane in State institutions, of whom 30 are acute, and 70 chronic cases, the latter being mostly at the Willard Asylum. The institution was clean and orderly, and the yards and grounds in good condition. The farm is under good cultivation, and the crops are said to have been abundant.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

The asylum of this county was visited March 21, 1884. My arrival was at the dinner hour, and the insane were first observed at their meal. This consisted of vegetable soup, boiled salt pork, boiled potatoes, and bread and butter and tea. All of the patients, except one, a consumptive woman, were seated at the tables, and the meal was served and partaken of in a quiet and orderly manner. The number of insane was 83, of whom 37 were men, and 46 women. After their dinner, I went through all the wards and rooms, and saw every inmate. They were well clothed and clean, and there were no noisy nor disturbed cases. The rooms were clean, and the beds and bedding comfortable and in good order. In the afternoon, 26 of the men, under the charge of an attendant, were employed in sawing, splitting and piling wood in the yard, of which there was a large supply. A considerable number of the women were engaged in sewing, and it was said that they make and mend most of their clothes. The paid force of the asylum comprises the keeper, his wife as matron, two male and two female attendants, and a cook. There were no insane in any form of restraint or seclusion. It was not deemed necessary to advise any removals.

Visited June 10, 1884, in company with Dr. Taylor, county superintendent of the poor. The changes in the asylum department since my last visit, March 21, 1884, had been as follows: Admitted four men and five women, chronic cases, sent from their homes; discharged improved and sent to their families, four men and one woman; transferred to the Buffalo State Asylum, one man; died, three, two of whom were aged women, and one was a young woman with hysterical mania. This left eighty-three under care—thirty-six men, forty-seven women—as against thirty-seven men and forty-six women, when last reported. At the time of my visit, it was stormy, so that the patients were all in-doors. One case, a woman transferred last winter from the Buffalo State Asylum, was noisy and quite troublesome. The others

were quiet and orderly, and no cases were in any manner restrained. The institution throughout was clean, the insane were well clothed, and their beds, bedding, etc., in good condition.

Visited November 6, 1884, accompanied by Supervisors Bookstaver and Marvin, of the committee of the board on the affairs of the poor house. The changes in the insane since my last visit, June 10, 1884, had been as follows: Admitted, seventeen men and five women, chronic cases, mostly from their homes, some of whom had been inmates before; discharged to the care of relatives, seven men and six women; absconded, two men and one woman; died, one, an aged woman. Of those absconded, the woman and one man found their way to their homes, and are now being provided for by their relatives; and the whereabouts of the other man is unknown. Of those discharged, one soon after committed suicide, but the others are said to be harmless and quiet, and generally doing well. The number under care at the time of our visit was eighty-eight, viz.: Forty-four men and forty-four women, as against thirty-six men and forty-seven women when last reported. We went through the entire building and carefully examined every patient. One case, an aged woman, was in the restraint of a leather muff; the others were at liberty in the day-rooms, and a considerable number of the women were engaged in sewing and knitting. One woman was industriously spinning wool, and apparently did her work well. A few of the men were at work upon the farm, but the inclement weather kept most of them in-doors. The building throughout was clean and in good condition, and the patients well clothed and comfortable. The supplies were abundant, including a large variety and quantity of well stored vegetables, raised upon the farm, and cultivated mainly by the insane. There is a total lack of records of the insane, both on the part of the keeper and the attending physician. In an interview with Superintendent Taylor, after our visit, he stated that suitable books were being prepared, and that a proper system of records would soon be instituted. The poor-house was found clean and in good condition, and the supplies ample and proper. The inmates were almost entirely aged, infirm and helpless, and apparently objects of public charity.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county was visited July 25, 1884, when it contained forty-eight inmates, viz.: Twenty-eight males and twenty females. The buildings are plain wooden structures, in fair condition, and were clean. The inmates were mostly aged, and many of them infirm and helpless. There were no insane, and no children over two years of age. The only cases to excite special attention were the following: An imbecile, paralytic young man, committed by the Recorder from Elmira, as a vagrant, was chained to a ball, to prevent his escape. He had been thus committed twice before with brief intervals, remaining each time six months. I communicated with the superintendent, advising him to bring his case to the attention of the county judge, with the view of securing his removal to the Willard Asylum. The other cases were an epileptic boy, sixteen years old, and a feeble-minded, deaf-mute woman — Jenette F. Lewis — aged thirty-two years. The latter seemed to be a proper subject for the Newark Custodial

Asylum, and I recommended the superintendent to apply for her admission to that institution whenever spare room is offered.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

Visited March 28, 1884. The asylum department then contained forty-two inmates. Of these sixteen were men, and twenty-six women. I went over the entire building, and saw every patient. Two men were in bed on account of sickness, one suffering from disease of the lungs, and one from general debility, being also epileptic. No cases were in restraint or seclusion. The building throughout was clean, and the patients were comfortably clothed, quiet and orderly. Since the commencement of the year, one man — David R. Carrier — a violent and troublesome patient, brought from the Middletown State Asylum, has been removed to the State Asylum at Binghamton, in accordance with my recommendation. I did not consider it necessary to recommend further removals.

Visited June 20, 1884. There had been no admissions of insane since my last visit, March 28, 1884. During this interval, the two men referred to in my last report, one suffering from disease of the lungs, and one a feeble epileptic, had died; and one man and two women had gone to their homes improved. This left thirty-seven patients under care as against forty-two when last reported, viz.: Twelve men and twenty-five women. Of these, two extremely aged women were confined to their beds; the others were at liberty in the halls or on the grounds. There was one filthy, but no noisy or violent cases. The rooms, beds, bedding, etc., were clean and in good order. An addition 14 by 26 feet, to the keeper's department, which is now small and inconvenient, is being erected, and it will also afford room for a few more patients if needed. Some of the division partitions are being removed and the rooms enlarged, affording more light and better ventilation. I communicated with the superintendent, advising the employment of another female attendant and a re-adjustment of the patients, so as more effectually to separate the sexes and isolate temporarily disturbed and noisy cases, as occasion may require. The poor-house department contained seventy-three inmates and was clean and in good condition. The supplies were of good quality, and included an abundance of vegetables grown upon the farm.

CLINTON COUNTY.

This county poor-house was visited November 12, 1884, Superintendent Vaughan accompanying me. Its entire inmates then numbered eighty-two, viz.: Thirty-nine males and forty-three females. Included among these were twelve insane men and twenty-two insane women, occupying separate wards in the building, which is a brick structure in good condition, and comfortable. All the men were quiet and at liberty, but it was said that two of them require restraint at times, and two are filthy in their persons and habits. Six have been treated at State asylums, and returned as incurable. Two were classed as good farm laborers, and three do more or less work in and about the house. Of the women, thirteen had been at State asylums, and nine were admitted directly from their homes, suffering in the chronic stage of the disease.

Two were represented as frequently being very violent, but no cases were in restraint. Three were classed as filthy, and two as epileptic. Only four labor to any extent. There are only two paid attendants, one for each sex, and there is a great need of another female attendant which the superintendent said he would endeavor to supply. The interior walls of the building had recently been cleaned and whitened, and the beds, bedding and furnishing were in good condition. The institution has a full stock of vegetables, cultivated and grown upon the farm and properly stored for the use of the inmates.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county was visited February 20, 1884, when its inmates numbered 215, about three-fourths of whom were males. A few of these were in middle life, but most of them were aged and infirm. The asylum department contained twenty-seven inmates, viz.: Thirteen men and fourteen women. The insane were mostly aged, and two of the men and three of the women had for a long time been poor-house inmates. There was one woman — Margaret King — 30 years old, an inmate about eight months, violent and noisy, and also an epileptic, whom I advised to be sent to the Binghamton State Asylum. The others were quiet, harmless cases, and there seemed no necessity for further removals. The institution throughout was clean and in good order.

CORTLAND COUNTY.

The insane department of the poor-house of this county was visited March 29, 1884, in company with Superintendent Murray, when it contained thirty inmates, viz.: Fourteen men and sixteen women. One of these, a woman, was a recent case, awaiting removal to the State Lunatic Asylum. The others were all chronic insane, and there were no cases in restraint or seclusion. They were at supper upon my arrival, and all of the patients except one, an epileptic, were at the tables. The meal consisted of warm raised biscuits and butter, stewed potatoes, tea and milk, and it was partaken of in a quiet and orderly manner. The varieties of food at each meal, are entered in a book kept for the purpose, and the number of patients at the tables is also recorded. During the past winter, the interior of the building has been repainted, and the halls enlivened by bright variegated colors, and the walls have been hung with inexpensive pictures, maps, etc. A billiard table for the men has also been extemporized by the keeper, which, it is said, affords them much pleasure. On the 20th of January, 1884, a death occurred in the institution, by hanging. This patient — George H. Pennoyer — was formerly at the State Lunatic Asylum, and discharged, not cured. Since discharged, he had been much of the time in family care, but was occasionally in the county asylum, being last re-admitted in November, 1883. It was learned, after his death, that he had twice attempted suicide at his home, but the officers of the institution were not informed of the fact. I carefully inquired into the circumstances attending his death, and believe the officers and attendants free from any blame in the matter.

Visited June 21, 1884. There had been no admissions or dischar-

ges since my last visit, March 29, 1884. In the interval one woman had been removed, thus leaving twenty-nine under care as against thirty when last reported. Of these, fourteen were men and fifteen women. One woman, an extremely troublesome patient, was in the restraint of a muff. I advised the removal of this woman last year, but her aged father, who pays for her support, begged that she might be retained, and the removal was not effected. She is greatly enfeebled, and requires almost constant oversight. As the supervision and care seemed adequate, I did not further urge her removal. The others were quiet, orderly cases, and given large liberty. At the time of my visit they were all at liberty, and most of them out of doors. The men are generally good farm laborers.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county was visited October 25, 1884. It then contained forty-one inmates, viz.: Eighteen males and twenty-three females, most of whom were aged, infirm and helpless. Of these, six males and two females occupy the old detached asylum building at night, being thus separated because of their filthy and offensive habits. Most of them, however, have access to the main building during the day. The only insane was one quiet, harmless woman, an inmate several years, and a fair laborer. The sexes have separate tables, and there is no communication with each other, either day or night. The building throughout was clean and in good order, with thorough drainage, proper heating facilities, and an abundant water supply. The farm is under good cultivation, and the institution well stored with vegetables and other products for winter use.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

This county poor-house was visited February 19, 1884. It then sheltered 140 inmates, about two-thirds of whom were males. These were mostly aged and feeble persons, and a large part of them, especially the females, were confined to their rooms. There were but two — both women — classed as insane. One of these works in the kitchen, and the other, in advanced life, is a quiet and harmless case. There was one feeble-minded young girl, who had been twice placed out in families but returned, and I advised the superintendent to secure her removal to the Newark Custodial Asylum, whenever room offers. The building was warm and comfortable, and the rooms, beds and bedding were clean and in good order. The dinner, served during my visit, was a substantial and well prepared meal.

Visited July 18, 1884, with the State Commissioner in Lunacy, and Benson J. Lossing of the local visiting committee, and Dr. Sidney Henry, attending physician, were also present. The inmates then numbered seventy-eight, over two-thirds of whom were males, mostly in advanced life. A large proportion of the females were also aged. The only insane were two women, the same as last reported. Since my last visit, the superintendent has made a change in the keeper, and he has also employed a matron, whose entire time is to be devoted to the general oversight of the institution. The inmates are generally infirm, and many of them sloven and untidy, needing constant super-

vision to maintain proper cleanliness and order. It is believed that the employment of the matron, when she shall have become fully established in her duties, will result in marked improvement in the institution, and a saving of much more than her wages in its management.

The Poughkeepsie city alms-house was visited July 17, 1884, in company with Commissioner Carpenter and the State Commissioner in Lunacy. The institution is a commodious, well planned brick building, with good facilities for heating, ventilation and bathing, as well as for the separation and classification of the sexes. It receives and provides for the poor of the city and town of Poughkeepsie, which are exempt from any expenses in connection with the county poor-house. Its management is vested in a board of alms-house commissioners, the immediate charge being given to a superintendent, who also administers out-door relief to the poor of the town and city. At the time of our visit, the institution contained sixty-five inmates, the majority being males. They were generally aged and infirm persons, a considerable number being hospital cases, with various chronic ailments. The city sends most of its acute sick poor and surgical patients to the St. Barnabas Hospital, to which it makes moderate yearly appropriations. The only insane were two men and three women, all being of the harmless chronic class. They domicile with the other inmates, and it is said do considerable labor. The institution was, in every part, clean and well ordered, and bore throughout, evidences of careful supervision and good management.

ERIE COUNTY.

The insane asylum of this county was visited March 20, 1884. The census then showed 273 inmates, viz.: One hundred and thirty-five men, and 138 women. There were vacant accommodations for about twenty patients. The day was inclement, and most of the insane were in-doors. I went through all the halls and rooms and saw all of the patients. There were several noisy cases on one of the halls, but no extremely violent ones. The only case in restraint was John Dunn, a State pauper, recently committed. He was represented to be suicidal, and his hands were confined by a leather muff. As he was said to be thus restrained most of the time, I arranged for his removal to the Buffalo State asylum. There were three children in the institution—two boys and one girl—all epileptic and feeble-minded. The walls were being whitened, and some alterations and improvements were being made in the closets and bath-rooms. The buildings throughout were clean, the patients comfortably clothed, and the bedding was in good condition. On the first of February, 1884, Dr. Charles A. Ring was appointed resident physician of the asylum, and placed in sole charge so far as the medical care of the insane is concerned, and also given full control of the attendants and employes of the institution. The paid force under his direction, are: An assistant keeper, a matron, six male and seven female attendants, one male and one female nurse, one laundry woman, one female cook, and an engineer and assistant. The resident physician was temporarily absent at the time of my visit. An examination showed that full records of the

condition of the insane, the amount and kind of restraint in use, etc., are daily maintained. A proper case-book and a hospital prescription register are also kept.

Visited June 12, 1884, in company with Commissioner Letchworth. The changes in the asylum department since my last report, March 20, 1884, have been as follows: Admitted thirty-two; discharged ten; absconded one; died eight. This left 286 under care, as against 273 when last visited. Of those discharged, three were transferred to the Buffalo State Asylum, including John Dunn, State pauper, before referred to; six had gone to their homes improved; and one, a boy, had been returned to an orphan asylum from which he had escaped. Four of those who died were aged persons; two were epileptics; one had long been feeble and infirm; and one was a consumptive. The asylum has spare room for two men and eight women. It was said that no attempts at suicide or homicide had been made, nor had any accidents occurred since last reported. Of those under care, thirteen — eight men and five women — were hospital cases. The men throughout were generally quiet and orderly, but there were several disturbed and noisy women. No cases were in restraint. The records show that on the day previous to our visit, the total number of hours work performed by the patients was 984. Fifty-seven were mentally and twenty physically unable to labor, and twenty-three refused to work. The men, at the time of our visit, were largely out of doors, but the women were mostly in the building. We urged that these be more generally taken out, and allowed greater freedom.

ESSEX COUNTY.

This county poor-house was visited November 11, 1884, accompanied by Superintendent Holt. Its inmates then were seventy, viz.: Thirty males and forty females. Included with these were five men and seven women, classed as insane, all of whom were chronic cases. They occupy rooms in common with the other inmates, and, it was said, cause no trouble. Three of the men are good farm laborers, and four of the women do more or less kitchen and other domestic work. There were no cases in restraint or seclusion, and all were quiet and orderly. Three of the men and two of the women have been treated at State asylums, and seven were admitted direct from their homes, in the chronic stage of the disease. The other inmates were mostly aged, infirm and helpless persons. There was one feeble-minded young woman, a proper subject for the Newark Custodial Asylum, and the superintendent was advised to apply for her admission to that institution, when room offered. The buildings throughout were clean and in good order, and the inmates apparently well provided for. Fourteen cows are kept upon the farm, the products from which are consumed in the institution. The supply of vegetables, raised upon the premises, was properly stored, and appeared to be fully adequate.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county was visited November 13, 1884, accompanied by Superintendent Hadley. Its inmates then numbered sixty-four, of whom ten were insane, viz.: One man and nine women.

The man is aged, quiet and harmless, and has been continuously in the institution fifty-four years. One of the women is an epileptic, and at times quite disturbed. Three are very good laborers, and were engaged in domestic work. Two cause more or less trouble and may require removal. There was one feeble-minded boy, a proper subject for the State Idiot Asylum, and I advised the superintendent to bring this case to the attention of the authorities of that institution. Breakfast was served during my visit, which consisted of fried pork, boiled potatoes, and bread and butter, with tea or coffee, in accordance with individual desires. The inside walls were being whitened, and the house was clean and in good order. The institution was well supplied with vegetables grown upon the farm, and fourteen cows are kept upon the premises, the products from which are consumed by the inmates.

FULTON COUNTY.

Visited the poor-house of this county, May 28, 1884. It then sheltered fifty-six pauper inmates, viz.: Twenty-four males and thirty-two females. They were generally aged, imbecile, or otherwise infirm and helpless, but two were feeble-minded young girls, proper subjects for the Newark Custodial Asylum. There were five cases — two men and three women — classed as insane. One of the men was said to be a good farm hand; the other is infirm and unable to work. The women are all demented cases, and their labor is of little or no account. The insane associate with the other inmates, and receive no special attention. The house does not admit of classification, nor is there an effectual separation of the sexes, either in or out of doors. The inmates were at their evening meal, at the time of my visit, which consisted of bread and butter and milk with tea for those who desired it. The superintendent feeds and clothes the paupers at \$1.75 per week, and has the products of the farm, comprising about 100 acres. The building is furnished and kept in repair by the county. Its interior wood-work has recently been painted and the halls whitened, and other slight improvements have been effected. The house throughout was clean and in as good order as was practicable, and the farm apparently under good cultivation. I did not consider it necessary to advise the removal of any of the insane. There were no children under two years of age in the institution.

GENESEE COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county was visited May 2, 1884. Its inmates then numbered sixty-eight, about two-thirds being males. They were mostly aged and infirm persons, and several were helpless and bed-ridden. In May, 1883, I recommended the removal of twelve violent, disturbed and filthy insane from the poor-house of this county to the Willard Asylum, the building occupied by them having become wholly unfit for use. This recommendation was sustained by the commissioner of the district, and also by the State Commissioner in Lunacy, who subsequently visited the institution with me. During the year, seven of these insane were thus removed, and two were taken away and provided for by their relatives. This left three cases in the institution, viz.: William L. Spaulding, Emma Main and Betsy Walkley.

The latter, in the delay occurring, was severely injured in the hip, by a fall, and is permanently crippled. The other two were paying patients, and the superintendents informed me, November 1, 1883, that their friends had been requested to remove them from the institution. In my visit, I found these cases still in the poor-house, and as their condition was in no wise improved, I communicated with the superintendents, again advising and urging their removal. In addition to these, there were three other cases in the institution, all men, classed as insane. One has been an inmate several years, most of the time employed upon the farm, and regarded as a good laborer. Of late, he has twice wandered away, and at the time of my visit, his legs were confined by iron shackles to prevent his escape. The other two were quiet, demented cases, recently admitted, and said to cause no trouble. The poor-house was clean, and the supplies were abundant and of good quality. The older building needs considerable repairs, and means should be devised for a better classification, and more effectual separation of the sexes. The asylum structure is greatly dilapidated, being actually unsafe, and beyond the possibility of repairs.

Visited August 8, 1884, accompanied by Commissioner Letchworth and the State Commissioner in Lunacy, the superintendents of the poor being also present. The chief objects of the visit were, to confer with the superintendents in regard to certain necessary repairs to the buildings, and the re-arrangement of the inmates, so as to separate the sexes and secure a better classification. At present the association is almost unrestricted, with its attendant evils. The plans by which to accomplish these objects were substantially agreed upon, and they will probably soon be carried out, at only a moderate outlay. A well planned and thorough system of drainage has been effected during the year. The number of inmates at the time of our visit was 59, about two-thirds of whom were males. There was no change requiring notice, in respect to the few remaining insane. The building occupied by them is dilapidated beyond repair, and hardly tenable. The farm is under good cultivation and highly productive, and the garden, which has been enlarged during the year, contained a large variety and an abundance of vegetables for the use of the institution.

GREENE COUNTY.

This county erected a new poor-house in 1883, which was occupied near the close of the year. It is a two-story brick building, having a front of 140 feet, and a depth in the center of 56 feet, and in the wings of 40 feet. It stands on the site of the old poor-house, and has accommodations for about 100 inmates. The entire cost, including furnaces, etc., is said to have been about \$16,000. A wooden building is being fitted up at the rear for filthy, idiotic and demented cases, which are now in an old dilapidated, detached structure, also used at times for insane. Its completion will enable a division of the rear grounds, so as to separate the sexes when out of doors; they now mingle unrestrictedly.

At the time of my visit, May 30, 1884, the institution contained 67 inmates, viz.: Thirty-seven males and 30 females. Included among these were eight insane — four men and four women. Three of the men were quiet and apparently harmless, and two of them were said

to be good farm laborers. The other — Thomas Chapman — aged 72 years, had been an inmate only a short time, having been insane in family care several years. He attempted suicide before his admission, is filthy, slovenly, and unsafe to be left alone. The only attendant is a pauper inmate, who also has the charge of several filthy, aged, demented men. I communicated with the superintendent advising the removal of this man to the Binghamton State Asylum.

Two of the insane women occupy rooms in common with the other inmates, and, it was said, cause no trouble. The other two were in the old detached building referred to, and I advised their removal to the Binghamton State Asylum, viz.:

Rosetta Gillion, a widow, 63 years of age, an inmate about ten years, having never been at any State asylum. She was confined in a small poorly ventilated, dark room, and seeks every opportunity to escape, if given her liberty. She is filthy and untidy in her person, and at times, it was stated, noisy and turbulent.

Harriet Earl, a married woman, 50 years old, discharged from the Hudson River State Hospital about five years ago. Since then she has been three times in the poor-house, suffering with paroxysms of great excitement and violence, returning to her family as they subsided. She was last readmitted April 25, 1884, and since then had constantly been confined in a small ill-conditioned room. She was extremely noisy and violent, and wholly unfit to be at large without an attendant.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

I visited the poor-house of this county February 23, 1884, in company with Dr. A. T. Brown, attending physician. The number of insane then was 34, viz.: Eighteen men and 16 women. The men occupy a rear wing, and the women are on the wards with the other inmates. The sleeping apartments of the latter are in the third story. All of the insane were quiet, chronic cases, and there were none in any form of restraint. Two male and two female attendants are employed. The house is well planned, properly warmed and ventilated, and has good bathing facilities. The furnishing is plain but comfortable, and the institution throughout, at the time of my visit, was clean and in good order. A large proportion of the inmates were aged, infirm and helpless persons, including a number of hospital cases, for which there are good accommodations for both sexes.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Visited the poor-house of this county, February 27, 1884. The insane department then contained 42 chronic insane patients, of whom eight were men and 34 women. One of the men — Sylvanus Jeffries — had recently become sullen and morose, and a few days previous to my visit attempted the life of an aged inmate, by striking him a heavy blow on the head, inflicting a severe, but not dangerous scalp wound. He was confined to his room, refused to converse, and was regarded as unsafe to be at large. The superintendent had concluded to transfer him to the Willard Asylum, and I advised him to lose no time in making the removal. The other patients, both male and female, were quiet and orderly, and there were no cases in restraint or seclusion. The

rooms and halls were clean, the patients comfortably clothed, and the beds and bedding tidy and in good order.

Visited May 21, 1884. The changes in the insane since my last visit, February 27, 1884, had been as follows: Admitted, one man—Benjamin Hinds—an aged, demented, helpless person, who had been for several years insane in family care. He was soon removed to the Willard Asylum, and Sylvanus Jeffries, referred to in my last visit, was also, at the same time, thus removed. There had been no changes in the women, so that the number of patients under care was 41, viz: Seven men and 34 women, as against 42 when last reported. The men were all quiet and harmless cases; two are good farm hands, one is a paralytic, three are aged and infirm, and one is middle aged and demented. One of the women was under temporary excitement, and may require removal; the others were quiet and orderly. Eight work in the kitchen, dining-room and laundry, and several of the others engage in sewing, mending, etc. The rooms and halls were clean and in good order. The dinner was baked pork and beans, boiled potatoes, bread and butter and tea. The poor-house contained 85 inmates, the majority being males, and most of them were aged, infirm and helpless.

LEWIS COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county was visited February 25, 1884. Its inmates then numbered 64, about two-thirds of whom were males. The number of insane in the asylum building was 16, viz.: Ten men and six women. One of the men, Henry Cole, aged and infirm, was destructive and filthy, and his clothes were much torn. The superintendent stated that it was impossible to keep him properly clothed, without constant oversight, and I therefore recommended his removal to the Willard Asylum. The others were quiet and orderly cases, requiring no special attention. Six of the men labor more or less, and the domestic work is performed mainly by the women. During my visit I met Supervisors Gould, Katsmayer and Nash, a committee of the board appointed to effect certain changes and improvements in the poor-house, for which an appropriation of \$9,000 was made at its last session. After full consideration, it was decided to erect a two story brick building, for quiet and harmless insane, to the left of the present asylum building, with a connecting corridor for kitchen and dining-rooms, and to convert the asylum building into hospital wards for the sick, now imperfectly provided for in the poor-house. The plans for the new buildings and alterations have since been decided upon, and the work will be commenced as early as the season admits. The insane man referred to—Henry Cole—was removed to the Willard Asylum soon after my visit.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county was visited May 1, 1884, accompanied by Commissioner Craig. The asylum department, separate brick buildings, contained 56 insane patients, viz.: Twenty-six men and 30 women. The men were remarkably quiet and orderly, and no cases of either sex were in restraint. Seven of the men were represented

as fair farm laborers, and two work in and about the buildings. One of the women was considerably disturbed, and two others, it was said, cause, at times, more or less trouble. They were clean and comfortably clothed, and their rooms and beds were in good order. The employes are, a male attendant, at \$350 a year, and two female attendants, each at \$4.00 per month, and a female cook for the women's department. The sexes have separate dining-rooms, and are not allowed to associate with one another. The dinner for the day consisted of boiled ham, fresh beef, boiled potatoes and parsnips, bread and butter, and tea or coffee for those who desired it. The stock of vegetables raised upon the farm is abundant and well preserved. The great need of the institution is a fuller water supply, and a better system of drainage. An attempt was made last year to meet this want by digging wells on elevated ground about 100 rods distant, and conducting the water from them by iron pipes, to the buildings, but the work is not yet completed. Measures are being taken fully to utilize the water from this source, the success of which remains to be determined. The women seemed to be well and properly bathed, but the method of bathing the men is wholly unsatisfactory, several of them using the same water. The poor-house proper contained about 100 inmates, over two-thirds of whom were males, and most of them aged, infirm and helpless persons.

MADISON COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county was visited April 21, 1884. The time of the trains was such that my visit was prolonged nearly six hours, in which I went over the entire institution and saw all the inmates. The whole number under care was 116, about two-thirds of whom were males. They were generally aged and infirm, and a number of cases were confined to their beds, in the rooms set apart for the disabled and sick. There were four feeble-minded young women, proper subjects for the Newark Custodial Asylum. The only children were three nursing infants, the mothers of two of whom were also inmates. The insane numbered 21, viz.: Eight men and 13 women, all chronic cases. Of the men, five were out at work, and three were said to be fair farm laborers. The attendant is a pauper inmate, but the men, when at work, are under the direction of the farmer. There was one man, Fred. O. Jones, who was filthy and untidy, and, it was said, seeks every opportunity to escape. He had been an inmate several years, is 37 years of age, and had never been legally adjudged insane. I advised his removal to the Binghamton State Asylum. The apartments for the women were throughout clean and tidy. They are, for the time being, under the charge of a young woman, formerly a patient at the State Lunatic Asylum, but now apparently entirely recovered. She receives \$2.00 per week, and seemed greatly devoted to her work. The insane women were clean and well clothed, and their beds and bedding in good order. There was one woman—Helen Leard—married, and 38 years of age, transferred from the State Lunatic Asylum in December, 1883, who was filthy in her habits, and nearly helpless from paralysis. She was confined in a chair by a leather strap, and is unable to move without support. Her presence in the institution is a source of constant watchfulness.

and care, and I recommended her removal to the State Asylum at Binghamton. The others were quiet and orderly cases, and several of them, it was said, assist more or less in the domestic work of the institution. The dinner, served during my visit, consisted of boiled salt pork, boiled potatoes, and bread and butter. All of the women except the one referred to, were at the table and partook of the meal in a quiet and orderly manner. The poor-house supplies were examined and found adequate, including a large supply of vegetables raised upon the farm. The institution, at present under the immediate charge of the superintendent, was throughout clean and in good condition.

Under date of April 25, 1884, Superintendent Robie addressed me as follows: "I transferred Fred. O. Jones and Helen Leard to the Binghamton State Asylum on the 23d inst."

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county, visited March 26, 1884, contained fifty-three inmates, supported by contract with the board of supervisors. The keeper provides the farm, buildings, supplies, etc., and has the benefit of the labor of the inmates. The rates are, for insane epileptic, and idiotic, \$3.25 per week, and for other inmates, \$2. The former are chargeable to the county, and the latter to the towns from which they are sent. The number classed as insane was nineteen, of whom nine were men, and ten women. There were seven epileptic and idiotic, and twenty-seven representing other classes. Among the latter were seven healthy and intelligent children over two years old—five boys and two girls. I addressed the managers of the Children's Home Association at Amsterdam, calling their attention to these children, and urging action to secure their removal. The insane were all quiet and harmless cases, and I did not regard any removals at present as necessary. The buildings are old and dilapidated, but they were clean, and the supplies seemed to be abundant and proper. Since my visit, I am informed that the managers of the Home have secured the removal to that institution of four of the children referred to, and taken measures for the removal of the others.

NIAGARA COUNTY.

This county poor-house was visited August 9, 1884, in company with the State Commissioner in Lunacy, Superintendent Lewis being present. A census of the inmates then showed a population of eighty, about two-thirds of whom were males. These were mostly aged, infirm and sick, classified in wards and rooms, so far as practicable, according to their varied conditions. There were two feeble-minded young women, proper cases for the Newark Custodial Asylum, who would be removed thence if room offered. The only insane was a middle aged man, formerly at the State Lunatic Asylum, said to be a quiet, industrious farm laborer. Our visit was in the early morning, yet we found the domestic work of the institution well advanced, the beds made, the rooms clean, properly aired, and in good condition. The farm has been greatly improved within a few years; low waste lands have been reclaimed, stones removed and utilized in fences, and the roads and approaches graded and put in good order. The growing crops pre-

sented evidences of good husbandry, and promised an abundant yield, including a large variety of vegetables and other garden products. The county has no separate provision for its chronic insane, having ever since the opening of the Willard Asylum sent this class to that institution.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

The insane department of this county was visited March 11, 1884. Its inmates then were: Men ninety-two; women 144; total 236. The wards for the women were models of neatness and good order, and the patients were well clothed and clean. A large number were engaged in sewing and other domestic work. The accommodations for the men were full, and there is a lack of proper day rooms. This need is more apparent in the winter months, when the men are usually mostly in-doors. There were no cases of either sex in restraint or seclusion. I decided to remove Kate Shea, State pauper, who has become very violent and troublesome, to the Willard Asylum.

Visited May 19, 1884. The number of insane under care was 244, as against 236, when last visited, March 11, 1884. Of these 89 were men and 155 women. The institution has considerable spare accommodations for women, but no unoccupied room for men. The entire buildings have been cleaned and the walls whitened, and they were, throughout, in good order. Twenty-five of the men were engaged in various farm pursuits, a large number were in the yard under the observation of the attendants, while but few, comparatively, were in the building. Of the women about 30 were in the sewing-room, making and mending clothing, under the direction of a seamstress, and several were at work in the kitchen, dining-rooms and laundry. The day was warm and pleasant, and a large number were enjoying the open air in the yards. The large, well lighted and pleasant day rooms attached to each ward were occupied by those in doors but not engaged in work. There were a few disturbed and noisy patients of each sex, but most of them were quiet, orderly and well behaved. One man and one woman, temporarily destructive, had their hands confined by leather muffs. There were no other cases in any manner restrained, or in seclusion, and all, both in and out of doors, were under the constant observation of attendants. The supervision is thorough and vigilant, as is apparent in the general good condition of the patients, and the system and order pervading the management of the entire institution. The farm is under good cultivation and highly productive, supplying an abundance and variety of vegetables for the use of the insane and other inmates. A large number of cows are kept upon the premises, the products of which are consumed in the institution. The violent and troublesome insane State patient, Kate Shea, referred to in my last visit, has since then been removed to the Willard Asylum. It seemed unnecessary, at present, to recommend any further removals.

Visited September 30, 1884. The insane then numbered 244, the same as in the last report, May 19, 1884. Several changes had occurred during the interval, the number of men being increased from 89 to 90, and the number of women lessened from 155 to 154. An additional attendant had been employed on the ward for disturbed

women, thus giving three attendants for about 35 of this class of patients. There were a number of excited and noisy cases on this ward, but none in restraint. In the men's department one feeble patient was in a covered bed, the others were at liberty on the halls or grounds, or at work upon the farm.

Visited November 21, 1884, in company with Commissioner Miller. The asylum department then sheltered 247 insane, as against 244 when last visited, September 30, 1884. Of those, 90 were men, and 157 women. There were a number of disturbed and noisy cases especially among the women, but the force of attendants was full, and the supervision thorough and effective. We went over the entire building, and found the rooms, beds and bedding throughout, clean, and the kitchen and dining apartments in good order. The accommodations for men are full, but the institution has spare room for about 20 more women. The poor-house department, occupied mostly by aged and feeble persons, was clean, well warmed and comfortably furnished. The farm has been largely productive the past season, and a full supply of well stored vegetables are on hand for winter use.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

The asylum department of the poor-house of this county was visited February 11, 1884. Its records then showed 110 insane inmates, of whom 40 were men and 70 women. There was little or no spare room. In the absence of the resident physician, Dr. Aldrich, from sickness, and at the request of Keeper Knapp, I went through the asylum wards unaccompanied. The attendants were found at their various posts of duty, the halls and rooms were clean, and the patients generally quiet and orderly. There were no cases in restraint, nor seclusion, and I did not regard any removals necessary. It is probable, however, that removals will soon need to be made, in order to make room for new cases. The dinner for the day consisted of boiled corn beef, boiled potatoes and carrots, bread and butter and tea. The force of attendants seems adequate to the number of patients under care.

Visited in the evening of March 10, 1884. The number of insane then reported was 111, viz.: Forty men and seventy-one women. I went over the entire institution, in company with Dr. Aldrich, resident physician, after the patients had retired. There was one noisy man, confined in a room on the first floor; the others were in quiet sleep. The attendants were occupying rooms adjoining the wards, and the supervision seemed to be thorough and effective.

Visited May 20, 1884. The number of insane then was: Men, thirty-six; women seventy-seven; total 113, as against 111, at the time of my last visit, March 10, 1884. The changes in the interval had been as follows: Admitted seven, all women, five being from the State Lunatic Asylum, and two from their homes; discharged and taken away by their friends, one man and one woman; transferred to the Binghamton State Asylum two men—Michael Hanley and Barney Kelley—; and died, one aged man. The women's department was full, but there was spare room for three or four men. It will probably soon be necessary to transfer other cases in order to prevent crowding, in which event Dr. Aldrich will select the most dis-

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turbed and troublesome patients. At the time of our visit the patients were mostly quiet and orderly, and no cases were in restraint or confinement. The wards and rooms were clean and the beds, bedding, etc., neat and tidy. Several of the men were engaged in the wash-room; a number were engaged in sewing and mending clothing, and several men were engaged in the garden and upon the farm. The dinner, served during our visit, consisted of bean soup, boiled salt pork, boiled potatoes, and butter. The meal was palatable and abundant, and all the patients, except one or two feeble cases, were at the tables. The institution had a large amount of vegetables cultivated and grown upon the premises, and its supplies of all kinds appeared abundant and of good quality.

Visited September 20, 1884, accompanied by Dr. Allen, a resident physician. The number of insane was 115, viz.: 70 men and seventy-seven women. We went over the entire institution, saw every patient, except such men as were at work upon the farm. There were no cases in restraint, nor confined in rooms. One patient, returned from the Binghamton State Asylum July 24, 1884, had declined to do violence to others, and required constant oversight. A large number of women were engaged in sewing, laundry and other work. The men were generally quiet and orderly, causing but little trouble. All were clean and comfortably clothed, and their hall and rooms were in good condition. The institution had no spare room.

Visited November 20, 1884, in company with Commissioner Miller. The insane then numbered 114 as against 115 when last visited, of whom thirty-seven were men and seventy-seven women. A careful examination of all the wards and rooms showed them to be clean and in good condition, and the patients generally quiet and well behaved. No cases were in restraint nor confinement. Dinner was served during our visit. This consisted of fresh boiled beef, boiled potatoes, bread and butter and tea. It was well prepared, and partaken of in a quiet and orderly manner. The poor-house contained 165 inmates, mostly aged and infirm, about two-thirds being males. It has an abundance of vegetables and other supplies, well stored and set apart for the use of the inmates.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county was visited June 27, 1884. The number of inmates then was seventy-five, about two-thirds of whom were males. They were mostly of advanced age, and generally infirm and helpless. The only cases that had been adjudged insane were one man and one woman, both of whom were chronic patients, and said to cause no trouble at present. Three others had been classed as insane, but they can hardly be regarded as such. The institution was clean and orderly, and the inmates apparently well provided for and comfortable. The supplies were abundant and suitable, including a large variety of vegetables grown upon the premises, and the farm is under good cultivation and highly productive. There were no children over two years old in the institution.

ORANGE COUNTY.

The asylum of this county was visited January 26, 1884, in com-

pany with the State Commissioner in Lunacy. The number of insane then was, men 36; women 39; total 75. The first and fourth halls, for men, contained 18 patients each; and the second and third halls, for women, had respectively, 20 and 19 patients. Each hall has one attendant, and they are necessarily continuously on duty, both day and night. The building throughout was in good condition, the beds and bedding were clean and tidy, and the insane remarkably quiet and orderly. We saw every patient, and none were confined, nor in any manner restrained. During our visit, dinner was served, consisting of boiled salt pork, boiled potatoes and cabbage, and bread and tea. It was abundant and palatable, and partaken of in an orderly and quiet manner. The great need of this institution is a matron, to devote her whole time and attention to the insane, with authority over all of its wards. At present, the duties of matron are performed by Mrs. Babcock, wife of the keeper, but the demands upon her in the poor-house department, and in other directions, are such, that she can devote but little time to the insane. I communicated with the superintendents of the poor, advising the employment of a matron, exclusively for the asylum department. The institution has a few spare beds, and the condition of the insane was such that it was not regarded necessary to recommend any removals.

In May, 1883, I advised the superintendents of this county to remove Hannah Litts, a feeble-minded young woman, then in the asylum building, to the Custodial Asylum at Newark. For some reason, her removal was neglected, and on January 18, 1884, she gave birth to a living child. This is the second occurrence of the kind in the institution during the year, and the county is now burdened not only with these two feeble-minded young women, but also with their enfeebled offspring. It is impossible to secure their removal now, as the Newark Custodial Asylum has no spare room.

Visited April 18, 1884. There had been no admission to the asylum department since my last visit, January 26, 1884. One man, Dennis Bruner, becoming violent and troublesome, had been removed to the Binghamton State Asylum; one man had been discharged recovered, and is now employed in the asylum; and one man and one woman had died. This left 71 under care, viz.: Thirty-three men and 38 women, as follows: First hall 17, and fourth hall 16 men; second hall 20, and third hall 18 women. Of the men on the first hall seven go out to work upon the farm and one works in the kitchen. The fourth hall furnishes six very good farm laborers, who were engaged in planting potatoes. Nearly all of the women do more or less work, and four are constantly employed in the laundry. The dinner, partaken during my visit, consisted of salt boiled mackerel, boiled potatoes, bread and butter and tea. All of the patients except one, a woman confined to her bed by sickness, were at the tables. There were no cases in restraint or seclusion. The interior halls were being painted and tinted, and the rooms and halls throughout were clean and in good order. The poor-house proper contained 174 inmates, of whom nearly two-thirds were males. These were mostly aged and infirm persons, and quite a number were confined to their beds by sickness. The institution has a large supply of vegetables, including beets, onions, carrots and parsnips, cultivated and grown upon the farm.

In addition to the county poor-house, Newburgh city and town main-

tain an alms-house, which was visited July 17, 1884, in company with Commissioner Carpenter and the State Commissioner in Lunacy. This institution provides, by local tax, for the poor of the city and town of Newburgh, and is not subject to taxation for the poor expenses of the other towns of the county. It is a comfortable brick structure, pleasantly situated two miles from Newburgh and has accommodations for about one hundred inmates. The management is vested in a non-partisan board of commissioners, the immediate officer being a superintendent, who also administers out-door relief, and discharges such other duties as are required of county superintendents. At the time of our visit the inmates numbered seventy-six, viz.: Forty-two males and thirty-four females. Of these, five—two males and three females, were committed as vagrants. The others were mostly aged and infirm, and there were quite a number of hospital cases. The only insane were three men and four women, all of whom were quiet and harmless. Two of the men and one of the women had been treated in State asylums. One man and two women were said to be good laborers. There were no cases in restraint, and we did not regard any removals necessary. The institution throughout was clean and orderly and the grounds and out-buildings in good condition. It contained no children under two years of age.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

This county poor-house was visited August 9, 1884, in company with the State Commissioner in Lunacy. The building was in good repair, and the inmates apparently supplied with every needed comfort. The number of persons under care was fifty-five, about two-thirds being males. The only insane were, four women and one man, all of whom were harmless chronic cases, with unrestricted liberty. The products of a well tilled farm largely supply the wants of the inmates, and materially lessen the cash outlay for their maintenance and care. The institution had considerable spare room, and it was said, is at no time crowded.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

Visited February 28, 1884. The insane department then sheltered forty-seven inmates, of whom thirteen were men and thirty-four women. On the 14th of January, 1884, two disturbed and filthy cases, viz.: Emma Willis and Harriet Fuller, were removed to the Willard Asylum. I went through all the halls and rooms of the institution, and saw every patient. There were no noisy or excited cases, nor any in restraint or seclusion. The beds, clothing, etc., were clean and tidy, and the institution throughout was in good order. There seemed no immediate necessity for further removals. The poor-house department contained eighty-four inmates, about equally divided between the sexes, nearly all of whom were aged, infirm and helpless persons.

May 22, 1884, the number of insane was forty-six, as against forty-seven, February 28, 1884, the time of my last visit. Of these twelve were men and thirty-four women. Accompanied by Dr. Johnson, I went through all the wards and rooms and saw each patient. All were comfortably clothed, clean and orderly, and no cases were either in seclusion or restraint. Of the men, five are fair laborers, and the

women do most of the sewing, mending and domestic work of the institution. It did not seem necessary to recommend any removals.

In addition to the poor-house of this county, the city and town of Oswego maintain an alms-house. This is a comfortable brick building situated about four miles from the city, connected with which is a well tilled and productive farm. The institution at the time of my visit, October 30, 1884, contained thirty-seven inmates, viz.: Seventeen males and twenty females. All except thirteen, were over fifty years of age, and twelve were beyond seventy, of whom five had passed the age of eighty years. The only insane were two aged men, and one woman forty-nine years old. The men were classed as good farm laborers; the woman was feeble and infirm, but quiet and harmless. There was one feeble-minded young woman, twenty-two years old, whose removal I advised, to the Newark Custodial Asylum. The institution, in all its parts, was clean and in good order, and the supplies adequate and proper, including an abundance and variety of vegetables cultivated and grown upon the farm.

OTSEGO COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county was visited July 23, 1884, accompanied by Commissioner Miller and the State Commissioner in Lunacy. It then had seventy-eight inmates, about equally divided as to sex, a large proportion being aged, infirm and helpless. Among the number were fourteen insane—five men and nine women—also three idiots and one epileptic. The insane men were generally quiet, and two were said to be good laborers. One was a young man recently discharged from the Asylum for Insane Criminals, thoroughly demoralized but causing little or no trouble. Four of the women were represented as industrious and useful—one in the superintendent's kitchen, one in the laundry and two on the wards. One has occasional periods of excitement, but requires no restraint. Another—Melissa Scramling—about thirty-five years old, takes every opportunity to escape, and seeks the association of men. We did not regard her as fully protected in the institution, and recommended her removal to the Binghamton State Asylum. Two feeble-minded young girls—Mary Nina and Flora Knapp—were recently transferred from the poor-house to the Newark Custodial Asylum, and two others need the protecting care of that institution, but its limited accommodations do not admit of their removal.

We found this poor-house generally clean and much improved as compared with its condition a few years since. The sexes, however, still mingle more or less with each other, and the evils arising from such association are clearly apparent. We again advised means to secure their separation, which may readily and economically be accomplished, by the erection of a division fence, and trust the matter will receive attention.

Under the date of August 4, 1884, Superintendent Burnside informed me that Melissa Scramling was, on the first of that month, removed to the Binghamton State Asylum.

Visited October 28, 1884, with Commissioner Miller. The institution then sheltered eighty-four persons, the majority being males. Among the number were six men and ten women classed as insane.

These were all orderly chronic cases, and it was stated cause no serious trouble. They occupied comfortable, separate wards, and were properly clothed and clean. A number of them labor upon the farm, and in domestic work. There were three feeble-minded young women in the institution, awaiting accommodations at the Newark Custodial Asylum. The farm has yielded largely the past year, and a good supply of vegetables and other products was found on hand and well stored. There are eighteen cows kept on the premises, the milk and butter from which, it was said, is wholly consumed by the inmates.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county was visited July 16, 1884, in company with the State Commissioner in Lunacy. Its inmates then numbered nineteen males and twenty females, total thirty-nine. Most of these were sick and infirm, and many of them very aged. The number classed as insane was six — three men and three women — all of whom were quiet, inoffensive cases. The men do more or less work, and two of them were said to be very good laborers; but the women do little or no work. The insane occupy apartments with the other inmates, and receive no special attention. We did not regard it necessary to advise any removals. Among the other inmates were two adult male idiots; one epileptic, a young man, at times violent; and one feeble-minded young woman. The last — Emma Ferguson — was at large upon the grounds, and without adequate protection. I recommended her removal to the Newark Custodial Asylum last year, but she was denied admission on account of lack of room. We found the institution clean, and the supplies abundant and suitable. It has no facilities for classification, however, nor are the sexes properly separated. These defects arise from faulty plans of the buildings, which can only be corrected by a change in the keeper's apartments, and a readjustment of the inmates.

QUEENS COUNTY.

The asylum of this county was visited January 30, 1884, in company with Commissioner Carpenter and the State Commissioner in Lunacy. The insane then numbered 119, viz.: Men 57 and women 62. Of these there was one pay patient at \$1.00 per week, one at \$2.00, two at \$3.00, and one at \$4.00. We went through all the wards and rooms, and found them clean and in good order. The dinner which was being served, consisted of roast beef, boiled potatoes and turnips, bread and butter and tea. There were a number of excited and disturbed patients, but none in any manner restrained or secluded. The supervision is thorough and apparently effective. The following is a list of the officers, attendants and employees of the institution, with the compensation of each: Superintendent \$1,200 per year; assistant superintendent \$480 per year; three male attendants at \$18 and two at \$16 per month; two men in the kitchen, at \$13 and \$14 per month respectively; one man as baker, at \$25 per month; one laundry man at \$15 per month; one night watchman at \$14 per month; one stable man at \$15 per month; three female attendants at \$18, and two at \$16 per month; one seamstress at \$10 per month; one laundry woman at \$14 per month, and one at \$16 per month; one female cook at \$20

per month; and one dressmaker at \$15 per month. The total annual expenses for supervision and care, therefore, sums up \$5,796 or upon an average of 120 patients, \$48.30 per capita. To this must be added the expense of the attending physician, who is paid by the visit, and also for medicines furnished. In December last, I recommended the removal of the more disturbed and violent patients from this asylum, to the State institutions for the chronic insane, with the view of relieving its crowded condition, and lessening the expense of management. The question of the enlargement of the asylum has again been under consideration by the board of supervisors, and the removal, in consequence, deferred. I renewed my recommendation for such removals at this visit, and was sustained by Commissioner Carpenter and the State Commissioner in Lunacy. Since then it has been decided not to enlarge the institution, and the following, removals have been made: To the Binghamton State Asylum, February 14, 1884, William Hatch, Gottlieb Green, Peter Rosemuth, John Freshler, Matthew Knoop and Michael Meskell.

Visited May 13, 1884, in company with Commissioner Milbau and the State Commissioner in Lunacy. In addition to the six men transferred to the Binghamton State Asylum February 14, 1884, referred to in my last report, the following women were transferred to the Willard Asylum April 10, 1884, as previously recommended, viz.: Jennie G. Gaswell Elizabeth Houser, Jane Schenk, Bridget Kane, Henrietta Wright and Charity Ann Jackson. These were all disturbed and noisy patients, and for some time had been the source of much trouble. Since my last visit, January 30, 1884, one man and one woman had been discharged and were being provided for by their friends, and eight men and five women had been admitted. The total under care at the time of our visit was 118, viz.: Fifty-eighty men and sixty women. The men were all out of the wards, of whom twelve were at work in the wash-room. The others were in the yards in charge of the attendants. Of the women eight were at work in the laundry, three in the kitchen, and seven were engaged in sewing. All were comfortably clothed, generally quiet and orderly, and no cases were in any manner restrained. The halls and rooms were in good order, and the beds and bedding clean and tidy. The laundry work is performed entirely by the patients, under the direction of attendants, the men pounding the clothes in barrels, and women doing the rubbing and ironing. No machinery of any kind is used for laundry purposes. The dinner for the day consisted of fresh beef stew, boiled potatoes, bread and butter and tea. The diet is said to vary each day, and vegetables of various kinds are used in abundance. Among the patients, were four or five recent cases, and we could not learn that action was to be taken to send them to a State asylum. We accordingly communicated with the superintendents of the poor, calling their attention to those cases and to the statute requiring their removal. The closets are defective, and the drainage very imperfect. We suggested some changes and alterations in these respects, which it is thought will lead to their improvement.

Visited the asylum December 23, 1884, in company with the State Commissioner in Lunacy. The records of this institution for the year ending November 1, 1884, furnish the following: The number of patients November 1, 1883, was 119, and 46 were admitted, thus making 165

under care during the year. Of these, 22 were discharged, 18 transferred to State asylums, and 4 died, leaving 121 in the institution November 1, 1884, of whom 55 were men and 66 women. The number under care at the time of our visit was 57 men and 66 women, making a total of 123. The average number under care during the year was 119, and the reported average weekly cost of support, including salaries and wages, was \$2.75. We went over the entire institution, and found the rooms clean and warm, and the patients comfortably clothed. The supper, consisting of tea, milk, bread and butter, and plain cake, was served during our visit, and all of the patients were at the table except one man. The institution has no spare room, and it is the intention of the superintendents soon to remove a few of the more disturbed and troublesome cases to State asylums.

The poor-house of the county was visited May 16, 1884, in company with the State Commissioner in Lunacy. It is situated on Barnum's Island, some ten miles distant from the asylum, and there is no connection in the management of the two institutions. The inmates numbered 34 males and 19 females. Of these, four were children under two years old. The others were mostly aged and infirm persons. There were no insane, idiots, or epileptics. The buildings were clean and in good order, and the supplies seemed to be sufficient and proper. The farm, most of which is reclaimed low lands, is under good cultivation, and promises abundant crops.

In addition to the county poor-house and insane asylum of this county, previously noticed, there are two town poor-houses in the county, viz.: The Hempstead town poor-house and the North Hempstead and Oyster Bay town poor-house.

The Hempstead town poor-house, situated about three miles from Hempstead village, was visited December 6, 1884. It then had 22 inmates, of whom 14 were males and 8 females. All of the females and 5 of the males were sheltered in the main building, occupied also by the keeper and his family, and 9 of the males were quartered in the old poor-house structure, standing at the rear. The main building is in good condition, though badly planned for its purposes, and was clean and well ordered throughout. The old structure is much dilapidated, and bears evidences of having been neglected, and is extremely filthy. The floors were being scraped and painted, and the walls cleaned and whitened, and the keeper who had only recently been appointed, said it was his intention thoroughly to renovate it. As the main building has ample room for all the inmates, it would seem better to remove them to it, and abandon the old building. The inmates were mostly aged and infirm, of whom three were helpless paralytics. There was one feeble-minded young woman, also epileptic; and one intelligent girl, with an illegitimate nursing child. Two of the women were insane, one being a quiet, harmless, chronic case, and the other, 38 years old, recently admitted in the acute stage of the disease. The latter was said to be disturbed and troublesome, and extremely noisy at night. The keeper informed me that measures had been taken to remove her to an asylum soon, and I did not, therefore, regard it necessary to communicate with the authorities regarding the matter. The institution has an invested fund, derived from the sale of town lands, and from various other sources, the income from which is said to be more than sufficient to provide for all the

settled poor of the town. A small farm connected with it yields an abundant supply of vegetables and other products, which were well stored for the use of the inmates.

The Oyster Bay and North Hempstead Town Poor-House, located near Brookville, was visited December 23, 1884, in company with the State Commissioner in Lunacy. The building is a two story and basement wooden structure, which has recently been repaired, and is comfortable. It has no facilities for classification, and the sexes can be separated only by locking them in their rooms. The number of inmates was 38, of whom 25 were males and 13 females. Among them was one adult male idiot, one child four years old, born in the house, its mother being also an inmate, and one child three years of age, recently admitted with its mother, who, it was said, were soon to be discharged. There were no insane, the other inmates were mostly aged and infirm. The farm comprises 50 acres, which yielded a good supply of vegetables the past season. The institution receives the settled poor of the towns of Oyster Bay and North Hempstead, and is in possession of a bequest, the income from which is said to be adequate to its current expenses.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

This county poor-house was visited December 20, 1884, when it contained about 250 inmates, nearly two-thirds of whom were males. Its hospital wards, under the immediate supervision of a trained nurse, contained forty-four patients, of whom 26 were males and 18 females. The number of insane was 27, viz.: Eight men and 19 women, all of whom were chronic, harmless cases. The men are in association with the other inmates; the women occupy a separate ward, and are under the charge of a paid attendant. It seemed unnecessary to recommend the removal of any insane, as the authorities promptly transfer to the State all excited and troublesome cases. The institution throughout was clean and in good order.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county was visited May 14, 1884. It then sheltered 97 inmates, viz.: Forty-four men and 53 women. Most of these were aged and infirm, and not a few were helpless and bed-ridden. Included in the number were five men and six women, classed as insane. The men labor upon the farm, and were said to be serviceable, but the labor of the women is not rated as of much value. All are quiet and harmless chronic cases, and associate with the other paupers. None of the men, and only one of the women, had ever been at any State asylum. There were no cases in any form of restraint, and no removals seemed necessary. The county sends its disturbed and violent chronic insane to the Willard and Binghamton State Asylums. The poor-house lacks facilities for classification, and there is more or less mingling of the sexes, both in and out of doors. A committee of the board of supervisors and of the superintendents of the poor, was in session at the time of my visit, considering the subject of the enlargement and improvement of the institution. No definite plan had been decided upon, but it is probable that some action in this direction will be taken the present year.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county was visited February 18, 1884, accompanied by the State Commissioner in Lunacy. Its inmates then numbered 65, of whom 24 were males and 41 females. Of these, two men and four women were classed as insane. One of the men is a good farm laborer, and the other aged and infirm. Three of the women engage in domestic work, and one, in advanced life, is quiet and harmless, remaining most of the time in her room. There were two feeble-minded young women, that need the protecting care of the Newark Custodial Asylum. The superintendent informed us that he had applied for their admission to that institution, but that they had been rejected because of lack of room. During the past year, a three story and basement brick building, 40 by 60 feet, has been erected for males, similar in style to that occupied by the females. The entire institution will accommodate 120 inmates, and cost about \$28,000. The buildings are properly furnished, well warmed, and have an abundant water supply, with good bathing facilities. The sexes are kept separated, and classified according to their varied conditions. The institution throughout was clean and in good order, and the inmates well clothed and comfortable.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

This county poor-house was visited February 26, 1884, in company with Superintendent Sackrider and Supervisor Sanford. Its inmates then numbered 180, being about equally divided between the sexes. Of these, 13 were insane, viz.: Six men and seven women. They were all chronic cases and said to cause no trouble. The question of providing for a greater number of chronic insane is being agitated in the county, and I met the committee of the supervisors having the matter in charge. There is considerable good spare room in the poor-house, that might be utilized for quiet and orderly insane, were proper attendants employed. The erection of additional buildings by the county for this class, therefore, seems unnecessary, and I advised against such expenditure.

Under date of March 25, 1884, Supervisor Sanford, chairman of the committee, addressed me the following: "On the 18th of this month, our board of supervisors had a session and the committee on insane made a report, the substance of which was as suggested by you. The report was adopted and the superintendent will employ more assistants, and take down partitions, cages, etc., and fit the upper floor for sleeping apartments."

Visited November 14, 1884, in company with Commissioner Foster. There were also present Superintendent Sackrider, Supervisors Sanford and Harrison, and H. B. Elsworth of the local visiting committee. The number of inmates was 171, being about equally divided between the sexes. Of these, four men and six women were classed as insane, with little or no change in their condition since last reported. The contemplated changes and improvements in the poor-house, so as to accommodate a larger number of quiet insane, to which reference was made in my last report, has not as yet been effected. The subject was under consideration at the time of our visit, but I am not informed as to what progress, if any, has been made in the matter. The insti-

tution has an abundant supply of vegetable products raised upon the farm, for the use of its inmates.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county was visited February 22, 1884, when it numbered 151 inmates, of whom about two-thirds were males. The rooms set apart for the insane contained nine men and twelve women. There was one disturbed and violent case, viz.: Clinton Harden, 20 years old, an inmate from childhood. He was for a short time at the State Idiot Asylum, but showing evidences of insanity, was returned to the county. Of late he has become destructive and violent, tears his clothing and bedding, and assaults the other inmates. He is kept most of the time confined in his room, and regarding him dangerous, I advised the superintendents to remove him to the Binghamton State Asylum. The others were mostly aged, quiet and orderly cases, and at present, causing little or no trouble.

Visited June 18, 1884. There had been admitted since my last visit, February 22, 1884, four men and four women. In the interval one woman, an aged patient, formerly at the Hudson River State Hospital, had died, and one violent and disturbed man — Clinton Harden — had been sent to the Binghamton State Asylum, in accordance with my recommendation. The number under care was 27, as against 21, when last reported, viz.: Twelve men and 15 women. The following cases seemed to need the oversight and care of an asylum, and I recommended their removal:

John McMahon, 42 years old, discharged from the Hudson River State Hospital about a year ago, since which time he has been at liberty till June 13, 1884, when he was sentenced to the poor-house, excited and violent and probably dangerous.

James McLaughlin, 24 years of age, discharged from the Hudson River State Hospital about three years ago, and since earned his living till June 5, 1884, when he was brought to the poor-house suffering from great excitement, and extremely noisy and filthy.

Ellen Burns, aged 50 years, formerly at the State Lunatic Asylum, and for nine years an inmate of the Willard Asylum, was discharged from the latter institution in the fall of 1883, and sent to her home where she remained till January 29, 1884, when she was committed to the poor-house; is violent, noisy and destructive, requiring constant care.

Eliza Sheady, 45 years old, brought from the Hudson River State Hospital to the poor-house February 26, 1884, an excited, noisy and troublesome patient.

Maria Hogan, 36 years of age, a violent, noisy and destructive patient, brought from the Hudson River State Hospital February 26, 1884.

Under date of June 30, 1884, Keeper Squires informed me that John McMahon and James McLaughlin were removed to the Binghamton State Asylum June 24, and Ellen Burns and Eliza Sheady to the Willard Asylum June 27. He makes no reference to Maria Hogan, whose removal was recommended.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county was visited December 20, 1884. Its

inmates were said to number about 70, the majority being males. The superintendent stated that the institution contained no insane, and as my time was limited, I did not go through its wards.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

This county poor-house was visited July 22, 1884, accompanied by the State Commissioner in Lunacy. The building is an old dilapidated structure, and has no facilities for classification, or even separation of the sexes. The inmates numbered 32, viz.: Seventeen males and 15 females, most of whom were aged, idiotic, feeble-minded or otherwise infirm. Among the number were three chronic insane women, in advanced life, all of whom had been treated at the State Lunatic Asylum. They associate with the other inmates, and receive no special attention, all being quiet, harmless cases. There were no men classed as insane. In my visits to the institution last year, I found three feeble-minded young women as inmates, viz.: Ann Cronin, Ellen Cane and Emeline Thompson, the latter then having been the mother of three illegitimate children. The attention of the superintendent was called to these cases, and their removal to the Newark Custodial Asylum recommended. For some reason, their removal was not effected, and they still remain in the poor-house. It was found that Emeline Thompson was again *enceinte*, and soon to become the mother of another illegitimate child. The institution affords no protection to this class of young women, and we urged their removal to the Asylum at Newark, as soon as room is offered.

At the invitation of the supervisors of the county, I attended the session of the board at Schoharie Court-House, November 24, 1884, to confer with them in regard to contemplated improvements in the county poor-house. After an informal discussion and interchange of views in regard to the matter, it was decided immediately to relay some of the floors, secure a better system of drainage, and increase the water supply. The evils growing out of a lack of conveniences for classification and separation of the sexes can be remedied only by alterations of the internal arrangement of the building, so as to give the keeper apartments in the centre, and a readjustment of the inmates. A committee of the board was appointed to devise a plan for these alterations, and a further conference will soon be had upon the subject.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

This county has no county poor-house, its poor, except in the towns of Dix and Hector, being relieved at their homes or supported in families. The towns of Dix and Hector have town poor-houses, in which the settled poor of those towns are maintained. The oversight and care of the unsettled poor of the county is in the hands of the county superintendent, who also directs as to the disposition and custody of the insane. The subject of the erection of a county poor-house has been under consideration for several years, and is still agitated in the county, but thus far no positive action in this direction has been taken.

The Dix Town Poor-House, established some six years ago, and situated about four miles from the village of Watkins, was visited August

21, 1884. The building is an old two-story and basement frame structure, much out of repair, and poorly adapted to its purposes. The farm comprises 32 acres, which is cultivated by the keeper, who furnishes the team and farming implements at an annual compensation of \$350. The number of inmates at the time of my visit was ten, of whom eight were males and two females. One of the males was an idiot, 45 years old, and the others were all aged and infirm. The women were also in advanced life. There were no insane or children in the institution. The average number of inmates the past year was nine, and the total expenditure for their maintenance and care, above the products of the farm, is stated to have been about \$1,000. The institution, including buildings, land, etc., is appraised at \$3,500.

The Hector Town Poor-House, located near the village of Reynolds-ville, and in operation about two years, was visited December 26, 1884. This has a farm of 75 acres connected with it, on which there is a small farm-house, used as a residence for the keeper and his family. The paupers occupy an old, dilapidated frame building a few rods distant. There were fourteen inmates—six males and eight females—at the time of my visit. One of these was an intelligent, well-dressed, and apparently respectable blind woman, forty-six years of age, and one a child about ten years old. The others were all aged and infirm persons, and several were entirely helpless. The furnishing is meagre, and the association of the inmates wholly unrestricted. The day was cold and inclement, but the rooms were fairly warmed by well heated stoves. The inflammable condition of the building renders it unsafe, and in the event of a fire, it would doubtless be attended with considerable loss of life. My visit was in the absence of the keeper, and I was therefore unable to obtain any statistics as to the average number of inmates, or as to the expense of their maintenance and care. The institution had neither insane nor idiots in its custody.

SENECA COUNTY.

The poor-house of Seneca county was visited April 29, 1884. Its inmates then numbered sixty-four, of whom thirteen were State paupers. Nearly all were aged and infirm, and several in very advanced life, about three-fourths being males. The only cases classed as insane were two men, both harmless and inoffensive, and represented as good farm laborers. They have been inmates for several years, domicile with the other paupers, and require no special supervision. It has been the steady policy of the county, since the opening of the Willard Asylum, to transfer its chronic insane to that institution. The poor-house has been in use a number of years, and needs repairs and alterations, the better to classify and separate the sexes, and for the proper treatment of the sick. The matter is in the hands of a committee of the supervisors, and some action in this direction will probably be taken in the course of the year. The farm is under good cultivation, and highly productive. The supplies were found abundant and wholesome, included in which was a large variety of vegetables, cultivated and grown upon the premises. The institution throughout was clean, and the inmates were comfortably clothed, and apparently under good discipline.

STEUBEN COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county was visited December 3, 1884, the board of superintendents being then in session at the institution. The number of inmates was sixty-four, viz.: Forty-seven males and seventeen females. These were mostly aged persons, and quite a number of them were infirm and bed-ridden. The only insane were three women and one man, all quiet, harmless cases, having full liberty, and occupying apartments in common with the other inmates. The buildings are in good repair, comfortably furnished, and were, throughout, clean and well ordered. A large amount of vegetables, cultivated and grown upon the farm, were in store for winter use, and the supplies otherwise seemed abundant and proper. There were no children, except two infants, in the institution.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Visited January 29, 1884, in company with Commissioner Carpenter, and Dr. Baker, attending physician, was also present. The number of insane was forty-four, of whom seventeen were men and twenty-seven women. We went through all the wards and rooms, and saw all of the patients. The insane men, except a few quiet and orderly laborers, have been removed from the basement to the hall connected with their sleeping rooms, as recommended in a former visit, and are under the constant oversight and care of an attendant. A number of these, who for a long time had been filthy and untidy in their persons and habits, had greatly improved, and were clean, orderly, and well clothed. There was only one disturbed case,—Edward Clancy—whom it may soon become necessary to remove to the Binghamton State Asylum. The women's wards were very clean, the patients comfortably clothed and orderly, and there were no cases in seclusion or restraint. Dinner was served during our visit. It consisted of baked pork and beans, boiled potatoes and turnips, bread and coffee, and the women had butter also. The meal was abundant and partaken in an orderly manner. All of the insane, except one or two feeble cases, came to the table.

April 16, 1884. Since last visited, there had been admitted to the asylum department, one man and four women. The man, at one time a patient at the State Homœopathic Asylum, and subsequently at the county asylum, went to his home in December, 1883, but was recently returned, his friends being unable to provide for him. He is a general parietic, and extremely feeble and filthy. One of the women had been at the State asylum at Brattleboro, Vermont, over 20 years, and she was held in family custody about three months after her discharge from the asylum. Two had been private patients at the asylum at Amityville, and one had been in a Home for the Aged in Brooklyn. The relatives of all these women pay a moderate weekly sum for their maintenance and care. The whole number of patients was 49, viz.: Eighteen men and 31 women. Twelve of the men were out of doors, most of them engaged in farm labor, and six were upon the halls. The latter do little or no work. One of these—Edward Clancy—referred to in my last visit, is a disturbed and troublesome case, and

requires the almost constant oversight of an attendant. He frequently strikes other patients, destroys clothing and bedding, and is at times dangerous. The question of his removal to the Binghamton State Asylum had been considered by the superintendents, and I advised them to make the transfer. The women were very quiet during my visit, and there were no cases in restraint. The halls and rooms were clean, the patients comfortably clothed, and their beds and bedding in good order. The dinner, served soon after my arrival, consisted of boiled corned beef, boiled potatoes and beets, bread and butter and tea. The poor-house proper contained 148 inmates, most of whom were aged and infirm, and permanent inmates. The institution is abundantly supplied with vegetables of all kinds, grown upon the farm, which bears evidences of good husbandry and thrift.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county was visited April 17, 1884. Its inmates then numbered about 100, fully three-fourths of whom were males, nearly all being aged and infirm. The asylum department contained 35 patients — 12 men and 23 women — as against 33 upon the occasion of my last visit, March 16, 1883. The building for men is an old structure, but it has been repaired during the past year, and some of the dark and unsightly cells have been removed. In addition to the insane, it is also occupied by a number of diseased and habitually filthy men. The women's department is a comfortable wooden dwelling, and was extremely neat and tidy. Each of these buildings is detached and about fifteen rods from the poor-house proper. Of the insane men, eight are said to labor more or less under the direction of the farmer. There are two female attendants, and the domestic work of the women's department is mainly performed by the patients, under their guidance. There were no violent or disturbed insane, nor any cases in restraint, and I did not advise any removals. The evening meal, consisting of milk, pudding, bread and butter, and tea for those who desired it, was served during my visit. The supplies were examined and found abundant and of good quality. The entire institution, including the poor-house proper, was clean and orderly, and the grounds, out-buildings, farm, stock, etc., were in good condition.

TIOGA COUNTY.

The Tioga county poor-house was visited March 19, 1884. It then sheltered 48 inmates, about two-thirds of whom were males. Among the number were three men and two women classed as insane. These occupy rooms in common with the other inmates, and it was said, cause no trouble. Upon the removal of the insane of this county last year to the Binghamton State Asylum, the building used by them was re-fitted and is now devoted to aged and infirm inmates. The high board fences at the rear have been removed, and the place has an air of neatness and comfort. The water supply introduced last year has proved abundant, and meets a long felt need in this direction. The house throughout was clean and in good condition, and the inmates were comfortably clothed. During my visit, the dinner was served, consisting of fresh boiled beef, boiled potatoes, turnips and

onions, bread and butter and tea. The supply of vegetables in the institution, raised upon the farm, is abundant.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

This county poor-house was visited August 6, 1884, in company with the State Commissioner in Lunacy, Superintendent Newman being also present. Its inmates then numbered only 31, of whom 18 were males and 13 females. Among these was one infant, and also a boy twelve years old, suffering from hip disease, who was recently removed from the Ontario County Orphan Asylum. The others were mostly aged persons, generally feeble and infirm. The only insane were two women and one man, all harmless chronic cases. The man is a partial paralytic, demented and helpless; one of the women is a very good laborer, the other is aged, infirm and feeble. The buildings are plain but comfortable, and were clean and in fair condition. The farm is under good cultivation, and yields abundantly. The supplies were adequate and proper, including a large variety and stock of vegetables grown upon the premises. It is the settled policy of the county to send its chronic insane to the State asylums, since it has no separate accommodations for this class. There was one feeble-minded young woman who should be removed to the Newark Custodial Asylum whenever it has spare room.

ULSTER COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county was visited May 31, 1884. In the absence of the superintendent, Dr. E. H. Heston, attending physician, accompanied me. The building is an old dilapidated wooden structure, with low ceilings and leaky roof, and has no proper conveniences for its purposes. The erection of a new poor-house has been under consideration for several years, but without practical results. It is said the subject will again be brought up at the next annual session of the supervisors, and that a new building will probably be erected soon. The number of inmates was 75, over two-thirds being males, most of whom were aged and infirm. There were no insane, nor any children over two years of age. The association is unrestricted during the day; at night the sexes are locked up in separate rooms. The farm appeared to be under good cultivation.

The Kingston City Alms-house was visited in the evening of May 30, 1884. This receives and provides for the poor of the city, and is exempt from taxation for pauper expenses arising in the various towns of Ulster county. The building is a commodious, well planned brick structure, and in all respects well designed for its purposes. It is under the general control of a board of alms-house commissioners, said to be non-partisan. The present superintendent, Mr. Montanye, has been continuous in office since its organization. In addition to his duties as keeper, he also administers the out-door poor relief in the city. The number of inmates at the time of my visit was 48, viz.: Thirty-seven males and eleven females. They were all aged, sick, or otherwise infirm and helpless. There was only one insane inmate, a quiet, harmless man under no restraint. I went over the entire building, and found it throughout clean and in good order, and the supplies were of good quality and abundant.

WARREN COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county was visited December 19, 1884. Its inmates then were 60, of whom 36 were males and 24 females. The only insane were two women, one of whom has been a periodical inmate for several years, returning home during the intervals of quietness. She was last admitted about three months ago and is harmless, causing little or no trouble. The other, an inmate nearly five months, was found wandering in the county, and she refuses to give her name or disclose her former place of residence or her friends. She is about 50 years old, of Irish birth, clean and tidy in her person, and inclined to be industrious. The removal of the excited and violent insane from this county poor-house to the Binghamton State Asylum last year has greatly relieved its administration, and led to some improvement. The inmates, at the time of my visit, were mostly aged and infirm, and a number were helpless and bed-ridden. There was one fairly intelligent girl, ten years old, who had been in the house nearly eight months. She was at work in the dining-room, in association with debased women, and had the appearance of being over-taxed. I communicated with the superintendent, advising him to remove her to some orphan asylum, if he could not procure a situation for her in a family. Mary Moss, the feeble-minded young woman referred to in my last report, had been removed to the Custodial Asylum at Newark, and Lucy Hathaway had been taken away by her sister. The house was clean, but some of the rooms for the women were very cold, and without conveniences for properly warming them. I addressed the superintendent, urging him to put in a basement furnace or stoves, to warm these rooms, as there must be great suffering by the inmates in extremely cold weather.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

This county poor-house was visited December 19, 1884, Superintendents Cooke and Reid and Dr. McNeil, attending physician, being present. The records then showed 108 inmates, about two thirds of whom were males. Included in these, were 23, classed as insane, viz.: Seven men and 16 women. Four of the men and two of the women had been at State asylums; the others had been treated only in families, or became insane since their admission to the poor-house. All were chronic cases and represented as quiet and orderly. The disturbed and violent insane, referred to in my report of last year, had been transferred to State asylums, and it is the settled policy of the authorities to retain none of this class under county care. The buildings are old, without conveniences for extended classification, but the inmates, most of whom were aged and infirm, were well provided for and seemed comfortable. The institution was well stocked with vegetables, cultivated and grown upon the premises, and the supplies of all kinds appeared adequate and proper.

WAYNE COUNTY.

This county was visited February 7, 1884. The number of insane was, men 38, women 30; total 68. There were a few cases in the

poor-house proper, heretofore numbered among the insane, but these, mostly aged persons, requiring no special attention, can hardly be regarded as belonging to this class. In the absence of keeper Carver, I went through the asylum wards and rooms unattended, and devoted about three hours to the visit. The entire institution, including kitchen, dining and laundry-rooms, was clean and in good order, and no cases were in any manner restrained. The dinner, which was being prepared, consisted of boiled salt pork, boiled potatoes and turnips, and bread and tea. The dining-rooms are light and cheerful, and the tables are furnished with white stone crockery. The patients were generally quiet and orderly, and a large number of the women were engaged in sewing, laundry and other domestic work. There were two women, however, who were causing considerable trouble, and were also the source of annoyance and distress to the other patients, viz.: Jane Bean, aged 45 years, an inmate three years, very excited and noisy; and Kate Morgan, admitted about six months ago, having been previously eight years insane in family care, turbulent and filthy. I communicated with the superintendents, advising the removal of these cases to the Willard Asylum.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

This county poor-house was visited, with the State Commissioner in Lunacy, July 16, 1884. It contained at that time 145 inmates, about one-third of whom were males. Nearly all were aged, infirm, and helpless persons, and a large number were hospital cases. The only insane were, a young man, an acute case, awaiting removal to the Hudson River State Hospital, and a Swedish male immigrant, to be removed to the commissioners of emigration. The county has about 200 chronic insane at the Willard and Binghamton State Asylums. The buildings throughout were clean and orderly, and the yards and grounds in good condition. The farm is under high cultivation, promising an abundant yield of vegetables and other products for consumption by the inmates.

WYOMING COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county was visited March 22, 1884. It then had seventy-seven inmates, about two-thirds being females, and most of them were aged and infirm. The asylum department contained fifteen patients, of whom six were men, and nine women. Of the men, three were at work in the woods, and the others were on the ward, one having recently been transferred from the Buffalo State Asylum. All were quiet and harmless cases, and it was said, cause no trouble. Of the women, four do more or less domestic work; one was confined to her bed sick, the others were mild and inoffensive cases. The building throughout was in good order, the insane well clothed and clean, and there were no cases restrained, nor in seclusion. It seemed unnecessary to recommend any removals.

Visited June 9, 1884, in company with Commissioner Letchworth. The poor-house proper contained fifty-eight, and the asylum department sixteen inmates. Of the latter, seven were men, and nine women. One of the men — Frederick Hill — aged twenty-nine years, admitted

a few days previous, had been at the State Lunatic Asylum, and was discharged recovered from that institution about eleven years ago. Since then he had been a farm laborer, and until very recently, supported himself by his industry. We advised Superintendent Rogers, who was present, to remove him to the Buffalo State Asylum. The man referred to in my last visit, Frederick Rix, then recently transferred from that institution, had become somewhat disturbed and noisy, nights. It may soon be necessary to remove him to the Willard Asylum. The other men were quiet and harmless cases, three of whom labor upon the farm, and two do light work in and about the buildings. There had been no changes in the women since last reported. All were orderly and harmless patients, and free from restraint. The halls and rooms were clean, the insane comfortably clothed, and the supplies appeared sufficient and of good quality. We suggested some slight inexpensive changes in the building, designed to render it more cheerful, which will probably be adopted. The poor-house inmates were generally aged, infirm, imbecile or otherwise helpless persons, and permanently dependent.

YATES COUNTY.

My visit to the poor-house of this county was made June 28, 1884. Its inmates then numbered 28, of whom 20 were males and eight females. They were almost wholly aged and enfeebled persons, and several cases were helpless and bed-ridden. The institution had more the appearance of a hospital than a poor-house, so generally were its inmates infirm and disabled. The only insane were two women, both chronic, harmless cases, and good domestic laborers. The walls and ceilings of the rooms were being cleaned and whitened, and the house throughout was in good order and comfortable. The institution contained a large amount of spare room, and its accommodations at all times are largely in excess of the needs of the county.

CONCLUSIONS.

The results of the visitations and examination of the insane in the counties exempted by the Board from the Willard Asylum Act, and in the poor-houses of the other counties of the State, during the year, and the general condition of this class in these institutions, may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. The number of insane in the asylums of the counties exempt by the Board from the Willard Asylum Act, October 1, 1884, was 1,370 as against 1,316, October 1, 1883.
2. The number of insane in the counties, not thus exempt from the Willard Asylum Act, October 1, 1884, was 552 as against 553, October 1, 1883.
3. The number of insane in all of the county institutions, October 1, 1884, was 1,922 as against 1,869, October 1, 1883, or an increase of 53 during the year.
4. The recommendations for removals from the exempted counties to the Willard and Binghamton Asylums, have been confined to the

most urgent, filthy, disturbed and violent insane only, owing to the lack of accommodations in these institutions.

5. The employment of additional attendants to look after the insane in these exempted counties, has been recommended and acted upon in several counties.

6. The recommendations for removals to the Willard and Binghamton Asylums, from the counties not exempt from the Willard Asylum Act, few of which employ attendants for the care of their insane, have been extended so as to include all filthy, feeble and violent or disturbed cases found in these counties.

7. The recommendations for removals, in all cases, have been well received, and generally promptly carried out.

8. There have been no additions to the buildings in the exempted counties during the year. The Supervisors of Oneida county, at their last annual session, appropriated \$18,000 for the alteration, repair and extension of the building for its insane men, after the plans for the building for insane women. The work is to be entered upon early in the coming season.

9. The only additional accommodations for the insane in the counties not exempt from the Willard Asylum Act, during the year, have been in Greene and Lewis counties. In Greene county, a detached wooden building has been fitted up for demented and harmless insane, heretofore occupying an old dilapidated out-building; and Lewis county has erected a two story brick building for its less troublesome insane, and converted the building formerly occupied by them into a hospital connected with the poor-house.

My acknowledgments are due to the superintendents, keepers and other officers of the institutions of the various counties, in affording me every needed facility for the prosecution of my work during the year, and for their earnest and hearty co-operation in securing numerous improvements and reforms in their management.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. S. HOYT,

Secretary.

Dated ALBANY, N. Y., *January 13, 1885.*

